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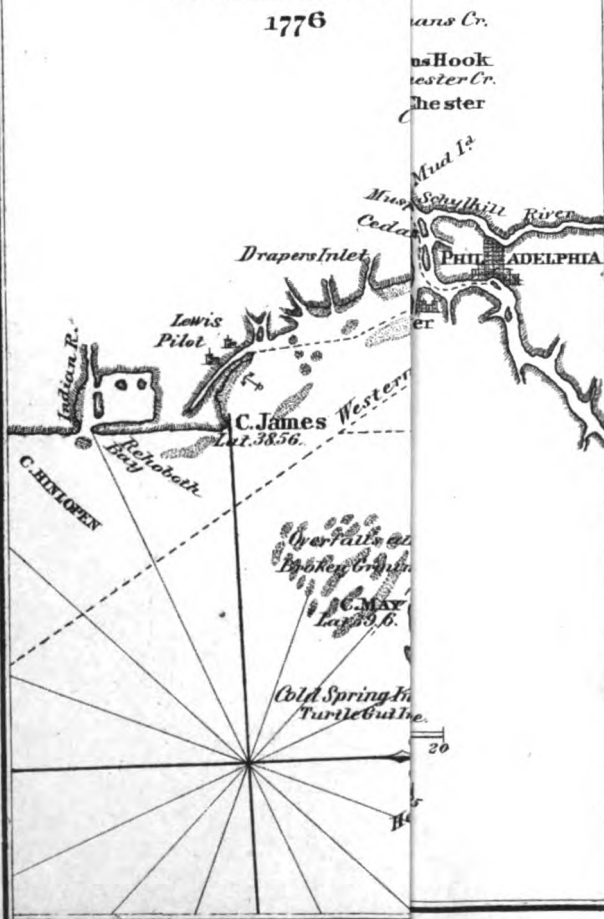


A CHART OF
DELAWARE
AND RIVER
from the Original

BY MR FISHER OF Cr.

PHILADELPHIA

1776





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Pennsylvania Archives
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VOL. III.

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1873

Rec. April 22, 1897

NAMES OF PERSONS

WHO TOOK THE

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

TO THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

BETWEEN THE YEARS 1776 AND 1794.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

As early as May, 1776, the Continental Congress declared that it was "*irreconcilable to reason and good conscience that the American people should take the oaths for the support of government under the crown of Great Britain,*" and that it was "*necessary that every kind of authority under the crown should be suppressed.*" The struggle which ensued between those in the Proprietary interest, represented principally by the members of the Assembly, and the Whigs of the Revolution, was bitter, but the plan of the latter for the calling of a Convention was finally successful.

At a conference of the committees of observation for the different counties held at Carpenter's Hall, on the 18th of June, 1776, it was resolved that it "*was necessary to call a Provincial Convention to form a new government in the authority of the people only,*" and the following religious test was proposed to the members thereof ;

"*I, _____, do profess in God the Father and in Jesus Christ His Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit one God blessed evermore, and do acknowledge the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration.*"

Notwithstanding the spirit of intolerance which actuated the adoption of this oath, immediate efforts were taken for a proper representation of every county in the State. The Convention met on the 15th of July, the members without hesitancy taking the prescribed test, and "*during its session it not only discussed and perfected the measures necessary in the adoption of a Constitution, but assumed the supreme authority in the State, and legislated upon matters foreign to the object for which it was convened.* Among other matters this body appointed a Council of Safety, to carry on the executive duties of the government, approved of the Declaration of Independence, and appointed justices of the peace who were required before assuming their functions to each take an oath of renunciation of the authority of George III, and one of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania. The old Assembly which had adjourned on the 14th of June to meet on the 14th of August, could not obtain a quorum, and adjourned again to the 23d of September. It then interposed a feeble remonstrance against the invasion of its prerogatives by the Convention, but it was a dying protest. The Declaration of Independence had given the old State Government a mortal blow, and it soon expired without a sigh—thus ending forever the proprietary and royal authority in Pennsylvania."—WESTCOTT.

The Constitution of 1776 went into immediate operation on its adoption, the 29th of September. The oath prescribed for members of As-

sembly was as objectionable as that required to be taken by the members of the Convention, and political disputes waged warm and bitter. The refusal of the State Navy Board, referred to in the minutes of that body, to take the oath of allegiance to the State, tended to increase the excitement, and this, with the disarrangement of the associators, required the adoption of more stringent measures.

The Legislature, by a general militia law, passed June 13, 1777, not only made full provision for the enrolment of all persons fit for military duty, but established a test and oath of allegiance, a measure highly necessary to restrain the insolence of the tories. The preamble and oath are in these words:

"WHEREAS, From sordid or mercenary motives, or other causes inconsistent with the happiness of a free and independent people, sundry persons have or may yet be induced to withhold their service and allegiance from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, as declared by Congress:

"AND WHEREAS, Sundry other persons in their several capacities have, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, or, both, rendered great and eminent services in defence and support of the said independence, and may yet continue to do the same, and as both these sorts of persons remain at this time mixed, and in some measure undistinguished from each other, and the disaffected deriving undeserved service from the faithful and well affected:

"AND WHEREAS, Allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and those who will not bear the former are not nor ought to be entitled to the benefits of the latter:

"Therefore it is enacted, *etc.*, That all white male inhabitants of the State, except of the counties of Bedford and Westmoreland, above the age of eighteen years, shall, before the 1st day of the ensuing July, and in the excepted counties before the 1st day of August, take and subscribe before some justice of the peace an oath in the following form:

"I, _____, do swear (or affirm) that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, king of Great Britain, his heirs and successors: and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also, that I will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace of said State all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

Severe penalties were imposed by this law on all who neglected or refused to take the oath. Many of the names which follow are those who took an active and prominent part in the revolutionary contest, and as a part of the history of that famous era, the record is worth preserving. It embraces but a small proportion, however, of the people of the State.

Not until the adoption of the Constitution of 1790 was the religious test dispensed with. The following list, however, includes names (foreign-born) of persons who took the oath after that period.

We, the subscribers, do swear (or affirm) that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that we will not at any time do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also that we will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace of the said State, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which we now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America.

June 20, 1777.

JAMES BUDDEN,
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOSEPH MOULDER,
JOHN LEABOYTEAUS,
EDWARD POLE,

WILLIAM PRICE,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
HENRY DOUGHERTY,
WILLIAM CRISPIN,
THOMAS CUTHBERT, JR.

June 21.

THOMAS PRYOR,
THOMAS FELL,
JOSEPH BLEWER,
JOHN HAZELWOOD,
THOMAS WASHINGTON,
JOHN BROWN,
NATHAN SIMMONS,
THOMAS PERKINS,
HENRY SPEES,

THOMAS DRUMMOND,
LAUCHLAN MCLEAN,
THOMAS HAZELWOOD,
GRIFFITH JONES,
FRAZER KINSLEY,
BENJAMIN MARSHALL,
WILLIAM BLYTH,
SAMUEL LEVAN,
JOSEPH GRAYSBURY.

June 23.

JOSEPH DEAN,
CAPTAIN JOHN ROSS,
ROBERT EASTBURN,
NATHAN BOYS,
WILLIAM BROWN,

PAUL COX,
JOHN PURVIANCE,
ROBERT HARDIE,
JOSEPH FANING,
WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH,

JOSEPH PENROSE,
JOSEPH WILLSON,
THOMAS BELL,
DANIEL CLYMER,
DAVID JACKSON,
WILLIAM CLARK,
WILLIAM WEBB,
WILLIAM BARTIN,
EDWARD CARY BROWN,

ROBERT BARNHILL,
BARET CANTLER,
JOHN WM. ANNIS,
DENNIS LEARY, Yeoman,
PETER MORGAN,
SAMUEL TAYLOR,
BENJAMIN JANUARY,
FRANCIS DAYMON.

June 24.

JAMES MEKEMSON,
THOMAS PHILIPS,
ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
WILLIAM MARSHALL,
JOHN SNEDER,
JOSEPH GAMBLE,
MICHAEL DAWSON,
ROBERT TAGGART,
WINGATE NEWMAN,
WILLIAM GREENWAY,
CHARLES MILLER,
DANIEL DUNCAN,
JAMES CUMINGS,
WILLIAM HALL,
ANTHONY CUTHBERT,
NATHANIEL ALLEN,
ROBERT SMITH,
JOHN REILY, Esq.,
JAMES MEASE, Esq.,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
ROBERT BROWN,
WALTER SHEE,
JOHN EARLE,
ELIJAH DOW,
PHILIP WERT,
JOHN THOMPSON,

RICHARD BROWN,
JOHN KNEIS,
JACOB KOPP,
ISAAC WIKOFF,
ADAM WEAVER,
JOHN REILY, Tobacconist,
BENJAMIN HOGELAND,
ANDREW GORDAN,
EPHRAIM BONHAM,
ADAM CUSTARD,
JACOB BRANDT,
GEORGE COOLEY,
JAMES PAIN,
ABRAHAM MARKOE,
FREDERICK HAGNER,
WILLIAM HAVERSTICK,
NICHOLAS HAVERSTICK,
ADAM WEAVER,
JAMES LONGHEAD,
EDWARD EVANS,
WILLIAM BONHAM,
OSWALD NAUDERHALD,
JAMES ROBERTS,
CHARLES HAMMOND,
JOSEPH RHOADS.

June 25.

NATHANIEL FAULKNER,
ROBERT DILL,

PHILIP MOSER,
PHILIP FLICK,

LAZARUS PINE,
 GEORGE WILLSON,
 EPHRAIM FAULKNER,
 JOHN MITCHELL,
 JOHN FULLERTON,
 CASPER GAYER,
 ZACHARIA HUTCHINS,
 RICHARD BACHE,
 BENJAMIN CONNOR,
 TIMOTHY NEWMAN,
 ADAM CLECKNER,
 WILLIAM RUSH,
 JOHN DEAN,
 JAMES DUNDASS,
 JOHN DUNDASS,
 JAMES SEARLE,
 JOHN MEASE,
 JOHN KING,
 WILLIAM RICHARDS,
 THOMAS BENNETT,
 CHRISTIAN LEONHARD,
 GEORGE SEITZ,
 JACOB ECKFIELD,
 CHRISTLEB BARTHUG,
 PETER SMICK,
 JOHN BECK, Tailor,
 WILLIAM ROSS,
 JAMES BRYSON,
 WILLIAM ALLEN,
 JOSEPH CARSON,
 ANDREW HODGE,

WILLIAM SHEDACKER,
 JOHN BECK,
 HUGH MEANS,
 LODWICK SPROGELL,
 MOSES YOUNG,
 EDWARD REYERS,
 ROBERT LOGAN,
 JOHN CRIDLAND,
 ROBERT BRIDGES,
 RICHARD REDMAN,
 FREDERICK CROUT,
 WILLIAM THARP,
 ROBERT GRAY,
 WILLIAM DUDLEY,
 JOSEPH FOLDWELL,
 GODFREY SEWING,
 JACOB BRIGHT,
 JOHN MASON,
 ISAAC MOSES,
 DANIEL STORNMITZ,
 ALEXANDER PLUNKETT,
 LAWRENCE LAWLOR,
 WALTER CORRY,
 JAMES MORRISON,
 WILLIAM MARTIN,
 JAMES WHARTON,
 GEORGE GARLAND,
 JOHN MCFATRICK,
 JOHN SPARHAWK,
 ROBERT CRAIG,
 JAMES JOHNSTON.

June 26.

JAMES DONNAL,
 ISAAC ROACH,
 JACOB MASONER,
 SAMUEL BLAIR,
 JACOB RIFFEE,
 JOHN HANNAH,
 WILLIAM MASON,

WILLIAM HALL, Cooper,
 PETER HEGNER,
 DAVID THOMPSON,
 JOHN SHEE,
 CHRISTIAN GALLY,
 ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.,
 JAMES WILLSON, Esq.,

JOHN HALL,
 GEORGE SPANGLER,
 CHRISTIAN PICK,
 JACOB BENNIGHOFF,
 HUGH FRAZER,
 MICHAEL HALLING,
 ROBERT MCKNIGHT,
 JACOB HANS,
 GEORGE FELKNER,
 JOSEPH HUBLEY,
 PETER STOY,
 JOHN WILLSON,
 JOHN HANDLEY,
 GEORGE KELSO,
 DANIEL GOODMAN,
 MICHAEL RANKINHORN,
 JOHN THOMPSON,
 GEORGE LOHRMAN,
 GEORGE PRICE,
 DAVID CROTTY,
 JOHN CLAYPOOLE,
 WILLIAM MCILHINNY,
 FREDERICK ZAHN,
 GAILACK HAAS,
 CHARLES STEWART,
 THOMAS GREGORY,

RICHARD PETERS, Esq.,
 GEORGE CLYMER, Esq.,
 DAVID BEVERIDGE,
 PETER CONVER,
 JACOB CLYVER,
 WILLIAM MILNOR,
 JOSEPH JOHNSTON,
 ALEXANDER GARDNER,
 HENRY MILLER, Printer,
 HENRY HALLER,
 HENRY MARTIN,
 JAMES JOSIAH,
 JOSIAH JAMES,
 ROBERT CATHER,
 NICHOLAS WEAVER,
 MICHAEL IMMEL,
 MATTHEW IRWIN,
 JAMES READ,
 WILLIAM PEEL,
 CONRAD MEYERLY,
 FREDERICK LUTZ,
 PHILIP RICE,
 JOHN GEORGE,
 WILLIAM HARMON,
 JOHN NIXON.

June 27.

PHILIP SPRINGER,
 CHRISTIAN STREALLY,
 HENRY ERNEST,
 JOHN FREDERICK LIRICH,
 MICHAEL STEMNER,
 MICHAEL GOODMAN,
 MICHAEL ANTHONY,
 JAMES BRAY,
 PHILIP SEDLEMAN,
 WILLIAM HENRY,
 WILLIAM HAYSHAM,
 WILLIAM SMITH,

SAMUEL MASSEY,
 NORTON PRYOR,
 FREDERICK LIRICH,
 ALEXANDER CRAWFORD,
 CHARLES WEST,
 JACOB YOUNG,
 JACOB HARE,
 GEORGE HOUSTON,
 FRANCIS BUCK,
 ISAAC COX,
 ALEXANDER NESBITT,
 JOHN BROWN,

GEORGE WORTS,
MARTIN WORT,
JOHN PATTERSON,
JOSEPH MARSH,
THOMAS TYLLYER,
JEREMIAH FISHER,
JACOB CLOUS,
WILLIAM MILLER,
JOHN NORTH,
ABRAHAM MARSHALL,
JOHN EMMES,
JOHN ASHMEAD,
MICHAEL SHOEMAKER,
CORNELIUS SWEERS,
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
PHILIP HAGNER,
DANIEL SUMMERS,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
CUTHBERT LANDERS,
MARTIN RABLY,
JOHN PRYOR,
JOHN WAGER,
THOMAS READ,
MICHAEL UBER,
VALENTINE REES,
THOMAS PETERS,
MANUEL EYER,
MICHAEL SHRIVER,
JOHN MICHELWAIN,
JOHN OMLEY,
PETER SUMMER,
GODFREY RAPP,
FRED'K MARCUS MONTELU'S,
FREDERICK MYER,
ANDREW CALDWELL,
JAMES CALDWELL,
GEORGE SHEPPARD,
PHILIP STIMBLE,

PETER GALLAGHER,
JAMES BENNETT,
JOSEPH CRAWFORD,
CHRISTIAN KINSLEY,
RICHARD BUTLER,
JOHN REIBOLT,
STEPHEN CRONIN,
MICHAEL MCGANNON,
TOBIAS KEEN,
JOSEPH BROWN,
WILLIAM HAMMON,
JOHN LITTLE,
HENRY PETERS,
HENRY MAYER,
LUDWIG KACHER,
ADAM GUIRE,
JOHN HAWTYN,
JOHN DEAL,
DAVID ALLISON,
WILLIAM BUNTING,
THOMAS SILVESTER,
PHILIP FLACK,
FREDERICK POWELL,
ADAM YEAGER,
CHRISTIAN FITE,
MICHAEL UNDERLEA,
HENRY JONES,
PHILIP MEGAR,
GEORGE SMITH,
GODFREY HAWKER,
WILLIAM HUDSON,
THOMAS BUTLER,
BENJAMIN GORMAN,
JACOB WEAVER,
NICHOLAS STIMBLE,
THOMAS TOWNSEND,
GEORGE LECHLOR,
WILLIAM KEATES,

June 28.

JOSEPH TOY,
JOHN KITLER,
LEVY BUDD,
JOHN PARKER,
GOTTLIEB ROLL,
GEORGE FOREPAUGH,
LAMBERT CADWALLEDER,
WOLLERY MENG,
JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
JOHN COMEGYS,
JONATHAN GOSTELOWE,
PETER SNIDER,
JOHN HOFFMAN,
JOHN HALL,
THOMAS HUGGINS,
JACOB HENRY,
HENRY MAGG,
WILLIAM MCCOLOUGH,
SAMUEL SUTTON,
ADAM THOMPSON,
JOSEPH FERGUSON,
SILAS ENGLS,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
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WILLIAM SIMPLE,
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ISAAC GARDNER,

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PHILIP DOVER,
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WILLIAM WHITE, Clerk,
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BLATHWAITE JONES,
WILLIAM ALRICKS,
WILLIAM KERLIN,
JOHN CAMAN,

JAMES CARROLL,
CONRAD MILLER,
CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN LUSHET,
PHILIP SPILMAN,
JEREMIAH LEWIS,
JOHN JACKSON,
CONRAD FIRESTONE,
SAMUEL LYONS,
LUDWIG KUHN,
WILLIAM POOL,
JOHN DONNALLY,
JOHN FARR,
JOHN WHITEMAN,
GEORGE STOOTTS,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
MICHAEL FARNER,

JOHN CAPPEL,
GEORGE JACKSON,
ENEAS SKILLINGER,
JAMES JNEE,
DANIEL MENERTIE,
PETER YOUNG,
JACOB MARTIN,
WILLIAM BURKHART,
FREDERICK CAMMELOE,
DANIEL STEVER,
FREDERICK SHIMCASTLE,
GEORGE SMITH,
RICHARD OATES,
JOHN OSBORN,
THOMAS INGLES,
CHARLES MASSEY.

June 30.

WILLIAM DRENRY,
JOHN PRIEST,
JEREMIAH CULLIN,
GARRETT HULSEKAMP,
JAMES WOOD,
FREDERICK SUMFIELD,
DANIEL CROSS,
PHILIP REYBOLD,
THOMAS DENHAM,
MATTHIAS STIMBLE,
JOHN CRAFT,
JACOB KLINE,
JOHN BUTLER,
WHITEHEAD HUMPHREYS,
WILLIAM KENLY,
CHRISTOPHER HARTRENFFT,
LEONARD HARTRENFFT,
GEORGE DOUGLASS,
JOHN OSMAN,
WILLIAM MALONE,
JOSEPH FAWLON,

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PAUL PAUL,
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GEORGE BERRY,
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PETER BINGHAM,
JOHN BUZHART,
WILLIAM PITT,
JOHN BLAKE,
HENRY KURTZ,
JAMES C. NICKLASS,
JAMES CHABAUD,
WILLIAM SIDE,
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JOHN DEVOW,
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SOLOMON WRIGHT,
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JOHN MCGILL,
DAVID BANG,
VALENTINE GALLASPY,
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FREDERICK MERKER,
GEORGE LESHER,
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JOSEPH HARKMONDER,
JACOB A. HOWELL,
BENJAMIN GEORGE EYRE,
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SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
JOHN HACKATT,
PHILIP ARDLA,
JOHN TYLER,
GEORGE COCHRAN,
JOHN MCKINNAY,
ADAM HOFFMAN,
CHARLES CRASWELL,
JOHN SWAN,
JOHN COCHRAN,
RICHARD KINLY,
JOSHUA STUTTSON,
WILLIAM BOYD,
NATHANIEL NORRGROVE,
GEORGE NUNEMAKER,
JOHN CHAPLIN,

ROBERT CROFT,
JOSEPH FINEUR,
MARTIN BURKHART,
GEORGE JUSTICE,
GODFREY HINEY,
DANIEL MULLEN,
JOHN COX,
JACOB HOUSER,
WILLIAM MAIN,
JOHN MILEY,
JOHN SPECHT,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
LEONARD LUTZ,
JOHN TOTTON,
GEORGE STOUT,
JOHN LIGHT,
SAMUEL HOOKE,
SAMUEL MCCLURE,
DANIEL BUTLER,
THOMAS DENNISTON,
ANDREW SUPLEE,
JAMES MATHERS,
THOMAS BEAL,
JOHN MCCARTHEY,
JOHN BERGMAN,
PHILIP MOUS,
JOHN WESTCOTT,
MATHIAS CLINE,
PHILIP CLINE,
PETER PULLIN,
DANIEL BADGER,
JOHN VANUSIN,
JOHN WILD,
JACOB RON,
DAVID McELMOYL,
RUDOLPH LEHR,
ALBERTUS POPPLESDORF,
JOSEPH PLOWMAN,
JOHN DUCHE,
GEORGE PEDDLE,

JAMES HAM,
THOMAS MILLARD.
ANDREW HERTZOG,
JACOB RUBSON,
GEORGE INGRAM.
PAUL BEARNS,
HENRY SMITH,
JOHN KNIGHT,
PETER HELLAM,
FRANCIS MCCLISTER,
PATRICK BRANUM,
JOSEPH QUALITY,
THOMAS BRADFORD,
JOSEPH BOND,
BALDUR RABUNS,
THOMAS LEIPER,
PETER TRITES,
JOHN HOFFMAN,
THOMAS SARTAN,
HENRY JONAS,
ADAM SMITH,
JOHN JACOB,
WILLIAM TUCKEY,
CHARLES PARCIVAL,
THOMAS SHAW,
GEORGE CARLINGER,
PHILIP BURKE,
JOHN STROUP,
PETER WORRELL,
NATHAN JONES,
WILLIAM MARIS,
JEREMIAH ANDREWS,
MICHAEL DUFF,
DAVID RICHARDSON,
JAMES BROWN,
GEORGE HONEY,
JAMES WELSH,
PHILIP WILLIMORE,
JOHN WALKER,
JOHN ASHBURN,

JONATHAN HARNED,
EDWARD MCKAIGE,
JACOB GRANTHAM,
WILLIAM KOPE,
PHILIP VERNES,
JOHN BIDDLE,
JEREMIAH MUCH,
CHARLES LAWTON,
ANDREW NELSON,
WARWICK HALE,
JOHN BLYTH,
ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
JOHN FIGEL,
JAMES MONKS,
JOHN HUDLE,
JOHN PAINTER,
GRIFFITH GRIFFITHS,
JAMES LITTLE,
SAMUEL LOWERY,
CHRISTOPHER MILLER,
THOMAS PATTON,
HENRY BARBER,
FRANCIS CORCORAN,
WILLIAM HOW,
JAMES SPRIGGS,
JOHN GRANT,
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
JOHN OGBORN,
JOHN KOCH,
MARTIN MINHOLD,
SAMUEL STEWART,
CHRISTOPHER MARTIN,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
JAMES ERWIN,
CHRISTOPHER KNEAS,
ANDREW YOUNG,
JAMES WELLS,
THOMAS HARPER,
THOMAS STILES,
JOHN PRINGLE,

ALLEN McCOLLUM,
LEWIS BRYANT,

JNO. MAXWELL NESBITT,
THOMAS BRYANT,

July 1.

ROBERT MAFFET,
RICHARD SEWELL,
WILLIAM SURINGHOUSEN,
BENJ. CONDY,
GEORGE WOOD,
GEORGE WHITEALL,
GEORGE BRIGS,
ROBERT FLEMING,
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq.,
PHILIP ECKER,
THOMAS CRISPIN,
JOHN SWAIN,
HENRY NEIL,
JAMES LAVERS,
CHARLES FORDER,
GEORGE PARKER,
FREDERICK SCHLER,
GEORGE THUM,
JOHN DELDINE,
JAMES SMART,
JAMES MCGLEW,
CONRAD YOUNG,
NICHOLAS EGAN,
REESE PETERS,
GEORGE SENNEFF,
VALENTINE BAYER,
JOHN HAMILTON,
CLEMENT HUMPHREYS,
JOHN SOUDER,
DANIEL DICK,
JOHN COX,
JOHN JOHNSON,
CHRISTOPHER BRADLEY,
SETH GRIFFING,
BENJAMIN KING,
MAURICE ROGERS,

JOHN HANNAH,
JAMES GIBSON,
JAMES ELLIOT,
ADAM MCCONNELL,
JOHN MCPHARSON,
WILLIAM RIGDON,
PLUNKET FLEESON,
JOHN FERGUSON,
ALEXANDER NELSON,
JACOB ABEL,
FREDERICK STEELMAN,
GEORGE ENSON,
JOHN BANON,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
WILLIAM MORRIS,
JACOB SHREDER,
STEPHEN FOREMAN,
FRANCIS LUSHER,
FREDERICK HOFFMAN,
THOMAS MORGAN,
JOHN DRINKER,
ISAAC WHITE,
JONATHAN ISZARD,
JAMES GIBSON,
WILLIAM FISHBOURNE,
CHAMPION WOOD,
HUGH HODGE, Jr.,
JAMES REED,
ROBERT MORDOCK,
JOHN SOWERWALT,
GEORGE MIDDAGH,
JONATHAN ARNOLD,
ROBERT ALLEN,
PAST HAMILTON,
JOSEPH WHITE,
FRANCIS HARRIS,

HENRY BAAGS,
MICHAEL DAVENPORT,
PATRICK GROGAN,
FREDERICK DICK,
DANIEL McMENAMEN,
THOMAS McCULLEM,
SAMUEL McGOOGAN,

DANIEL DRAIS,
ROBERT CRUMBIE,
ANTHONY HODGKINSON,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
WILLIAM ALLIBONE,
MANUEL JOSEPHSON,
SOLOMON MEYERS COHEN.

July 2.

MICHAEL ONONGST,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
CHARLES LYON, Jr.,
WILLIAM CARTER,
GEORGE JACOB HOUSMAN,
GODFREY SPANGLE,
SAMUEL ALEXANDER,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JAMES EDWARD FINLEY,
JACOB MEYERS,
PHILIP CRIPTS,
RICHARD INKSON,

CHARLES FREEMAN,
JOHN PULLIN,
DANIEL MALONEY,
THOMAS STORY,
ROBERT HARON,
JOHN GAVARAN,
GEORGE SELLAR,
JOHN BROWN,
JACOB BAKER,
JAMES GREGORY,
BARTHOLOMEW BAKER,
JOHN BURKET.

July 3.

JOHN NEGLEK,
PHILIP BUCK,
STEPHEN TLER,
ROBERT BREWTON,
JAMES SAYERS,
JAMES FORBES,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN MCKINNEY,
PATRICK MOORE,
JOHN HARRISON,
SAMUEL SMITH,

WILLIAM DAVEY,
ANTHONY BUTLER,
JAMES O'BRYAN,
MELCHER LOVEN,
SAMUEL WARD,
ADAM RITCHIE,
CHARLES FOSTER,
RICHARD JOHNSTON,
JACOB COFFMAN,
LEONARD STONEBURNER.

July 4.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOSEPH BRADFORD,
CHARLES CARTWRIGHT,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
BLAIRE McCLENACHAN,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,

THOMAS FOSTER,
BALZER TROUT,
CHRISTOPHER FLOWERS,
ADAM CASSEY,
JOSEPH DORVILL,
DAVID HUNON,

CONRAD GRAY,
 RICHARD KNOWLES,
 FRANCIS BENNETT,
 JACOB PAINTER,
 MOSES MYERS,
 THEOPHILUS PARKE,
 DAVID SMITH,
 SAMUEL NORTH,

JOHN EWING, the Reverend,
 DANIEL KING,
 FRANCIS HARRISON,
 JOHN ORD, Jr.,
 ROBERT TATNALL,
 BENJAMIN RUE,
 JOHN JARVIS.

July 5.

ABRAHAM MASON,
 WILLIAM BURK,
 CHRISTOPHER LOCHNER,
 WILLIAM HARRIS,
 CHRISTOPHER CAUL,
 JAMES DUNN,

SAMUEL BOUCHER,
 JOHN HODGSON,
 JOHN BRAYFIELD,
 WILLIAM PALMER,
 CHARLES REDDING,
 RICHARD POWELL,

July 7.

GEORGE DONAL,
 NATHANIEL COPE,
 ANTHONY MCQUESTON,
 EMANUEL ROUSE,
 DAVID HALL,
 SAMUEL LEACOCK,
 MATHIAS LANDERBERGER,
 BENJAMIN BOYANT,
 LUDWICK SENGTS,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
 WILLIAM FISHER,
 ADAM GRUBB,
 JAMES SKINNER,
 WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,
 ANDREW CASIL,
 JOSEPH BUCK,
 THOMAS SHIELDS,
 GEORGE HEYTCH.

July 8.

THOMAS LAWRENCE,
 FRANCIS STEWART,
 TOBIAS BOUGHER,
 JOHN LEISER,

MATHIAS KELLY,
 JOHN YENTZER,
 JOHN NEWMAN,
 ENEAS MURRY.

July 9.

LAWRENCE BARRY,
 ISAAC AUSTIN,
 ANDREW LEIPER,
 FRANCIS GURNEY,

WILLIAM SHAW,
 JOHN FEESTON,
 PARSONS CLARK,
 JOHN BEACHER.

July 10.

WILLIAM ECKART,
 PETER LOWERY,

HUGH WILLSON,
 THOMAS MOORE,

HENRY PIPER,
FREDERICK SENT,
NICHOLAS BURR,
JAMES BOWLES,

CAPT. JOHN WEBB,
JOSEPH SAUNDERS,
THOMAS CLEAR,
SAMUEL HOWELL, Jr.

July 11.

JASPER CORRIE,
ARTHUR HIGGINS,
WILLIAM CHATWIN,

WILLIAM ALLISON,
JEREMIAH SIMMONS,
CHARLES MOORE.

July 12.

JOSEPH BARRY,
ISAAC LORT,
PETER EVANS,
ROBERT HOPKINS,
JOHN KINSLEY,
THEODOROUS BARRY,
FREDERICK RAN,
NORRIS COPPER,
JACOB WYNKOOP,

ISAAC WILLIAMS,
PETER PRIMMER,
ADAM PRIMMER,
THOMAS LEARNING,
JAMES GLASGOW,
ANTHONY AMMON,
ADAM HANDLE,
SAMUEL NICHOLAS, Esq.,
THOMAS ROWAN.

July 14.

PRESLEY BLACKISTON,
HENRY HAWKINSON,

JOHN MURDOCK,
JAMES BARR.

July 15.

ISAAC CORSON,
PETER DRUMMOND,
WILLIAM DIBLEY,

THOMAS CLARKSON,
GEAR CHADWICK,
WM. WATSON.

July 16.

ROBERT McMULLEN,
JEREMIAH JOHNSTON,

SAMUEL FORD.

July 17.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
LAWRENCE PURFIELD,
WILLIAM HANSON,
OWEN ASHTON,

JOHN DUFFIELD,
SILAS WATTS,
ROBERT HENRY.

July 18.

ROBERT RENNET,
PETER HAWS,
MATTHEW MUSGROVE,
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JAMES MCCREA,
ROBERT COTTENHAM,
SAMUEL DOLBY,

JOSIAH ROBINSON,
PETER BRUSTER,
PETER ROBINSON,
JOHN CHRISTIE,
WILLIAM ROLSTON,
JAMES WHITE,

SAMUEL CASKEY,
GEORGE FARFLAR,
DAVID BLID,
GEORGE SHIETS,
CHRISTOPHER BENDER.

July 21.

ISAAC JONES,
JAMES CREIGHTON,
JOHN PATTERSON,
JAMES SMITH,

JOHN RICHARDS,
WILLIAM HUNTER,
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
THOMAS FANEN.

July 22.

STEPHEN LOWERY,
JOHN BAZALEE,

WILLIAM NICHOLASON.

July 23.

WILLIAM MOORE,

JONATHAN HUFTY.

July 24.

JAMES MCGUIRE,
MICHAEL FULLORO,
THOMAS MARLE,

JOHN KNOWLES,
WILLIAM WATKIN.

July 25.

CHRISTIAN KUNKIL.

July 26.

NICHOLAS FITZSIMONS,

BENJAMIN BICKERTON.

July 28

JOE CÆSAR, a free negro,
WILLIAM SMITH,
THOMAS HART,
JOSEPH FAULKNER,

NEHEMIAH MALL,
THOMAS BLACK,
SAMUEL BLACK,
DAVID THURSTON.

July 29.

JAMES MITCHELL.

July 30.

PETER MERCKEL,
THOMAS SHED,

DANIEL ELLIOTT,
JOHN LUGER.

July 31.

RICHARD LEES,
SAMUEL BUSH,
AARON HUNTER,
DANIEL MCCARACHER,

GEORGE GOODWIN,
RICHARD HUMPHREY, Esq.,
ROBERT BETHELL,
JOSIAH HARNED,

WILLIAM CRISPIN,
ROBERT EACHUS,
WILLIAM GARDNER,

PETER HULICK
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
FREDERICK HEILER,

August 4.

JACOB HOLTON,
JOHN HOLMES,

JOHN JACKSTON.

August 5.

JAMES STELL,

JOHN STEWARD.

August 6.

JAMES LAIRD.

August 7.

MOSES MOSES.
ANDRIAS BENTINGER,
JAMES MOYDES,
SAMUEL MEREDITH, Esq.,
EDWARD PASCHALL,

JOHN TAGGORT,
FREDERICK MOPPS,
PATRICK DUGAN,
ADAM MARTIN.

August 9.

HEZEKIAH KIMBLE.

August 11.

WILLIAM LYELL,
JACOB ZOLL,

JOSHUA HATFIELD.

August 13.

JACOB HALTZHIMER,

PEACE WADEMAN.

August 14.

JOHN STRIMBECK.

August 15.

JOHN LADD HOWELL.

August 16.

JOHN WILSON HUSTIN,
WILLIAM WATSON,

PHILIP LACY.

August 18.

ISAAC ELY,
NICHOLAS NAILOR,

JAMES THOMPSON,
ROBERT CAN.

August 19.

THOMAS MOORE,
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOSEPH WEST.

August 21.

WILLIAM STURGEON,
MICHAEL WELLS,
THOMAS CUTHBERT,
JOHN LEDRU,
BENJAMIN CROSS,

JACOB PROBY,
GEORGE MEYERS,
JOSEPH MUSGRAVE,
PHILIP MAGUIRE,
JAMES SUTTER.

August 27.

WILLIAM PARKER.

August 28.

EDWARD YORK.

August 29.

EDWARD OXLEY.

August 30.

CHARLES RISQUE,
ISAAC BELLANGER,
ROBERT AITKEN,

SAMUEL MCCLAIN,
ELY FEW,
ROBERT OWEN.

September 1.

JOHN MARTIN,
JAMES KIRK PATRICK,
LUCAS WALRAVEN,
JOHN LEWIS,

HENRY FINNER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
WILLIAM SELLARS.

September 2.

ANDREW STANWOOD,
JACOB HIBBART,

ISAAC TRASK.

September 3.

JOHN BROWN,
GEORGE KIMLEY,
HENRY WYNKOOP,
RICHARD DOWDEL,

PAUL ROBERTS,
NICHOLAS RIBBEL,
CONRAD SMITH.

September 4.

GRIFFITH LEVERING,
JOHN JENKINS,
JOHN NORDON,

PAIN NEWMAN,
CALEB EMBLEN.

September 5.

MARY THOMPSON,
THOMAS DORSEY,

SAMUEL GARRIGUES,
THOMAS PALMER.

September 6.

CHRISTIAN TILEY,
THOMAS LEECH,
JOHN DENNIS,

CASPER WITTEPACK,
DANIEL HAINES,
JOHN HAINES.

September 8.

WILLIAM LOVE,
ANDREW CARSON,

JOHN BOYLE,
JAMES ROBINSON.

September 9.

SOLOMON ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROGERS,

JAMES DUNCAN,
MICHAEL HOPKINS.

September 10.

LUDWICK WISER,
GEORGE MADERY,
SAMUEL CURREY,
JAMES KENNEDY,

ROBERT WALL,
JOSEPH BALL,
ISAAC SHOEMAKER.

September 11.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JAMES SHORT,

LUKE MATTHEWAN,
GEORGE ROLSTON.

September 12.

CORNELIUS O'NIEL,
EDMOND SWENEY,
JOHN LESHAY,
JOHN FITCH,

AARON MUSGRAVE, Jr.,
JAMES COBOURN,
JOHN REED,
WILLIAM CONNELL.

September 13.

JOHN McDONNELL,
WILLIAM HUGHES,
JOHN HARDING,
HENRY FRIDAY,
WILLIAM BROOKS,

ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG,
ROBERT BEDISON,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
JAMES ADAIR.

September 14.

ROBERT WHITEHILL, Esq.,
WILLIAM BROWN,
DAVID HARRIS,

ROBERT MORRIS, Mulatto,
JACOB BOULDIN,
HENRY DORAN.

September 15.

JOHN STORY,
WILLIAM THORTON.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
WILLIAM YOUNG, Jr.,

ROBERT PATTON,
RICHARD MASON,
JAMES DOW,
GEORGE ARTHUR,

JAMES HEANES,
RICHARD HACKETT,
THOMAS HALEY.

September 16.

MORRIS ROACH,

JOHN COTTLE.

September 18.

ZEBADIAH DAVID,

JOHN ADAMS.

September 19.

ELIAS PEW,
BASTIAN STONEMEYER,

GEORGE BARNES.

September 22.

WILLIAM KENNEDY,

ANDREW MURREY.

November 15.

WILLIAM MCFADEN,

REESE MEREDITH.

June 24, 1778.

THOMAS WILLIAM, Esq.,
SAMUEL POWELL, Esq.,

EDWARD SHIPPEN.

June 25.

RICHARD WILLING,
ALEXANDER WILCOCK, Esq.,
JAMES ALLEN, Esq.,
DOCT. THOMAS BOND,

TENCH COX,
THOMAS ASHETON,
STEPHEN COLLINS,
MATTHEW McHUGH.

June 26.

JOHN KNOR, Cooper,
WILLIAM McMURTRIE,
WILLIAM SHAW, Cooper,
WILLIAM SMITH, Reverd. Doct.,
WILLIAM CONSTABLE,
JACOB MYER,

JACOB HARMAN,
JOHN BOUTCHER,
MICHAEL DOOGAN,
DOCTOR JOHN REDMAN,
JOHN COBOURN.

June 27.

GEORGE HEYTLE,
PETER COOPER,
PHILIP HEYLE,
—— DAVIES,
CURTIS CLAY,
RICHARD RUNDLE,
THOMAS MURGATROYD,
JONATHAN MEREDITH,

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
MARK FREEMAN,
ASHETON HUMPHREYS,
JOHN KEBLE,
JOHN HOOD,
JAMES SEAGROVE,
THOMAS GRAY,
CAPTAIN JAMES COCKRAN,

JOHN EVANS,
JOSEPH LEBLENCE,
WILLIAM TRICKET,

JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq.,
HENRY GURNEY.

June 29.

RICHARD FOOTMAN,
HENRY MARKS,
JOSEPH SHEWELL,
JAMES FUDGE,
CHARLES WOOLLFUL,
PHINEAS HARLAN,
JAMES MORTON,
ENEAS URGUHART,
LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH,
SAMUEL MURDOCK,
WILLIAM BEAVAN,

JOHN NICHOLSON,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN MARTIN,
EVEN EVANS,
JAMES CURTAIN,
JOHN MARSHALL,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN SHIELDS,
GEORGE DOUGLASS,
ALEXANDER CORBET.

June 30.

RICHARD WISTER, Jr.,
JOHN WISTER, Jr.,
WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,
ROGER FLAHAVAN,
GEORGE HAUTON,
JOHN GRANT,
MICHAEL OWNER,
SAMUEL INGLIS,
NATHAN COOK,
JOHN SMITH,
NICHOLAS BROOKS,
JOSEPH THORNHILL,
JOHN ANDREW MESSERSMITH, Jr.,
DENNIS DOUGHERTY,
JAMES REYNOLDS,
JAMES SPARKS,
MOSES COX,
SAMUEL READ,
RICHARD FREEMAN,

BENJAMIN MORGAN,
GEORGE GRIMES,
PETER KURTZ,
ARCHIBALD MCCALL,
HENRY ASH,
STEPHEN SHEWELL,
SAMUEL CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH STAMPER,
GEORGE JAMES,
JACOB RUTTER,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
JOHN STAMPER,
ELIAS BOTNER,
PETER THOMPSON,
THOMAS THOMPSON,
SAMUEL COVELL,
ALEXANDER TOD,
ROBERT BOND,
JESSE JONES.

July 1.

EDWARD BLEAKNEY,
PETER SUTTER,
JOHN HAINES,

PATRICK MCGINNES,
JOSEPH LEDRUE,
ROBERT MORTON,

JAMES CONCHY,
JOHN WELLS,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES SCOTT,
JAMES ROCHE,

JOSEPH DONALDSON,
LAWRENCE POWELL,
BARNABAS HIGGINS,
JONATHAN BROWN,
JOHN ROUKING.

July 2.

WILLIAM CRAIG,
JOHN STEEL,
THOMAS CLARK,
FRANCIS ESKILLION,
EDWARD MOORE,
JACOB WEIS,

GEORGE LITZENBERGER,
JOHN SELLARS,
GARRALD FORRISTER,
PETER WADE,
CHARLES STEDMAN.

July 3.

CHARLES WHARTON,
ISAAC WHARTON,
THOMAS MEREDITH,
CARPENTAR WHARTON,
SAM'L LEWIS WHARTON,
DANIEL EVANS,
JOSEPH TURNER, Esq.,
JAMES HENDRY,
SAMUEL KELSEY,
WILLIAM READ,

CHARLES HURST,
NICHOLAS HART,
JOHN OLDEN,
ADAM MYRTETUS,
SAMUEL HUDSON,
ABRAHAM LEVY,
ALEXANDER MORRISON,
ISAAC WORRELL,
JOHN CHAVALIER.

July 4.

JAMES RICHARDS,
HENRY VANREID,
SAM'L M'KEAN,
JOHN MIFFLIN,

BENJAMIN CHEW, Esq.,
BENJAMIN CHEW, Jr.,
BENJAMIN MEYERS,
WILLIAM HARPER,

July 6.

ROBERT STRETTLE JONES,
CONRAD BAKER,
ADAM ANDERSON,
JAMES HUNTER,

JOHN HARLAND,
DAVID PANCOST,
PATRICK BYRNE,
ROBERT PARRISH.

July 7.

SAMUEL SEIVERTT,
ROBERT COCKS,
JOHN BARNES,
JOHN PARRISH, Jr.,

THOMAS DAVIS,
SAMUEL WALKER,
CHARLES EDWARDS,
PHILIP BENEZETT,

JOHN PHILIP MILLER,
STEPHEN MOORE,
JAMES VAUX,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE,

CHRISTIAN FAHNS,
JOSEPH PARKS,
THOMAS HEMPHILL,
JOHN LAWRENCE.

July 8.

NATHANIEL WALTON,
HUGH MILLER,
ROBERT WHARTON,
THOMAS LAKE,
DAVID WARE,
JOHN HOWARD,
BLASE BOYER,
JOHN HALL,
JOHN GROVES,
The Honorable JOHN PENN,

JOSEPH STRANSBURY,
JOSEPH TURNER, Jr.,
JOHN FUSTIAN,
DAVID FEN,
PHILIP FAULKRODE,
PHELM MACKERSON,
JOHN ACKROYD,
THOMAS WRIGHT,
JAMES GRAYSON.

July 9.

BENJAMIN HERNING,
SAMUEL JEFFERYS,
ADAM HUBLEY,
JOSIAH MATLOCK,
JACOB HART,

THOMAS MONTGOMERY,
JOHN THOMAS,
JAMES EGLESON,
ISAAC KELLY.

July 10.

MORGAN RIDGE,
JAMES SINGLETON,
RICHARD THOMAS,
JOHN CLARKE,
BERNARD FEARIS,
JAMES TILGHMAN,
WILLIAM FORBES,

ABRAHAM CHOVET, Doct. Phys.,
EPHRAIM CLARK,
THOMAS MENDENHALL,
DANIEL BENEZETT,
PELATIAH WEBSTER,
JACOB COEHN.

July 11.

JOHN MENDORFELTH,
JAMES MCCLEAREN,
SAMUEL STORY,

JACOB BUMM,
JOHN KNOX.

July 13.

JAMES CRAIG,
TIMOTHY CARROLL,
WILLIAM OGDEN,
JOHN SIBBALD,
WILLIAM MORRELL,

ROBERT HAZELHURST,
JOSEPH SWABEY,
BRYON O'HARRAH,
ABRAHAM DEHAVEN,
JOHN WEAVER,

JOHN WOOD,
ROBERT PRIEST,
JOHN LEVINS,

JEREMIAH SMITH,
FREDERICK KESSELMAN.

July 14.

JOHN MILLER,
DAVID CUNNING,
JACOB SHOEMAKER,

DAVID MELLIN,
WILLIAM WEBB.

July 15.

JOHN PALMER,
MATTHEW FELLES,
JONATHAN BARINGTON,

GEORGE DICKVENDORF,
JOHN RUDOLPH.

July 16.

JOSEPH FAWCETT,
ROBERT MCNAIR,
TOWNSEND WHITE,

JACOB MYERS,
JOHN BARRON.

July 17.

ALEXANDER CARR, JR.,
ROBERT HARRIS,
JACOB NEGLEE,
JOHN DEIGHTON,
JOB BUTCHER,

HENRY WILSON,
MATTHEW PRATT,
JOHN DOWERS,
THOMAS BETAGH.

July 18.

THOMAS WILL. PIERCE,
PHILIP WISEMAN,
SAMUEL WELLS,
PHILIP LING,
JAMES HARTLEY,
WILLIAM GIVIN,
PATRICK MAGARGE,
DANIEL SOWER,

CHAMLESS ALLEN,
HENRY KURTZ,
ROBERT COE,
JACOB REESE,
DANIEL FORBES,
THOMAS BYRNES,
JAMES COOPER.

July 22.

JOHN SOLTER,

BENJAMIN COTTMAN.

July 23.

BOWYER BROOKS,
PATRICK HOGAN,

DANIEL DUPUY.

July 24.

DANIEL LESTER,
DAVID FRANKS,
ARCHIBALD STEWART,

WILLIAM SYKES,
JOSEPH MORRIS

July 25.

DAVID LENOX,
JAMES HERRON,
JOSEPH FOX,
JACOB BURY,

RICHARD PORTER,
ISAAC ALL,
WILLIAM SELLARS, Jr.

July 27.

NATHANIEL ASHLEY,
CHRISTIAN MINICH,
GODFREY TWELVES,
PHILIP LING,

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
ISAAC ABRAHAM,
JOSEPH FOX.

July 28.

WM. BOHANNON,
JOSEPH HUNTER,
JACOB TRUMP,
JOHN TRUMP,
ANDREW TIBOUT,

WILLIAM DEWEES,
ANDREW MATTERN,
CHRISTOPHER MYRTETUS,
JOHN DUGAN.

July 29.

ISAAC VANOST,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
JOHN COX, Jr.,
JOHN HALL,
GRIFFITH JONES,
JAMES CALLAHAN,

GEORGE MILLER,
CONRAD COLEMAN,
JOHN SALTER,
THOMAS CLARIDGE,
BARTHOLOMEW SUTTON,
JAMES SHARWOOD.

July 30.

CHARLES FINNEY,
DAVID LAPSLEY,
THOMAS DAVIS,
DUNCAN STEWART,
JOHN SLATERY,
JAMES TALBOT,

JACOB CHRISTLER,
JOSEPH CRAIG,
ANDREW WRIGHT,
JAMES BELL,
JOSEPH GEE.

July 31.

PATRICK MARTIN,
THOMAS STEWART,
EDWARD HANNAH,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH LYNDALL,
PETER SIMMONSON.

August 1.

AMOS STURGIS.

August 3.

JAMES GLENN,
ELEAZER TRUBER,
EDWARD MILES,

BENJAMIN COATES,
WILLIAM PALD,
ANTHONY YELDALL.

August 4.

JACOB BECKLEY,
CHARLES STINE,
RICHARD LYNELL,
WILLIAM LEICH,
GEORGE STEVENS,
TOBIAS FISHER,
JAMES MEGETTEGEN,

JOHN TAYLOR,
FRANCIS KROASEN,
JOHN WELSH,
EVAN THOMAS,
ISAAC GREEN, Jr.,
JOSEPH ROBINSON.

August 6.

WILLIAM STRAKER,

SAMUEL YOUNG.

August 7.

WILLIAM SEDDONS.

August 8.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
JOHN DILWORTH,
HENRY HENEMAN,

ROBERT COLLINGS,
EDWARD CUTBUSH.

August 10.

THOMAS PETERS,
PATRICK LOUGHAN,

JOSEPH HUDDLE.

August 12.

JAMES BETSON,
THOMAS BROWN,
HENRY BICKLEY,

LAWRENCE BICKLEY,
FRANCIS WELER,
PHILIP MCCARDELL.

August 13.

JOHN TITTERMARY,

WILLIAM KARR.

August 14.

ALEXANDER FULLERTON,

MATTHEW JOHNS.

August 15.

JOSEPH TRAXELLER,
GEORGE HORNE,
JOHN STAPLE,

HENRY LENTZ,
LEWIS MICKE.

August 17.

AMOS WHITSON,
JAMES FLETCHER,

GASPER GUYGER,
SEBASTIAN NEIL,

WILLIAM McDOWELL,
BRIAN BARKER,
ROBERT BONNER,

CHARLES CONKLER,
CHRISTIAN FUGHER.

August 19.

PETER WIKOFF,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN,
JOHN BRUBAKER,

JOSEPH DUFFIELD,
JOSEPH FOSTER,
JOHN HELT.

August 20.

WILLIAM BALL,
JOHN TAYLOR,

LEMUEL SAVAGE.

August 22.

JOHN FISHER,
NATHAN COTMAN,
JACOB UTREE,

ISAAC BUSBY,
WILLIAM EDWARDS,
ALEXANDER HUNTER.

August 24.

JOSEPH ASHTON,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
ELIAS TOY,
PETER HENDERSON,
JAMES WOOD,
SAMUEL ADAMS,

LAWRENCE VANCE,
SAMUEL GOFF,
CHARLES EUSTACE,
SAMUEL GARRETT,
DANIEL WILLIAMS.

August 25.

WILLIAM MOLAND,
LEWIS WARD,

SILAS CRISPIN,
JOSEPH DAVIS.

August 26.

THOMAS ASHTON,
LAWRENCE JOHNSTON,
ISAAC WILLARD,
PHILIP MAYNAGH,
JOSEPH CLAYPOOLE,
RICHARD TITTERMERRY,

PHILIP WILLSON,
JAMES ABERCOMBIE,
ISAAC COATES,
JOSEPH SANS,
RICHARD FARMER.

August 27.

GEORGE MIFFLIN,

JAMES BROWN.

August 28.

THOMAS FRANKLIN,
ARCHIBALD McDERMOT,

PETER FENEICK,
THOMAS BRISTOL.

August 29.

LARDNER CLARKE,
JACOB VANOSTEN,
JACOB JOHNSON,
MICHAEL ENGLE,

THOMAS GOFF,
JACOB WEAVER,
DANIEL MCNAFF,
JAMES WILLSON.

August 31.

BENJAMIN ENGLE,
THOMAS CRISPIN,
JOHN SNYDER,
HEYM SOLOMON,
JOHN DAVID SICKLE,

ROBERT DUNCAN,
JOHN MARSHALL,
SAMUEL JUDAH,
JOHN DOWENHIME,
FRANCIS MAHONY.

September 2.

JOHN WELSH,

JOSEPH WILLIS.

September 3.

ALEXANDER HOLMES,
JOSHUA COLLINS,
JOHN STILLE,
EDWARD KIRBY,
JOSEPH HOLDSTOCK,
EDWARD MCGILL,
ALEXANDER FOSTER,

JOHN FOULKE,
PETER WHITESIDE,
SAMUEL HENESEY,
JAMES BRENNER,
HUGH LAW,
FREDERICK HASLER,
GEORGE SEITZ.

September 10.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq., he also produced a qualification taken before General Gates to the United States, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, on the 29th last March.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

WILLIAM COATS, Sadler,
NATHAN NICHOLS,

SEPTIMUS COATS,
STEPHEN CHAMPAIGN.

September 11.

WILLIAM WEST, Jr., Esq.,
PETER SCULL, Esq.,

JAMES CRAWFORD.

September 14.

PETER SUNLIDER,
ISAAC JONES,

JAMES KING.

September 15.

THEOPHILUS GARDNER,

HENRY LALOR, Hatter,

September 16.

ROBERT HAGAN.

September 17.

JAMES JEFFREYS.

*September 19.*NICHOLAS BERNARD,
GEORGE REED,

ROBERT ERWIN.

September 21.

JOHN LEECH,

HENRY LOCKHEAD.

*September 22.*SAMUEL CORRY, & PRUSS.
CAPT. JOHN GREEN,
JAMES CORDILL,
RICHARD FARMER,WILLIAM POYNTILL,
PHILIP SUPER.
JACOB CHARLES.*September 23.*

PETER CARMICH.

September 24.

LIEUT. COL. GEORGE NORTH.

*September 26.*STACY HEPBURN,
JONATHAN PENROSE,

JOHN BLAKE,

*September 28.*PETER LAROT,
GEORGE CATTON,
SAMUEL MILES, Esq.,JAMES TEMPEST,
WILLIAM BATT,
FREDERICK MCCONN.*September 29.*

JAMES SHEWARD.

September 30.

JOSEPH NORMAN.

*October 3.*PETER CONVER,
CADWALLADER MORRIS,

SAM'L CADWALLADER MORRIS.

October 5.

ROBERT SHERER,

THOMAS JENNINGS, Esq.,

	<i>October 6.</i>
ROBERT CORREY,	SAMUEL HOWELL,
	<i>October 7.</i>
JOHN VALENTINE GAUL,	SAMUEL HEAD.
	<i>October 8.</i>
ABRAHAM COHAN,	WILLIAM LEAVER.
	<i>October 9.</i>
JAMES DAVIS,	JOSEPH REED, Esq.
	<i>October 10.</i>
JOHN FLICK,	JOSEPH MITCHELL.
	<i>October 12.</i>
JOHN BROWNE,	BENJAMIN DEAN.
STEPHEN BEARD,	
	<i>October 13.</i>
JOHN CADWALLADER, Esq.,	JOHN BYRNE,
JAMES DUNCAN,	JACOB BENIGHOFF,
MICHAEL VANCOURT,	JAMES VANUXEN.
	<i>October 16.</i>
REYNOLD WHARTON.	
	<i>October 17.</i>
WILLIAM TILTON, prisoner.	
	<i>October 19.</i>
HENRY WHITE PHYSICH.	
	<i>October 20.</i>
EVAN EDWARDS.	
	<i>October 21.</i>
JOHN TAYLOR, mariner.	
	<i>October 27.</i>
STEPHEN GIRARD.	
	<i>October 30.</i>
WILLIAM STRETCH,	ARCHIBALD GARDNER.
	<i>October 31.</i>
FRANCIS ELLIS.	
	<i>November 4.</i>
JESSE GUYGER.	

November 6.

PATRICK BROWN.

November 7.

JACOB LEIBENZETER,

MAJOR THOMAS LAMBERT BYLES.

JEREMIAH HORTON, Gent.,

November 9.

JOSEPH GRAYSBURY.

November 11.

JOHN KIPPLE.

November 16.

WILLIAM HEMBEL,

SOLOMON SOLOMONS.

CHRIST'R KELBY ALLECOCK,

November 19.

DANIEL BORMAN.

November 20.

JAMES GIBBON, Lieutenant.

November 21.

HENRY CALLAGHAN.

November 23.

JOHN PARKER.

November 24.

MATTATHIAS GOMETZ,

JACOB SOUDER.

MOSES JUDAH,

November 25.

CAP. JNO. RICHARDSON, prisoner, CAP. DAN'L BRODHEAD, Jr., pris-

CAP. ANDREW FORREST, prisoner, oner.

The Names of Those that Have Taken the Oath of Fidelity Before Me, Together with the Years, Months and Days of the Months when Taken, pr. Me, HUGH MARTIN, Esq.

September ye 11, 1777. SAMUEL GLASGOW.

23, JOHN GIFFIN.
 23, MOSES LOTTA.
 23, SAMUEL ROBINSON.
 23, ALEXANDER MAXWELL.
 23, SAMUEL SERRELS.
 24, ISAAC MILLER.
 26, JACOB McCLAIN.

October ye 3, 1777. ISAAC McHENDRY.

3, JOSEPH HUTCHISON.
 9, CLEMENTS McGERRY.
 9, JOSEPH EAGER.
 9, WILLIAM ROBINSON.
 9, JAMES McQUISTON.
 9, JOHN KILGORE.
 10, GEORGE LATIMER.
 13, ROBERT WADDLE.
 13, JOHN ROBINSON.
 13, JAMES MARTIN.
 14, JOHN MOORE, Esq.
 14, ALEXANDER YOUNG.
 14, JOHN BRANDON.
 14, ROBERT ROBINSON.
 14, WILLIAM YOUNG.
 14, CHARLES SISKEY.
 14, ROBERT JAMISON.
 14, ABRAHAM LEASURE,
 14, DAVID PERRY.
 14, JOHN CORTNEY.
 14, JAMES WADDLE.
 14, FRANCIS MCGINNICE.
 14, JOHN STUCHAL.

November ye 1, 1777. WILLIAM FERGUSON.

1, JAMES FERGUSON.
 1, JOHN JACK.

November	ye	1, 1777.	JOHN SPEELMAN.
		1,	JAMES CLARK.
		3,	GEORGE SULEAR.
		3,	JOHN JAMISON.
		20,	DAVID SHEERER.
		21,	THOMAS PATTON.
December	ye	27, 1777.	NICLOSS WHITSAL.
		27,	JOHN WILLY.
March	ye	24, 1778.	FREDERICK DUMBAL
		24,	MATHIAS STOKBERGUR.
Aprile	ye	23, 1778.	GEORGE HUBER.
		23,	MICHAM McHENDRY.
		25,	JOHN FISKEY.
		25,	CRISTOPHER REINER.
May	ye	9, 1778.	RICHARD YOUNG.
		13,	JOHN MILLAR.
		16,	JOHN DAVIS.
		16,	JAMES GHER.
		25,	WILLIAM LOCHERY.
		27,	ROBERT FLEEMAN
		27,	JAMES WILLSON.
		29,	JAMES STEEL.
June	ye	29,	SAMUEL LUIS.
		2, 1778.	GEORGE RYAN.
		2,	JOHN BECK.
		19,	GARET FISKEY.
		19,	GEORGE STOKBERGER.
		19,	JOSEPH CRAFTORD.
		21,	JOHN PERSHON.
July	ye	21,	JACOB LYDICH.
		3, 1778.	JAMES PARR.
		7,	ROBERT MARSHAL.
		7,	JOHN McHEE.
		23,	ARTHUR OHOROW.
August		30,	THOMAS WINTER.
		19, 1778.	WILLIAM WADDLE.
		29,	PETER GROSS.
		31,	DANIEL ARMAL.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

September	ye 9, 1778.	BENJAMIN EAKIN.
	11,	JAMES CLIFORD.
	21,	JACOB POWERS.
October	9, 1778.	MAMANDUKE JAMISON.
	12,	ABRAHAM POWERS.
	13,	JOHN TELOR.
	30,	CASPER WEAVER.
December	26, 1778.	GEORGE FINDLY.
	29,	HENDRY BAIR.
January	ye 1, 1779.	JOHN BEER.
	2,	JOHN McERACIN.
	4,	JOHN NEELA.
	5,	GEORGE ORR.
	5,	EDMOND COCHEL.
	5,	JOSEPH HUSSBURNE.
	5,	SAMUEL GLASGOW.
	5,	JAMES EGNEU.
	5,	GEORGE SWAP.
	5,	CHARLES JOHNSTON.
	5,	NATHANIEL MILLAR.

Ninety-Four in Number.

Westmoreland County:

I do certify the within account of 94 persons, having taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance before Hugh Martin, is recorded according to law.

JAMES KINKEAD, *Recorder.*

I (the subscriber hereof) do solemnly and sincerely declare and swear (or affirm) that the State of Pennsylvania is and of right ought to be a free, sovereign and independent State. And I do forever renounce and refuse all allegiance, subjection and obedience to the king or crown of Great Britain; and I do further swear (or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm) that I never have since the Declaration of Independence, directly or indirectly, aided, assisted, abetted or in any wise countenanced the King of Great Britain, his generals, fleets, armies or their adherents in their claims upon these United States, and that I have ever since the Declaration of Independence thereof demeaned myself as a faithful citizen and subject to this or some one of the United States, and that I will at all times maintain and support the freedom, sovereignty, and independence thereof, so help you God.

December 8, 1778.

JAMES YOUNG, Esq.

December 11.

JOHN F. MIFFLIN, Esq.,

ANDREW PARKER.

PETER SCULL, Esq.,

December 12.

WILLIAM MASTERS.

December 15.

JOHN CAMM,

JAMES HUNTER.

December 16.

MOSES ARCHER,

MOSES GOMETZ,

SWERIN ERICHSON,

JNO. CHRISTIAN WAGNER.

EPHRAIM EVANS,

December 18.

GEORGE TIRNES,

GEORGE LEIB,

GEORGE MOORE,

JACOB NONOTER,

JACOB YOUNG,

WILLIAM MENG,

GEORGE YOUNG,

PHILIP FULLAN.

December 22.

SAMUEL WILCOX,

JAMES BLAIN.

December 23.

PHILIP BENEZET,
WILLIAM MORRIS,

JNO. DELWORTH.

December 24.

JAMES BOSTICK,

THOMAS TUFST.

December 26.

PRESLEY BLACKISTON.

December 28.

DAVID CLARK,
GEORGE MCGEE,

FRANCIS ESKILLION,
PAUL FOOKS.

December 29.

JOSEPH FERREE.

December 31.

JOHN GROVES.

January 4, 1779.

THOMAS FRANKLIN.

January 5.

SAMUEL HOWELL.

January 6.

JOSIAH MATLOCK.

January 14.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Esq.

January 16.

JOHN HOWARD,
JOHN WOOD,

SAMUEL C. MORRIS,
THOMAS MORRIS.

January 18.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

January 26.

SAMUEL STARRET. Esq.

January 28.

CHARLES YOUNG,

JAMES WORRELL.

January 29.

GEORGE KELLY.

February 15.

JOSEPH H. ELLIS.

February 16.

JOHN REEDLE.

February 18.

MATTHEW PRATT.

February 23,

JOHN ANDREW MESERSMITH, MICHAEL CROLL, Esq.

March 2.

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

March 12.

JACOB FULLER.

March 13

LEWIS REESE.

March 23.

WILLIAM BALL,

WILLIAM ADCOCK.

March 27.

SAMUEL MORRIS, Esq.,

ISRAEL DAVIS,

CAPTAIN JOHN REDMAN, Jr.,

JOHN THOMAS.

CONRAD STEGER,

March 29.

JOHN FOWLER,

ALEXANDER ANDERSON,

JOHN SHEPPARD,

ABSOLEM JOHNSTON.

March 30.

JOHN HOLMES,

COL. LEWIS NICHOLA.

April 1.

EDWARD BIDDLE, Esq.,

NICHOLAS FITZSIMONS,

BENJAMIN THORNTON,

JOHN REYNOLDS,

EZEKIEL STORY,

GEORGE MEYERS,

NATHAN BOYS,

JOSEPH QUALITY,

ISAAC ROACH, Esq.,

GEORGE GARLAND, Esq.

STEPHEN BEASLY,

April 5.

JOHN THORNHILL.

April 13.

FREDERICK SCHOLL,

GRIFFITH OWEN.

GEORGE GOODMAN,

May 3.

LEWIS JOSEPH DORNUOFGERMAINS.

May 10.

FREDERICK DOMINICK.

May 11.

THOMAS MOORE.

May 13.

WILLIAM RUSH, Esq.

May 19.

WILLIAM STEVENS.

May 24.

MARTIN DEHART.

May 25.

JAMES FUDGE.

May 31.

NATHANIEL BROWNE.

*June 2.*THOMAS MULLEN,
FRANCIS KROASEN,

JOHN HOOD, merch.

June 3.

CHRISTOPHER CAVE,

JOHN LANGSTEA.

June 4.

ELEAZOR JUDAH.

June 10.

CHARLES PRYOR.

*June 12.*PHILIP KENSEY,
JAMES FLETCHER,

DENNIS CLARK.

June 14.

DAVID CLARK.

July 9.

JOHN DOWDNEY,

DEAN JONES.

July 10.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

July 12.

JOSEPH VANDIKE,

WILLIAM BROADES.

July 13.

JOHN TYSON,

FARRELL WADE.

July 16.

PETER FENNEMORE.

July 17.

JACOB NETSELL.

July 19.

BARNABAS MCSHANE.

July 20.

SAMUEL HODGSON,

JAMES HAM.

July 23.

BENJAMIN SEIXAS.

July 24.

WILLIAM LEECH.

July 26.

EDWARD FITZRANDOLPH,

MARTIN GILLMAN.

July 27.

BENJAMIN WOODS.

July 28.

GEORGE THOMPSON,

MATTHEW DUNCAN.

July 30.

PELATIAH WEBSTER,

LEWIS TAYLOR,

CHARLES SEITZ,

JOHN LEVINS,

JOSEPH SPENCER,

RICHARD COLLIER,

DOCTOR JAMES FALLON,

GILBERT KING,

JOHN VANNOST,

WILLIAM STEVENS,

FRANCIS PROCTOR, Sr.,

WILLIAM SHUTE.

JOHN LYON,

July 31.

JOHN HANS MINGER,

SAMUEL HUDSON.

CHARLES STOWE,

August 1.

JOHN FUSTIAN,

PETER WHITESIDE.

GEORGE SPAFFORD,

August 2.

WILLIAM McDOWELL,
 EVAN EVANS,
 NATHANIEL CRANCH,
 WILLIAM WEBB,
 PETER RAIN,
 HUMPHREY DONOHUE,
 PHILIP SOUST,
 GEORGE STRETTON,
 JOHN LONG,
 MICHAEL ZEINER,
 THOMAS BIDLE,
 EDWARD McDERMOTT,
 JACOB DIMOND,
 WILLIAM MOORE,
 MICHAEL RIEN,
 JOHN REINHARD,

SAMUEL LEAMAN,
 JOHN GOODMAN,
 MATHIAS ROUSH,
 MICHAEL OWNER,
 JOHN FLAHAVAN,
 CHRIST IRWINE,
 THOMAS IRWINE,
 CHRISTOPHER SHULTZ,
 JAMES TEMPEST,
 JOHN HEAD, baker,
 WILLIAM GORDON,
 WILLIAM PAUL,
 WILLIAM BERRIMAN,
 COL. JOHN CADWALLADER,
 THOMAS PETERS.

August 3.

JOSEPH WHARTON.

August 7.

THOMAS DAVIS.

August 9.

JAMES ARTHUR.

August 11.

JOHN MCCARTHY.

August 12.

JAMES MCCOBB.

August 14.

BARTHOLEMI TARDIVEAU,
 PIERRE TARDIVEAU,

JOHN STONEMETZ.

August 17.

JOSEPH LYNN,

GEORGE CONSER.

August 19.

JOHN DEIGHTON.

August 28.

JOHN LONGFORD,

MICHAEL DURNEY.

August 30.

CHARLES SHILBACK.

September 9.

ROBERT AIKEN.

September 10.

DAVID JEMMISON, Jr.

September 15.

WILL CUNNINGHAM.

September 20.

JOSEPH BENSSON.

*September 24.*JAMES BYRNE,
JOHN SMALLMAN,
JOHN STILLE,GEORGE ARNDT,
ALEXANDER TOD,
JOSEPH GRAYSBURY.*September 27.*JOHN KNORR,
PATRICK BYRNE,

DOCTOR THOMAS BOND.

September 28.

JAMES LOUIS FALLAIZE

*September 29.*LEWIS KELLER,
JACOB GEIGER,JACOB SOUDER,
JOSEPH FOX, gentleman.*October 2.*

WILLIAM BEAVAN.

October 6.

JAMES GALLAGHER,

WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, Esq.

*October 7.*LEWIS MICKÉ,
JOSEPH SHOBER,
JAMES HAM, Jr.,NATHAN COOK,
PETER HENDERSON,
STAATS LAWRENCE.*October 8.*WILLIAM CHANCELLOR,
JOSEPH FOX, Jr.,CONRAD GERHARD,
JOSEPH SIMS.*October 9.*

JOHN DOWERS.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

October 11.

GEORGE GOSNER,
JOSEPH TURNER, Jr.,
JONATHAN PENROSE,
JOHN MCSHANE,
ROBERT HOGG,

JOSEPH STAMPER,
REYNOLD KEAN,
JOHN MILLER,
GARRETT COTTINGER.

October 12.

WILLIAM CONDY,
WILLIAM POWELL,

CHAMLESS ALLEN,
CHARLES KEESLER.

October 13.

JOSEPH TURNER,
PHILIP LING,
PATRICK HOGAN,
THOMAS HAHANAN,
WM. SHAW,

JAMES CONCHY,
JAMES CRAIG,
JAMES SCOTT,
TIMOTHY CARROLL.

October 14.

HENRY LALOR,
BENJAMIN MYERS,

JOHN FRIES,
THOMAS BARRY.

October 15.

PHILIP MOYNAGH,
JOHN O'HARA,
JOSEPH HARRISON,
MATTHIAS HARRISON,

JOHN CARRELL,
ANTHONY YELDALL,
JACOB SPICER,
JACOB BRISTOL.

October 16.

DENNIS DOUGHERTY,
MICHAEL BOWER,

JOHN MAGEE.

October 17.

DOCT. RICHARD FARMER.

October 18.

JACOB MAYER,
JOSEPH TRAXELLER,
JERREMIAS TRAXELLER,
GEORGE HORNE,
THOMAS PARKER,
ROBERT COCKS,
SAMUEL JONES,
DAVID BOWEN,
JOSEPH STANDSBURY,

JAMES CULBERTSON,
ASSHETON HUMPHREYS,
SAMUEL JEFFERYS,
SAMUEL MURDOCK,
CHRISTOPHER HARBERGER,
PAUL BECK,
JOHN DAVID SECKEL,
ANEAS URGEHART,
CHARLES COOK,

JAMES SPARKS,	GEORGE JUSTICE, Jr.,
PETER MILLER,	ISRAEL HOLLOWELL.
DAVID FRANKS,	EDWARD HOME,
DANIEL BENEZET, Jr.,	WILLIAM TURNER,
PETER RENANDET CHEVALIER,	RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BRYAN O'HARRA,	THOMAS WEST,
RICHARD TITTERMARY,	LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

October 19.

THOMAS MCFEE,	ISAAC LORT,
MATTHEW MCFEE,	THOMAS COATS,
SAMUEL JACKSON,	JOHN MORRIS,
JOHN GROVER,	ELIAS BOTNER,
PAUL KELLER,	JAMES COCHRAN,
ZACHARIAS LONG,	JONATHAN MEREDITH,
GASPER GUYGER,	NICHOLAS BROOKS,
RICHARD RUNDLE,	BENJAMIN COATS,
CURTIS CLAY,	JOSEPH ENGLE,
JOHN NICHOLSON,	MORDECAI LAWRENCE,
ROBERT BARR,	THOMAS FITZGERALD,
JOHN TAYLOR,	EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,
JOSEPH SWIFT,	GERALD FORRISTER,
LAWRENCE SICKLE,	EDWARD CUTBUSH,
THOMAS MURGATROYD,	JOHN ALEXANDER,
HENRY WHITE, physick,	PETER MAROT,
EZEKIEL BULL,	PATRICK MCGENNIS,
THOMAS HEMPHILL,	MATTHEW MCHUGH,
WILLIAM FISHER, Jr.,	THOMAS CANBY,
JOHN POTTS, Jr.,	JNO. FOULKE,
THOMAS CLOREDGE,	PETER SIMONSON.
JEHUE LLOYD,	

October 20.

PHILIP SUPER,	JOSEPH STRIDE,
WILLIAM HILL,	ANDREW THOMPSON,
THOMAS BRISTOL,	SAMUEL BRITTON,
CHARLES VANDEREN,	RICHARD RENSHAW,
SILAS ENGLE,	BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, Jr.,
JOHN SHAW,	JOHN REMOND,
JOHN LLOYD,	JOHN BAPTIST LEMORRE,
GEORGE SNIDER,	JOY CASTLE,

JOHN CUMMINGS,
CADWALLADER MORRIS,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
JOHN BENTLY,
JOSEPH DONALDSON,
MATTHEW CLARKSON, Jr.,
WILLIAM STRECKLAND,

JOSEPH PERKIN,
ABRAHAM COMRON,
WALTER MCALPINE,
DAVID HILL,
WILLIAM MCCOLLOUGH,
ROBERT LONGHEAD.

June 9.

MICHAEL RYAN, Major in the Pennsylvania.

June 12.

BURTLE SHEE, Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. G.

June 17.

GEORGE PAINTER, come of age of 18 years.

June 22.

THOMAS CHAPPEL, come of age 21 February, 1780.

July 5.

JOHN HEARD, taken the oath in Maryland.

October 10, 1780.

WILLIAM PALMER, Cap. in Ct. Pallasky Legion.

JAMES STEVENSON, Commiss. of Acct., East Departm't.

February 22, 1781.

MATTHEW MCCONNELL.

March 9.

SAM'L WHARTON, late of France.

June 14.

MATTHEW MEASE, late from France.

October 9.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, late from France, E. CRAWFORD,

JOHN LUCAS,
PHILIP SNYDER, Ensign in the 6 JOHN CRAIG,
Penna. Reg. GEORGE BUSH,

FRANCIS NICHOLS, late Lieut. Col. W. WILSON,
Penny's line. JOSEPH HOWELL, Jr., Aud'r Acct.

WILLIAM MCCURDY, Cl. Army.

ANDREW WALKER, NATTHIAS SADLER,

LEWELLYN DAVIS, Lt. 5 Reg.	WILLIAM CRAIG, 3rd Pennsy'a
MICHAEL HARVEY,	Reg., Cap.,
WILLIAM ADAMS,	EDW'D F. RANDOLPH, Lieut. 4th
FRANCIS PROCTOR, Jr.,	Penn. Regt.,
ALEXANDER STEWART, Surgeon	HARMAN STOUTS, Cap. 10 Penna.
3rd Pennsylvania Reg.	Regem't.
WILLIAM MURREN,	DAN'L SMITH, of Cape May.
JOB VERNON, Cap. 5 Penna. Regt.	WORSLEY EMES,
LEVI GRIFFITH,	ROBERT COLTMAN,
WM. W. SMITH,	JAS. ASHTON, Lt. Penn'a Art'y.,
THOMAS FORREST,	CORN'S MCKASKEY, late Ass't
ALEXANDER ANDERSON,	Comiss'r of F——,
JAMES McCULLOCH,	JOHN DOWNEY,
BENJ. PERRY,	JOHN SLAY, •
DAVID ZIEGLER,	JOSEPH SLAY,
J. GRIER,	WILLIAM BILLS.

I do (the subscriber hereof) solemnly swear (or affirm) that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time hereafter do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress. And also that I will discover and make known, to some one Justice of the Peace of the said State, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which I know, or hereafter shall know, to be formed against this or any of the United States of America.

A list of the names of strangers that have taken the above oath agreeable to act of Assembly, 5th December, 1778:

- Dec. 11, 1778. HENRY OSBOURNE, Attorney-at-Law.
- Jan. 25, PHILIP FRANCIS, from West Florida.
JARED INGERSSELL, Esqr., lately from France.
- June 9, JOHN McDUGAL, late of Jamaica.
- Jan. 12, 1780. NATHANIEL HOUGHTON, from France.
- 13, GEORGE HAYNES, from St. Eustatia, Merchant.
- Mar. 7, JOHN TEMPLEMAN, late from London.
- June 9, JOHN LEAMY, from Spain, Merchant.
JOHN SHARP, from Spain, Merchant.
WILLIAM SHARP, from Spain, Merchant.
- 30, GUILLIAM ABERTSON, Junr., from St. Eustatia, Merchant.
- Dec. 8, JOSEPH WILLSON, from Ireland, Merchant.
- 11, JOHN ROSS, lately from France.
JOHN CRAIG, lately from St. Eustatia.
- Jan. 1, 1781. JAMES HAMILTON, from Ireland.
- July 14, WM. BARCLAY, from Ireland.
- 23, THOMAS HUTCHENS, Geographer of the United States.
- 27, GEORGE HUGHES, from Ireland, by way of Statia.
- Oct. 2, PETER ADRAIN, from France.
- 5, MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, from Martinico.
- Oct. 9, 1781. PATRICK MOORE, from Martinico.
WILLIAM BINGHAM.
- Nov. 30, 1778. CHRISTOPHER MEYERS, late of the West Indies.

No. 1.

October	12, 1784,	HENRY LAND. AB. JONES. JANTHENA CHTTEINCKEN. ANTOINE JOSEPH FILLET. SAMUEL HOUSE. ROBERT CROZER.
	15,	STEPHEN BURROWES, JOHN CAMPBELL, MINSARL TAURER, MARTIN ^{HIS} X KINSEL. mark. JNO. STEELE. WILLIAM KUNCKEL. JON'N BURRALL. ALEX'R FOSTER. TH. R. KENNEDY.
November	3,	SAMUEL KEARNEY.
	24,	JOHN MAAG. JACOB HAYMAN. AND'W JAMISON.
January	20, 1785,	TOBIAS JACOB.
February	11,	HERMAN J. LAMBAERT.
March	10,	ROBERT DAVIS.
May	23,	GOETAN PERROGALLI.
	28,	GARRETT WILLSON. LAWRENCE TOOMY.
	31,	THOMAS CONNELL.
June	2,	JNO. THOMPSON.
	3,	DAN'L STEPHENS.
	4,	SAMUEL DAVIS GREENE.
	18,	JAMES FRAIZOR.
	25,	RICH'D NOWLAND. JERRY MYLES.
July	9,	JOHN MCCARTER.
	15,	SAMUEL NOAH.
	28,	SAMUEL MERRIAN.
	30,	JOSEPH B. M'KEAN.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

September 26, 1785, JOHN ^{His} X JACOBS.
^{mark.}

30, BENJ'N MASON.

The foregoing is a true list of the persons who have taken the Oaths of Allegiance since the 10th of last October, 1784, up to this 1st of October, 1785, before

WILL ADCOCK. [SEAL.]

Inrolled, 20 October, 1790.

No. 2.

Philadelphia County, ss :

I do hereby certify unto Mathew Irwin, Esquire, Recorder of Deeds for the county aforesaid, that the following persons have severally taken the Oath, or Affirmation, of Fidelity and Allegiance unto the State of Pennsylvania, before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, agreeable to the Act of General Assembly, passed the 13th day of June, 1777, viz :

BARTHOLOMEW ARCHIBOLD,	DAVID MALIN,
ALEXANDER PLUNKETT,	JOHN MALIN,
JAMES ROSS,	HENRY MILLER,
THOMAS DIXEY,	HENRY HOFFNER.
JAMES LOUG,	

October the 11th, 1785.

SAM'L WHARTON.

Inrolled, 20 October, 1790.

No. 3.

Philadelphia County, ss :

I do hereby certify that unto Mathew Irwin, Esquire, Recorder of Deeds for the county aforesaid, that the following persons have severally taken the Oath, or Affirmation, of Fidelity and Allegiance unto the State of Pennsylvania, before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, as prescribed in and by the act of General Assembly, passed the 5th day of December, 1778, viz :

MARTIN BARRY,	JOHN MARTON,
JOHN BUNTING,	JAMES SCLATTEN,

BENJAMIN BUNTING,
 WILLIAM MAULSBY,
 HAMILTON HAZLETON.

MICHAEL BURKE, lately arrived;
 from Ireland,

October the 11th, 1785.

SAM'L WHARTON.

Inrolled, 20 October, 1790.

No. 4.

List of persons who have taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since the 7th of October, 1784, before me, the subscriber :

Dec. 1, 1784. JOHN LEACOCK HILL, from London.

Feb. 22, 1785. GEORGE CHAPLAIN, of Lombard street, Philada.

25, JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sept. 7, JOHN CRAWFORD, from Ireland, who has been arrived here, *i. e.*, in this State two years.

16, JOHN SMITH LISTER.

26, ALEXANDER PHILIPS, from London, Taylor; he arrived here and settled in and near the city of Philadelphia more than one year.

Given under my hand and seal the 1st of October, 1785.

SAM'L WHARTON. [SEAL.]

Inrolled, 20 October, 1790.

No. 5.

OCTOBER 5, 1787.

Sir: The following persons have made oath before me, agreeable to act of Assembly passed the 4th day of March, 1786, respecting allegiance and fidelity.

I am, sir, yr most h'ble servant,

SAM'L WHARTON.

Oct. 7, 1786. NORMAN ^{His} ~~X~~ McCALLY, Labourer in Shippen ^{mark.} street, district of Southwark, county of Philadelphia

10, JAMES GAMBLE, Second street, district of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia.

MARK COLLINS, captain of a sea vessel, district of Southwark, in the above county.

Inrolled, 20 October, 1790.

No. 6.

Record of persons' names who have taken and subscribed the following oath of allegiance and fidelity before Jonathan Penrose, Esq., agreeably to an act of Assembly passed the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, viz:

We do swear (or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm) that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors; and that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State; and that we will not, at any time, do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof; and we do further swear (or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm) that we never have, since the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America, voluntarily joined, aided, assisted or abetted the King of Great Britain, his generals, fleets or armies, or their adherents (knowing them to be such) whilst employed against the said United States, or either of them.

District of Southwark.

March 22,	1786,	affirmed,	JOSEPH BIRD.
		oath,	SAMUEL MUSCHELL.
		oath,	JOHN CAVAN.
		oath,	GEORGE MCKEGG.
		oath,	WILLIAM HUBBARD.
		oath,	CHARLES SMITH.
		oath,	JAMES IRVIN.
		oath,	WILLIAM KEMP.
April 3,		affirmed,	JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.
	19,	oath,	PETER YOUNG.
May 8,		oath,	WILLIAM GAMBLE.
		oath,	JOHN GAMBLE.
July 22,		oath,	FRANCIS MOORE.
Sept. 6,		oath,	JOHN EDGWORTH.
	27,	oath,	EBENEZER CALL.
	30,	affirmed,	JOHN BISSELL.

JON'N PENROSE. [SEAL.]

Inrolled, 20 October, 1790.

No. 7.

A list of persons who have taken the test to the State of Pennsylvania before me :

September 8, 1785.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

September 26.

ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOHN FOULKE,

MICHAEL WALTMAN.

October 10.

JAMES COX,
JOHN PADMORE,
CARLES COX,
HENRY COOK,
JAMES SAWYER,
GEORGE MCKAY,
JOHN BEALE,
JAMES SMITH,
EZEKIAL YARNALL,
JOSEPH SARGEANT,
RICHARD DALE,
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
ISAAC WAINWRIGHT,
JOHN SAUNDERS,
JOSEPH POTTS, JUNR,
DAVID RUTTER,
JOHN STILLWELL,
RICHARD STILES,
JOHN HART,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
OWEN WATERS,
JOHN KARR,
ANDREW YOUNG,

NICHOLAS AVORY,
EDWARD WARD,
JEREMIAH SATCHWELL,
WM. WALTER HUMPHREYS,
HUGH NEWBIGGING,
JOHN MCGREGGOR,
THOMAS ACKLEY,
ANTHONY DOWLAND,
THOMAS DIXEY,
JOHN HOY,
JOSEPH POOLE,
THOMAS NAPIER,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
JOHN COX,
HENRY MANLY,
MICHAEL ALLEN,
EDMUND MCKENSEY,
JOHN GASS,
FREDERICK MYERS,
GEORGE GRIFFIN,
JAMES MUSGRAVE,
THOMAS WILLSON,
ARTHUR DONALDSON.

October 11.

JOHN GREGORY,
JOHN WEBBER,
ALEXANDER FAYERWEATHER,
JOHN KEISER,
RICHARD SPARKS,

JOHN MARSHALL,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM DONNER,
JOHN MCPHAIL,

JOSEPH ALLEN, JUDG.,	WILLIAM MCPHAIL,
DAVID SIMPSON,	ALEXANDER MCPHAIL,
JOHN WITHERUP,	BARTHOLOMEW BAKER,
NATHANIEL LEWIS,	JOHN BELL,
NEILL MATHESON,	PHILIP FISH,
THOMAS FINLEY,	WILLIAM HULBERT,
JOHN GILLMORE,	LEWIS RUNER,
JOHN BENNETT,	WILLIAM MCILROY,
JAMES INCE,	DANIEL MULLEN,
MATHEW M. CLARKSON,	SAMUEL ADAM,
WILLIAM CAMPBLE,	JACOB LIPP,
JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT,	GEORGE BIGLER,
OWEN MCGLOCKLIN,	JOHN CHESTER,
JOHN BATTIN,	SAMUEL CRAWFORD,
BENJ'N CRAWFORD,	THOMAS MCBRIDE,
ELISHA CROWELL,	JOHN POYNTELL,
RICHARD SAMSON,	MICHAEL O'BRIAN,
JOHN ANSELMO DOUIN DE LA COMBE,	JAMES STEWART.
THOMAS EMERSON,	

November 14, 1785, JAMES STORY.

23, JOSEPH HEAVERILL

December 5, WILLIAM BAIRD.

19,* JOHN MITCHELL.

26, JOHN MCMINN.

January 28, 1786, JOSEPH MUHLER.

7, HANS CORD LAND.

11, WILLIAM FLICK.

October 6, EVAN TRUMAN.

7, JOSEPH SHOEMAKER.

BENJAMIN JONES.

JOHN THOMPSON.

9, ROBERT WHARTON.

THOMAS BAKER.

7, CAMPBLE DICK.

THOMAS HOOD.

WILLIAM LONG.

10, JOHN SLAUGHTER.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

DANIEL SMITH.

October 2, 1786, CHARLES CARLVON.

WILLIAM LEE.

9, LAWRENCE CARROL.

N. B.—The following should have been inserted before :

March 3, 1786.

ROBERT ALLEN,	JOHN MCCOLLOM,
SAMUEL GERNISH,	NORTON PRYOR, Jr.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,	BENJAMIN EVANS,
GEORGE BARTRAM,	GEORGE CANTLERS,
BONSALL JAMES,	JAMES STEWART,
HENRY BEAM,	WILLIAM PATTIN,
ANDREW NONAMAKER,	WESTOR CLARK,
CHRISTOPHER IRICK,	DANIEL HALER.
JAMES AUSTIN,	

April 6.

WILLIAM SYKES,	JOHN COWAN,
JAMES PATTEN,	FRANCIS SMITH,
JOHN KING,	WILLIAM ENGLISH,
PATRICK BRADEY,	TOLY PARK,

April 7.

ARCHIBALD CARR.

SIR:—Whatever the law allows me to pay on the above list (within the time) shall be paid by, sir,

Your ob. h'ble serv't,

JO. WHARTON.

Math'w Erwine, Esqr.

Inrolled the 20th October, 1790.

No. 8.

The following list of persons who have taken the test likewise produced by Joseph Wharton :

October 10, 1786.

THOMAS AMES,	JOHN MILLER, Junr.,
JOHN MCCORMACK,	LAWRENCE KELLY,
JOHN HEENY,	JOHN SOMERS,
CHARLES HARRIS,	LAWRENCE ALLWINE,
ROBERT RAY,	NATHANIEL KEANE,
JOSEPH BEHRINGER,	THOMAS WETHERILL,
THOMAS ANDERSON,	SAMUEL CARVER,

ABRAHAM HUBBARD,
JACOB WESBY,
BENJAMIN THOMAS,
DAVID HARDING,

JOHN FISHER,
CHARLES CALLAHAN,
WILLIAM ASHBY,
JAMES DUNLAP,

April 12

JOHN SMITH,

October 10.

GEORGE MARVINE,
JOSEPH GOOD,

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

December 18.

ROBERT McFALL.

February 27, 1787.

GUSTAVUS CUNINGHAM, renewed.

August 24.

JAMES ENEW.

September 22.

THOMAS PARR WHARTON.

October 6.

RICHARD BABE,
JOHN SOMERVILLE,

JAMES HAZLET,
JOHN MENZES.

October 8.

JOHN BREINTNALL ACKLEY,

DAVID LEWIS.

October 9.

ALEXANDER HARVEY.

October 10.

THOMAS STANES,

JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE.

November 15.

JOHN CHRISTY, Mariner.

December 3.

JAMES KELCHER, Mariner.

December 5.

JOHN REILY.

December 10.

FRANCIS JACK.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 11, 1789.* A true copy delivered to Mathew Erwin, Esqr., Recorder of Deeds, &c.

JO. WHARTON.

Inrolled, 20th October, 1790.

No. 9.

A list of the names of persons who took the Oath, or affirmation, of Allegiance to this State, passed the fourth of March, 1786:

Mar. 15,	ABSALEM MICHENER, of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, Farmer.
	JACOB LUKENS, of Bristol township, Miller.
	JOHN COCHRAN, of this city.
18,	CHRISTOPHER RAPP, of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, Farmer.
21,	JAMES C. FISHER, of Philadelphia, Merchant.
	BENJAMIN GIBB, of Philadelphia.
April 5,	PETER BECK, of this city, Cordwainer.
May 6,	JOHN STEDOT, of this city, Tavernkeeper.
June 6,	ROBERT WORRELL, Blacksmith, Oxford township, Philadelphia county.
Sept. 27,	ISAIAH WORRELL, of ditto, Shopkeeper.
Oct 5,	DAVID LAUCK, of this city, Cooper.
7,	WILLIAM WEST North'n Liberties, Gent'n.
9,	CHARLES WILSTACH, of this city, Shopkeeper.
	JOHN HALLMAN, of this city, Cordwainer.
10,	JOHN CASE, of the North'n Liberties, Taylor.
	JACOB KRENER, of this city, Cordwainer.
	GEORGE TEACE, of this city, Tobacconist.
	ALEXANDER WILSON, of the North'n L., Tanner.
	SANTE STEVERONG, of this city, Porter.
	JOHN BARNES, of ditto, Hatter.
	JAMES WALLACE, of ditto, butcher.
	JOHN GEORGE MAYER, ditto, Baker.
	ABRAHAM DULL, ditto, House Carpenter.
	ABRAHAM HARTMAN, do., Laborer.
	JOHN MICHAEL BARTH, ditto, Taylor.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Oct. 10,

JOSEPH WARNER, Jr. do., Boat Builder.
 CHRISTOPHER WHITE, do., Porter.
 PHILIP REAVER, do., Breeches Maker.
 HENRY HILDEBRAND, ditto, House Carpenter.
 GEORGE EINWACHTER, Labourer.
 JOSEPH LEYENDECKER, ditto.
 JOHN WRIGHT, N. Liberties, Barber.
 FREDERICK ANTHONY, ditto, Labourer.
 FREDERICK WINKLE, ditto, ditto.
 MARDEN COST, N. Liberties, Laborer.
 JOSEPH PEPPER, ditto, Carter.
 CHARLES CONRAD, of the N. Liberties, Labourer.
 NATHAN MARPLE, of this city, Labourer
 MATHIAS CHAMP, ditto, Labourer.
 LEONARD RON, ditto, Carter.
 CONRAD BACHMAN, ditto, Taylor.
 JOHN KEVER, of this city, Cordwainer.
 HENRY SOUST, ditto, Tallow Chandler.
 JAMES CORNISH, ditto, Turner.
 JACOB ENDRESS, of the N. Liberties, Carter.
 EDWARD SHANDZEY, of this city, Labourer.
 WILLIAM HIGGINS, of the North Liber. ditto.
 ELISHA CROSBY, of this city, Hatter.
 ANDREW HANEY, of this city, Hatter.
 ABRAHAM HATTER, ditto, Blacksmith.
 JACOB BAKER, ditto, ditto.
 ANDREW MARTIN, ditto, Labourer.
 WILLIAM KINNARD, ditto, House Carpenter.
 DARBY DOHANA, ditto, ditto.
 ALEXANDER MCKINLEY, ditto.

April 14, 1787, GEORGE EWART, of this city, Gentleman.

21, JOHN SALTER, Jr., ditto, Baker.

{ SEAL }

Witness my hand and seal September 24th, 1787.

WILLIAM RUSH,

Inrolled the 20th October, 1790.

No. 10.

A list of persons who have taken the test according to a law past the fourth day of March, 1786, for taking the test.

ISAAC HOWELL, *North Ward.*

- Mar. 9, 1786. JACOB DOWNING, Merchant, affirmed.
 13, SAMUEL HARPER, Blacksmith, affirmed.
 15, RICHARD TUNIS, Lower Merion, Farmer, affirmed.
 20, JOSEPH WALKER, Grocer, affirmed.
 21, BENJ. PENNINGTON, Gentleman, affirmed.
 JOHN LIPP, Taylor, affirmed.
 25, JOHN LEECH, Sen'r, Blockly, sworn.
 April 3, JOHN SINGER, Trader, sworn.
 8, JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, Carpent, affirmed.
 10, WILLIAM ROBERTS, Carpent., sworn.
 17, BURTON WALLACE, Bricklayer, sworn.
 18, PHILIP PRICE, of Kingsessing, affirmed.
 24, MICHAEL DENNISON, innkeeper, affirmed.
 May 8, DANIEL CLANGS, Painter, sworn.
 JAMES WORSTALL, Storekeeper, affirmed.
 — GORMAN, } forenoon, sworn,
 CHEVALIER CHADERAC, }
 13, JOHN LOWNES, Gentleman, affirmed.
 22, GEORGE DAVIS, Gentleman, sworn.
 Sept. 23, PETER WAGGONER, Cordwainer, sworn.
 29, JOHN STEPHENS, Sadler, sworn.
 Oct. 3, MELCHER WISSINGER, Wier Worker, sworn.
 GEORGE MERKELY, Cordwainer, affirmed.
 JOSEPH WATSON, Cordwainer, affirmed.
 BENJAMIN OLDDEN, Cordwainer, affirmed.
 6, GEORGE ASHTON, Merchant, affirmed.
 ABRAHAM BICKLEY, Merchant, sworn.
 7, ENOCK RICHARDSON, Carpenter, sworn.
 PETER BOCKEUS, Ropemaker, sworn.
 CHRISTOPHER HENRY SANDERMAN, sworn.
 JOHN P. DE HAAS, Merchant.
 BRIGHTWELL HIBBS, Taylor, affirmed.
 JOHN RUBB, Merchant, sworn.
 Oct. 9, 1786. ISRAEL PAXON, Currier, affirmed.
 JOHN JONES, Currier, sworn.
 MATHEW CONRAD, Innkeeper, affirmed.

Oct. 10, 1786, ROBERT HILTZHEIMER, Merchant, sworn.
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, Carpenter, sworn.
JAMES LITTEJOHN, Cordwainer, sworn.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER, Carpenter, affirmed.
JOHN CHEW THOMAS, Student-at-law, affirmed
GODFREY RARICH, tobacconist, sworn.
SAMUEL HOWELL, Brushmaker, affirmed.
JOHN LINDEMER, Chairmaker, sworn.
JESSE CARE, Saddle-tree maker, affirmed.
PHILIP EDENBURN, Trader, sworn.
JOHN GRANDOM, Merchant, affirmed.
JOHN ^{His} × PERKERSON, Labor, sworn.
_{mark.}
ELISHA FISHER, Clark, affirmed.
JOHN GILL, Cordwainer, affirmed.
WILLIAM WEASER, Carpenter, sworn.
NEHEMIAH SHARP, Taylor, affirmed.
GEORGE HAMBLE, Cordwainer, affirmed.
JOHN JOHNSON, Hatter, sworn.
GARRET HEWES, Cordwainer, affirmed.
THOMAS TIPLIN, ditto, sworn.
ANDREW EALY, Farmer, ditto.
JOHN CONRAD, Blacksmith, affirmed.
JAMES CHATTERS, Cordwainer, sworn.
SAMUEL PORTER, Taylor, sworn.
JACOB FRISS, Farmer, sworn.
JACOB TIBLEY, Wheelwright, sworn.
JAMES S. DOUGHERTY, Harnis, sworn.
JOB HATHEWAY, Carpenter, ditto.
ABRAHAM WYNKOOP, Coachmaker, ditto.
DANIEL BOCKIUS, ditto, ditto.
JACOB ALLEMUS, ditto, ditto.
JOHN FISHER, Harnessmaker, ditto.
GEORGE CARLISLE, Coachmaker, ditto.
JOSEPH MARTIN, House Carpenter, ditto.
JAMES LEWIS, Taylor, affirmed.
JOHN ABEL, Breeches Maker, sworn.
JOHN HOLBERG, Limner, ditto.
AARON PALMER, Hatter, affirmed.

Oct. 10, 1786. HENRY BOWLES, Baker, sworn.

Oct. 31, JOHN HUNG, Shopkeeper, do.

April 12, 1787, FREDERICK DE MONTMOLLEIN, Merch't, sworn.

ISAAC HOWELL.

Inrolled the 20th October, 1790.

No. 11.

List of the name and surnames of those who have given test of allegiance to this State, agreeable to the act passed the 4th March, 1786, before me.

PLUNK'T FLEESON.

March 9, 1786, JOHN TODD, Schoolmaster, of Philad'a.

JOHN ELDRIDGE, Shopkeeper, do.

SAMUEL JONES, House Carpenter, do.

SAMUEL BETTLE, Taylor, do.

JOHN BURCHALL, Shoemaker, do.

16, JACOB TEASEL, Grocer, do.

April 7, JOHN CLARK, Silk Dier, do.

13, THOMAS HOWARD, Watchmaker, do.

May 8, THOMAS APPLEBY, Distiller, do.

JOSEPH REBAUD, Shopkeeper, do.

Aug. 23, JEREMIAH CRESSON, Gentleman, do.

Oct. 5, SAMUEL BRINGHURST, do.

7, GEORGE STEEL, Shoemaker, late of Delaware State.

JAMES MEASE, Schoolmaster of Philadelphia, do.

10, SAMUEL DAVIS, Merch't, do.

HENRY BROSTAS, Taylor, do.

JAMES PRESTON, Cordwainer, do.

JOHN SOUDER, Mariner, do.

BARNEY MIER, Soapboiler, do.

JAMES SUTTON, Carpenter, do.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Inspector of Tobacco, do.

WILLIAM LLOYD, House Carpenter, do.

JAMES BATTON, Labourer, do.

JACOB GRACE, Labourer, do.

Oct. 10, 1786, JAMES ORD, Labourer, of Philad'a, do.

SAMUEL HALL, do., do.

WILLIAM DRAKE, do., do.

Nov. 16, 1786, JOHN COLLERAL FROSH, a native of New York,
Mariner.

May 9, 1787, HENRY LENTZ.

Taken agreeably to the act of 29th March, 1787 :

Sept. 20, 1787. WILLIAM GIBBS, lately from France, a native of
Boston.

PETER BENJ'N AUDEBERT, Merch't, resident in
this city above two years.

ALEXANDER FREEMAN, Coachmaker, resident in
the city above two years.

DANIEL DEBRAY, Merch't, resident in this city
above 37 years.

Copy from my register to October 1st, 1787.

PLUNK'T FLEESON...

Inrolled the 20th October, 1790.

No. 12.

A list of persons who have given test of allegiance to this
State since this date, before Plunket Fleeson, to October 14,
1788 :

Oct. 4, 1787. DANIEL BRAY, Merchant, arrived in this city
three years past.

8, GEORGE REINHART, Junr , Coach Painter, Fourth
street.

WOLFFGANG METOCH, of South ward, Wine-
coper.

JOHN GREER, of Middle ward, Dealer.

9, SAMUEL FALWELL, of Philadelphia, Painter..

DAVID LUKENS, of same, Coachmaker.

HENRY WEAVER, of same, Merchant.

ISAAC JOHNSON, of same, Shoemaker.

RICHARD CARLTON, of same, Taylor.

WILLIAM GUIER, of same, Grazier.

WILLIAM GARRICK, of same, a Mariner.

JAMES SKERRETT, of same, Blacksmith.

ANDREW MURREY, of same, House Carpenter.

JAMES MCCLURE, of same, Baker.

Nov. 6, RICHARD STOCKTON, of same, Gentleman.

WILLIAM KINNEAR, of same, Blacksmith.

JACOB REESE, of same, Merchant.

- Nov. 6, 1787. JOSIAH SIDDONS, of same, Taylor.
 JOHN CRAVEN, of same, Clark.
 RICHARD CREAN, of Blockley, Farmer.
 JOHN STOKY, of Philadelphia, Taylor.
- Dec. 13, GEORGE WALLINGTON, of same, a Mariner.
 JOHN WALLINGTON, of same, Scrivener.
- Jan. 3, 1788. ROBERT HAYDOCK, of same, Plumer.
 9, DAVID ROBINSON, of same, Watchmaker.
 15, ROBERT HOPKINS, of Point-no-Point, N. Liberties.
- Feb. 13, JACOB WILTBERGER, of Philadelphia, Currier.
 JOSEPH WILDS, of same, Bricklayer.
 DANIEL KINGS, Junr., of same, Brass Founder.
- April 2, WILLIAM WOOD, of same, Taylor and Shop-
 keeper.
- 14, WILLIAM DRESKY, of same, arrived from Am-
 sterdam near 4 years past.
- 26, JAMES FLEMING, Weaver, from Ireland, arrived
 here above 3 years past.
- May 15, GEORGE KEMP, of Philadelphia, Writer.
- Oct. 14, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, returned with ye list of
 this day.

PLUNK'T FLEESON.

Inrolled, 20th October, 1790.

No. 13.

City of Philadelphia, ss :

To Mathew Irwin, Esquire, Recorder of Deeds for the City
 and County of Philadelphia :

I do hereby certify that Augustino Dominique Viand, Mari-
 ner, aged thirty years, born at Bordeaux, in the Province of
 Guienne, in the Kingdom of France, son of Daniel Viand,
 Merchant, of Bordeaux, and Mary, his wife, and who came
 last from Corunna, in Biscay, in the Kingdom of Spain, to
 this city, personally appeared before me, Samuel Powell,
 Esquire, Mayor of the said city, on the twenty-sixth day of
 September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-
 dred and eighty-nine, and voluntarily took and subscribed the
 Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Commonwealth of
 Pennsylvania, conformably to an act of the General Assembly
 of the said Commonwealth, passed the thirteenth day of

March, A. D. 1789. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1789.

SAMUEL POWELL, *Mayor*.

Inrolled, 20 October, 1790.

No 14.

A list of persons who have taken and subscribed the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with time of taking and subscribing the oath, occupation, age, place of nativity, parents' names and occupations, and place from whence they came last :

October 23, 1789. THOMAS LINDSAY, Yeoman, thirty-six, parish of Denistee, county of Cork, Ireland ; Thomas Lindsay, Yeoman, and Mary, his wife, London.

October 26. Thomas Scott, Mariner, forty-two, Air, Airshire, Scotland ; Hugh Scott, Yeoman, of Air, and Marian Scott, Lisbon.

October 30. ROGER HAMILL, Mariner, twenty-eight, parish of Deriagh, county of Antrim, Ireland ; Daniel Hamill, Linnen Manufacturer, of said parish and county, and Issamiah, his wife, New York.

November 10. ROBERT FOX, Mariner, twenty-eight, parish of Kilmore, county of Cavan, Ireland, ; John Fox, Husbandman, and Jane, his wife, New York.

November 12. MATTHEW MARTINEAUX, Merchant, thirty-four, Bordeaux, province of Guinne, France ; Peter Martineaux, Merch't of Bordeaux, and Martha, his wife, Cape Francois.

November 12. THOMAS LILLIBRIDGE, Mariner, twenty-six, Newport, Rhode Island ; Robert Lillibridge, Merch't, of Newport, Rhode Island, and Alice, his wife, Cape Francois.

November 14. NOEL QUESNEL, Merchant, thirty-eight, Dieppe, province of Normandy, France ; Paul Quesnel, Merch't, of Dieppe, and Catharine, his wife, Havre de Grace.

October 20. THOMAS SMITH, mariner, thirty-six, parish of Workington, county of Cumberland, G. Britain ; John Smith, of Workington, county of Cumberland, Great Britain, Mariner, and Jane, his wife, St. Ubes, Portugal.

December 2. THOMAS GALGEY, Mariner, thirty-four, city of Waterford, Ireland; Richard Galgey, of Waterford, Mariner, and Barbara, his wife, Kingston, Jamaica.

December 5. AMOS IRELAND, Mariner, twenty-nine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Amos Ireland, Yeoman, of Philad'a, and Sarah, his wife, Lucca, Jamaica.

December 5. CHRISTOPHER LEE, Mariner, twenty-three, Christiana in Norway; Christian Lee, Officer of the Customs, Christiana in Norway, and Olena, his wife, Cape Francois.

December 5. PETER HOLLIDAY, Mariner, twenty-one, White-Haven, Gt. Britain; Edward Holliday, Linnen Draper, of White Haven, and Elizabeth, his wife, Dominique and Boston, New England.

December 5. DANIEL DOYLE, Mariner, twenty-three, Waterford city, Ireland; Dennis Doyle, officer in the customs at Waterford, and Sarah, his wife, Cadiz, in Spain.

December 5. JOSEPH BARTIN, Mariner, twenty-eight, Leghorn, Dukedom of Tuscany; Francis Bartin, of Leghorn, Mariner, and Mary, his wife, Cape Francois.

December 5. JOHN SMITH, Mariner, twenty-two, Berwick upon Tweed; John Smith, Carpenter, of Berwick upon Tweed, and Mary, his wife, Bourdeaux.

December 8. EDMUND NOWLAN, Mariner, thirty-four, county of Galway, Ireland; Terence Nowlan, Yeoman, of the county of Galway, and Catharine, his wife, Tobago.

December 8. MICHAEL ASHMENALL, Mariner, twenty-two, Southwold, Suffolk, England; John Ashmenall, Mariner, of Southwold, Suffolk, and Mary, his wife, Oporto.

December 8. JOHN LUM, Mariner, twenty-two, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John Lum, Ship Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and Hannah, his wife, India.

December 8. ANTHONY BODKIN, Mariner, twenty-seven, Innislaken, county of Galway, Ireland; James Bodkin, Mariner, of Innislaken, county of Galway, Ireland, and Bibian, his wife, Turks Islands.

December 8. JOHN SKINNER, Mariner, twenty-four, Bristol, in England; John Skinner, of Bristol, Shoemaker, and Jane, his wife, Amsterdam.

December 8. JOHN CREA, Mariner, twenty-four, Greenoch, in Scotland ; John Crea, of Greenoch, House Carpenter, and Agnes Marcus, his wife, Amsterdam.

City of Philadelphia, ss : I do hereby certify that the persons whose names are inserted in the foregoing list have taken the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania before me, Samuel Powell, Esquire, Mayor of the said city. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this tenth day of December, in the year of our

Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

SAMUEL POWELL, *Mayor.*

Inrolled, 20th October, 1790.

No. 15.

A list of persons who have taken and subscribed the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, time of taking and subscribing the oath, persons' names, occupation, age, place of nativity, parents' names and occupations, and place from whence they last came.

January 16, 1790. PETER WALSH, Merchant, thirty two, Waterford city, in Ireland ; Walter Walsh, Merch't, of Waterford city, and Elizabeth, his wife, L' Orient to Boston.

February 1. Bernard Magee, Mariner, twenty-five, Turkish, in the county of Down, Ireland ; Dennis Magee, of Turkish, in the county of Down, and Mary, his wife, Bombay to New York.

March 19. MICHIEL TERMAN, Mariner, fifty, Catta, in the Republic of Venice ; Antonia Terman, of Catta, Mariner, and Catherine, his wife, Cadiz.

March 20. FRANCIS CLERY DUPONT, Yeoman, twenty-eight, Boulogne, in Picardy in France ; Francis Dupont, of Boulogne, in Picardy in France, Merch't and Catherine Clery, his wife, Havre de Grace, in France.

City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss :

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true list of all the persons who have taken the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, since the last return made to the Recorder of Deeds for the city and county of

Philadelphia, on the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Witness my hand and seal this sixth day of April, in the
 { SEAL } year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and
 ninety.

SAMUEL POWELL, *Mayor*.

Inrolled, 20th October, 1790.

No. 16.

Aug. 31, 1790. JOHN DUNN, Mariner, 35, Princess Ann county, Virginia, James and Margaret Dunn, House Carpenter, county of Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

City of Philadelphia, ss :

I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of all who have taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, according to law, before me, the subscriber, one of the Aldermen, from the first of October, 1789, to the first of October, 1790. Given under my hand and seal this first day of October, 1790.

REYNOLD KEEN.

No. 17.

I, Hilary Baker, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that the following is a true list of the persons who have, before me, taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as prescribed by act of Assembly, passed the thirteenth day of March, 1789, viz :

GEORGE SHEA, Merchant, son of John Shea, of the city of Cork, in the Kingdom of Ireland, merchant, and of Mary, his wife, born in the city of Cork aforesaid, last arrived in the city of Philadelphia from the city of New York, took the Oath of Allegiance on the 25th day of December, 1789.

FRANCIS HAMILTON, Weaver, son of Francis Hamilton, farmer, and Jane, his wife, born in the parish of Magherally, in the county of Downe, in the Kingdom of Ireland, last arrived in this city from Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, took the Oath of Allegiance on the sixth day of March, 1790.

JACOB PHILIP GUILGOT, Gentleman, son of Joseph Guilgot, gentleman, and Magdalen Lovinia, his wife, born at Epenel, in

the Province of Lorraine, in the Kingdom of France, last arrived in this city from the city of New York, took the Oath of Allegiance on the seventeenth day of April, 1790.

JAMES KIERMAN, Labourer, son of John Kierman, farmer, and Ann, his wife, born in the Parish of Cill, in the county of Cavin, in the Kingdom of Ireland, last arrived from the town of Waterford, in the Kingdom of Ireland, took the Oath of Allegiance on the 22d day of May, 1790.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand
 { SEAL } and seal the first day of October, 1790.

HILARY BAKER.

Inrolled, the 20th October, 1790.

JOHN COLLECT, Mariner, son of Robert Collect, of the Isle of Man, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, blacksmith, and Ann, his wife, born in the Isle of Man, aged thirty-eight years, last from London, hath taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before Samuel Miles, Esquire, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, on the 30th of April, 1790.

TIMOTHY ORGAN, Mariner, son of Denis Organ, of Cork, in Ireland, rigger, and Mary, his wife, born in the city of Cork, aged twenty-five years, last from Norfolk, but now of the city of Philadelphia, hath taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania before Samuel Miles, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of July, 1790.

THOMAS HORNSBY, son of Thomas Horsnby, of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, mariner, and Mary, his wife, born in Alexandria, aged twenty-two years, last from Alexandria, but now of the city of Philadelphia, hath taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania before Samuel Miles, Esquire, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, on the sixth of July, A. D. 1790.

JOHN GIFFORD, Mariner, son of Robert Gifford, of Danby, on North Waters, in Great Britain, and Mary his wife, born in Danby, aged forty years, last from Baltimore, but now of the city of Philadelphia, hath taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before Samuel Miles, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of August, Anno Domini 1790.

JACOB GIBLETT, Mariner, son of Hugh Giblett, of Clevedon, in the county of Somerset, in Great Britain, Husbandman, and

Elizabeth, his wife, born in Clevedon, aged thirty-five years, last from Charleston, hath taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before Samuel Miles, Esquire, Mayor of the city of Philad'a, on this sixteenth day of August, 1790.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Mariner, son of John Marshall, of Belfast, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Husbandman, and Margaret, his wife, born in Belfast, aged twenty-three years, last from the Isle of Man, but now of the city of Philad'a, hath taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania before Samuel Miles, Esquire, Mayor of the said city, on the ninth day of September, 1790.

SAM'L MILES.

Inrolled, 27th April, 1791.

April 26, 1791. GIAN TILIAN, Market street, Philadelphia, Shopkeeper, took the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity prescribed by act of Assembly, passed the 4th March, 1786, this day, before me.

SAMUEL WHARTON.

Inrolled, 27th April, 1791.

The Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath been taken before Hilary Baker, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, between the first day of October, 1790, and first day of October, 1791, by the following persons, viz :

July 11, 1791. JOHN COENRAD MUYSKEN, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, son of John Muysken, of Amsterdam, Merchant, and Catharine, his wife, born at Amsterdam, and lately arrived here from Surinam.

August 23. JEAN JACQUES FAVRE, (John James Favre,) Watchmaker, son of Frederick Favre, of the town of Locle, in the county of Neufchatle, in Switzerland, Farmer, and Maria, his wife, born at the town of Locle, af'd, lately arrived here from the province of Britany, in the Kingdom of France.

September 30. FRANCIS L. CAMPION, Merchant, son of Julian L. Campion, of Normandie, in France, Merchant, and Frances Clair, his wife, born at Michelle a Lapiere, in the province of Normandie, af'd, lately arrived here from the city of Rotter-

dam, in the United Provinces. Witness my hand and seal,
Philadelphia, first October, 1791.

HILARY BAKER. [SEAL.]

Inrolled, 1st October, 1791.

Duplicate.—I do certify that Lawrence Huron, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Witness my hand and seal the eleventh day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN GILL. [SEAL.]

Inrolled, the 20th March, 1795.

Oath of Allegiance, Andre Delago.

City of Philadelphia, ss: I, Matthew Clarkson, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that Andre Delago, Merchant, son of Etienne Delago, of St. John D'Agelie, in France, did this day take and subscribe before me the Oath of Allegiance prescribed by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the thirteenth day of March, 1789. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the said city to be affixed the second day of January, 1794.

MATTH. CLARKSON. [SEAL.]

Inrolled, the 27th of April, 1796.

Oath of Allegiance, Robert Gill.

I, ROBERT GILL, of the city of Philadelphia, and a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America.

ROBERT GILL.

Sworn and subscribed the 4th day of Feb., 1797, before

THOS. M'KEAN.

Inrolled the 4th day of Feb'y, 1797.

Oath of Allegiance, Manuel Revoro.

August 4th, 1791. There personally appeared before me, Gunning Bedford, one of the aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, MANUEL REVORO, Mariner, his father was Casimero Revoro, shipwright, of Havannah, from whence this deponent last arrived, and the said Manuel Revoro, having arrived in this

city last from Havannah, hath this day voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity as directed by an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the thirteenth day of March, 1789. Certified under my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

GUNN'G BEDFORD.

Inrolled the 18th November, 1797.

We, the undernamed, do swear that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that we will not, at any time, willfully and knowingly do any act, matter or thing which will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independence thereof.

R. LACHICOTTE LARAGUE, from St. Domingo, aged thirty-four years and born in St. Domingo. Sworn the 13th February, A. D. 1794. Coram

MATH'W IRWIN, *Commis.*

FRANCIS LEFEVRE, from St Domingo, born in Nantz, aged forty-nine years, son of Peter Lefevre. Sworn the 13th February, 1794. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Commis.*

PERCE MAHER, from the county of Kilkenny, aged about 24 years, son of John and Elizabeth Maher. Sworn 20th March, A D. 1794. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Commis.*

JOHN ANTHONY PARIS, ^{His} X ^{mark.} last from Havana, aged thirty-three years, born in Oporto, in Portugal, son of John and Mary Gon. salis, Paris. Sworn the 14th day of August, A. D. 1794. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Commis.*

NICOLAS LOUIS FONTAINE DEFRESNAYE, from Paris, aged thirty years, son of Louis Fontaine Defresnaye and Marie Ann Rann. Sworn the 29th day of Novem'r A. D. 1794. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

JAMES CAMERON, from London, aged twenty-eight years, son of James and Bell Cameron, being a ship carpenter by trade and having resided here five years. Sworn the 5th February, A D. 1795. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r*

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

JOHN LEWIS FIERON, from Valance, last from St. Domingo, arrived in this city the 4th May, 1792, since which time he has resided in this city, aged 29 years, son of John and Marguerite Gezin Fieron. Sworn the 16th February, A. D. 1795. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

JAMES N. TAYLOR, from Londonderry, Ireland, arrived in this city in September, 1792, since which time he hath resided in this city, aged twenty-one years and upwards, son of Allen and Eleanor Taylor, who resided in Ireland. Sworn the 12th March, 1795. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

We, the undernamed, do swear, that we will be faithfull & bear true Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that we will not at any time wilfully and knowingly do any act, matter or thing which will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independance thereof. [This law passed 13 March, 1789.]

JOHN BONNET. Sworn the 27th June, 1793. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

LAWREN HAZARD, gentleman from St. Domingo, OMER LALON, from Paris, LOUISL DE NOAILLERE, from St. Domingo. Sworn the 10th day of July, A. D. 1793. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

GEORGE DOUGHERTY, born in Philadelphia, aged 28 years, ironmonger. Sworn the 20th September, A. D. 1793. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

NICOLAS ANTOINE GABRIEL CREUIL, from Paris, aged thirty-six years. Sworn the 19th November, A. D. 1793. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

CHARLES COSME MARIE MEYNARD, from Clunes, in France, aged thirty-three years. Sworn the 19th November, A. D. 1793. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

CHS. McALLISTER, son of Chas. & Ezabellah McAllister, born in Scotland, aged twenty-nine years, mariner. Sworn the 27th November, A. D. 1793. Coram.

MATH'W IRWIN, *Com'r.*

List of persons who, between the first day of October, 1791, and the first day of October, 1792, before Hilary Baker, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, prescribed by a law of the said Commonwealth, enacted on the thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini, 1789, vizt :

January 18th, 1792. JOHN GODFREY WACHSMOUTH, merchant, son of John Godfrey Wachsmouth, of Hamburg, in Lower Saxony, merchant, and of Anna Maria, his wife, born at Hamburg aforesaid, and arrived in the city of Philadelphia from Great Britain in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance aforesaid.

April 12th. John Christian Kegel, cordwainer, son of John Christian Kegel, cordwainer, and Maria Magdalena, his wife, born in the City Halle, in Saxony, and arrived here about seven months since from London *via* Salem, in New England, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 16th. JOHN CARRERE, merchant, son of John Carrere of the Department of Vela Gironve, in the town of Lisburn, in the Kingdom of France, physician, and Mary Sibelat, his wife, lately arrived in the city of Philadelphia, from Bordeaux, in France, *via* Virginia, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 28th. JOSEPH DETCHEVARY, mariner, born at Bourdeaux, in the Kingdom of France, son of Joseph Detchevary of Bourdeaux aforesaid, merchant, and Magdalen Fangars, his wife, and lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia from the Island of Hispaniola, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 31st. JAMES WETHERALD, mariner, born in the county of Yorkshire, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, son of James Wetherald of the county aforesaid, farmer, and of Margaret his wife, who arrived in the State of Pennsylvania about three years since from the Kingdom of Great Britain aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid. Witness my hand.

HILARY BAKER.

List of persons who, between the first day of October, 1792, and the first day of October, 1793, before Hilary Baker, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, voluntarily took and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, prescribed by a law of the said Commonwealth, enacted on the thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1789, vizt :

October 12th, 1792. ALEXANDER DUPUY, merchant, born at Rochelle, in the Kingdom of France, son of John Ellis Dupuy, late of Rochelle aforesaid, merchant, and Hariet, his wife, arrived about one year since at the city aforesaid from the Island of Hispaniola, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

October 30th. JOSEPH DARANDE, mariner, born at Marseilles, in the Kingdom of France, son of Gabriel Darande, of Marseilles, farmer, and of Margarett, his wife, arrived at the city aforesaid from the Island of Hispaniola, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

November 15th. ALEXANDER LOUE, mariner, born at Nance, in the Kingdom of France, son of Francis Loue, of Nance aforesaid, merchant, and of Mary Cottenian, his wife, last arrived at the city of Philadelphia from the Island of Hispaniola, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

December 5th. GABRIEL XAVIERE FYARD, gentleman, son of Louis Fyard, gentleman, premier precedent of Vasoul, and of Ann, his wife, born at Vasoul, in the Kingdom of France, lately arrived at the city aforesaid from St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

December 7th. JOHN PERREAU, son of Peter Perreau, of the late province of Poitier, in the Kingdom of France, gentleman, and Catharine, his wife, born at St. Ester, in the province of Navarre, in the said kingdom, who hath for several years commanded vessels under American colours from the port of Philadelphia, and lately arrived at this city from the island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

March 2, 1793. ABRAHAM LINDO, Merchant, son of Elias Lindo, late of the city of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, Merchant, and of Grace, his wife, born at the city of London, aforesaid, and arrived at the city of Philadelphia in March, 1792,

from the island of Jamaica, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

March 9th. JOHN SHAW, Mariner, born in Queen's county, in the kingdom of Ireland, son of John Shaw, of the county aforesaid, Cotton Manufacturer, and Elizabeth, his wife, lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia *via* New York, from the city of Dublin, in the Kingdom of Ireland, aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

March 10. FRANCIS JOHN MARY VINCENT GOURO, Mariner, born at Mahon, in the Kingdom of France, son of Mary Ann Francis, gentleman, and Pelagia Ann Marie, his wife, lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia, from St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

March 10. JOHN WILSON, Mariner, born in the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, son of William Wilson, of Rotterdam, aforesaid, Cooper, and Margaret, his wife, arrived at New York from Rotterdam about eight years since, and since that time sailed from different ports in the United States, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

March 26. NICHOLAS GORDON, Mariner, born at Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, son of Samuel Gordon, late of Marblehead, aforesaid, Sailmaker, and of Tabitha, his wife, who has always hitherto sailed out of some of the ports within the United States, and lately arrived here from Lisbon, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

March 26. LEONARD BAXTER, Mariner, born at Weatherfield, in the State of Connecticut, son of Elisha Baxter, of the same place, Cordwainer, and of Rhoda, his wife, who has hitherto always sailed out of some of the ports within the United States and lately arrived here from Lisbon, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid

April 27, 1793. BARKLEY McCLEAN, Mariner, born at Belfast, in the Kingdom of Ireland, son of George McClean, of the city of Dublin, gentleman, and of Margaret, his wife, and who for eight years past has sailed in American vessels from and to the port of Philadelphia and other ports with the United States, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 1. PETER NEWCHATEL, gentleman, residing in Moreland township, in Montgomery county, born at Rouen, in Normandie, in France, son of Peter Newschatel, of the same place, gen-

tleman, and Marie Bimaut, his wife, and arrived at Philadelphia about one year since from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 4th. DEFONDINA RUBARDO, Mariner and master of a vessel, born at Port Maurice, in Genoa, son of Francis Rubardo of Port Maurice, aforesaid, Merchant, and Joanna, his wife, who arrived here upwards of thirteen months last past from the Island of St. Thomas, and has since that time resided in the city aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 6th. TIMOTHY RUSSELL, Mariner, a native of Belfast, in the Kingdom of Ireland, son of Michael Russell, late of Belfast, aforesaid, Mariner, and Ann, his wife, came in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to reside in the year 1785, and hath since that time resided in the said Commonwealth, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 6th. ROBERT LEWIS, Jr., Merchant, born in Monmouth county, in the State of New Jersey, son of Nathaniel Lewis Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, and Lucy, his wife, and resided in the city of Philadelphia upwards of eight years last past, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 10th. JAMES PORTER, mariner, on his solemn oath depose, that he was born in Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, that he is the son of Thomas Porter, late of Salem aforesaid, mariner, and of Jemima, his wife, and that he hath not, since the Declaration of American Independence, been a citizen or subject of any State or kingdom other than of the said State of Massachusetts and of the United States of America, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 13th, 1793. THOMAS DAVIES, mariner, on his solemn oath, doth declare that he was born in Middlesex county, in England, that he is the son of Howell Davies of the same county, gentleman, and of Jane, his wife, that for space of about seven years last past he sailed from and to divers ports within the United States, and that he married, and for three years last past resided in the said city of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 22d. AUGUSTINE GRIFFONY, merchant, born at Grace, in Province in France, son of Gulliamé Griffany, merchant, and Elizabeth, his wife, in Grace aforesaid, and lately arrived in at

the city of Philadelphia from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 23d. WILLIAM MUIR, Merchant, born in Scotland, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, son of David Muir, of Scotland, aforesaid, merchant, and Christiana Parlone, his wife, and arrived in the United States from Amsterdam about six months since with intention of becoming a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania and of the United States, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 27th. JAMES ENEFER, Mariner, born in the county of Suffolk, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, son of Samuel Enefer, of the county aforesaid, cordwainer, and of Mary, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about three years since from the city of London, with intention of becoming a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 27th. JOHN BENNETT, Mariner, on his oath before me taken, Deposeth that he is the Son of Alexander Bennett of the State of Massachusetts, Farmer, and Mary, his wife, that he was born in the State of Massachusetts aforesaid, and that since the declaration of the Independence of the United States he has not been a Citizen or subject of any Prince or State other than the said State of Massachusetts and of the United States, took and subscribed the oath as aforesaid.

May 29th. ANDREW CLEMENT DESENCLOSDE SAINT LAURENT, Lieutenant of the Provost of the Parish of Gross Morne, in the Quarter of Port de Pai, in the Island of St. Domingo, Son of Nicholas Desenclosde Saint Laurent, Esqr., and Elizabeth Le Clere, his wife, of the City of Rouen, in Normondoiën, France, and lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia, from Port de Paix, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 29th, 1793. JOHN PETER PRUNET, late Attorney of the Jurisdiction of Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, in the French West Indias, Son of Peter PrUNET, Merchant at Tarbes and Bigose, and Elizabeth Soubiran, his wife, and lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 29th. ROBERT TAYLOR, Mariner, Son of Richard Taylor, of Wickley County, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Cordwainer, and of Catherine, his wife, born in the County aforesaid, and arrived at Charlestown, in South Carolina, in the year, 1782,

since which time he considered himself as a Citizen of the United States, and sailed from divers Ports in the United States, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 30th. ANTHONY SCHWELLENBACK, Palatin, Merchant, Son of Frederick Schwellenback, of Blankenberger, in the Dutchey of Bergen, in the Palatinate, Yeoman, and Elizabeth Maurer, his wife, both dec'd; lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

May 30th. EMMANUEL LIMES, Merchant, son of Benoit Limes, Merchant at Toulouse, in the province of Languedoc, deceased, and Martha Daupias, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia on the 5th day of May, Anno Domini, 1792, from Havre de Grace, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 1st. CHARLES JOSEPH DIEULOURD, Merchant, son of Peter Dieulourd, of Doullins, in Picardy, in France, Merchant, deceased, and Mary Margaret Blondel, his wife, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 1st. LEWIS HYPPOLITE DELABARRE, Attorney-at-Law, son of John Delabarre, of Neuilly St. Front in the province of the Isle of France, Physician, and Mary Margaret Soyens, his wife, both deceased, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 1st, 1793. SATURNIN BERNARD GARRICK, Merchant, son of Claudius Lawrence Garrick, of Marsailles, in France, Merchant, deceased, and Jane Souiller, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia in the beginning of July, 1792, in the French Brig L'Federation, from Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 3d. PETER PAPON, Merchant, son of Francis Papon, of Ponilly Lesfaurs, in the province of Forest, in France, Gentleman, and de St. Cyr, his wife, lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 3d. GEORGE DUXEN, mariner, son of William Duxen, of Belfast, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Clerk, and of Mary, his wife, born at Kingsale, in Ireland aforesaid, arrived at Philadelphia from the Island of Jamaica, about four years since,

since which time he has sailed in American vessels from and to the Ports of Philadelphia and New York in the United States, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 5th. LEWIS JAMES DUMOIS, Merchant, Son of James Dumoise, of Montpellier, in France, Merchant, and of Jane Lucan, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia, in the beginning of April last, from Port au Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 5th. ANTHONY VIGNE, Merchant, Son of Anthony David Vigne, of Nismes, in the Province of Languedoc, in France, Merchant, and of Elizabeth Saubeuan, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia, on the ninth day of May, 1792, from Jeremie, in the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 7th. FUSIENS DE BREY, Planter, born in the province of Picardy, in France, son of Charles De Bray, late of Picardy, aforesaid, yeoman, and of Mary Anne Dontard, his wife, lately arrived from Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, at the City of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 8th, 1793. JEAN FRANCIS BOISBUILLE DE GAZON, Gentleman, born in the Island of St. Vincent, Son of Perez Boissuille De Gazon, of the Island of Martinique, Gentleman, and of Marie Greaux, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1792, from the Island of St. Lucie, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 11th. JEAN BAILLE, Merchant, born in the province and County Le Foix in France, son of Geraud Baille, of the same place, Farmer, and of Catherine, his wife, lately arrived in the City of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 11th. JOHN McFAIL, Mariner, born in the District of Southwark, in the County of Philadelphia, Son of John M'Fail, late of Southwark aforesaid, Labourer, and Catherine, his wife, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 11th. BENJAMIN KIMPTON, Mariner, born at Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, Son of Benjamin Kempton, of Bedford aforesaid, Ship Carpenter, and Sarah, his wife, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 14th. JEAN BAPTISTE DE MAURET LAFABRIE, Gentleman, born in the Island of Guadaloupe, son of Bernard Mauret, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Neau De Costier, his wife, lately arrived at Philadelphia from the said Island of Gaudaloupe, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 14th. CHARLES LOUIS DE LA CHAUVETIERE, Gentleman, born in the Island of St. Domingo, Son of Jean Etienne de la Chauvetiere de nive, and of Catherine, his wife, lately arrived at Philadelphia from the Island aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 15th. AUGUSTE FRANCOIS DES CHAMPS, Gentleman, born at Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, Son of Francois Gabriel Des Champs, of the same place, Gentleman, and Marie, his wife, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Cape Francois aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 18th. ARMAND GABRIEL FRANCOIS PAPAREL LA BOISSIER, at present of the City of Philadelphia, Gentleman, born at Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, Son of Claude Francois Paparel La Boissier, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Rabia, his wife, lately arrived at the said city from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 18th, 1793. JEAN LOUIS DU CRIT, at present of the City of Philadelphia, Gentleman, born in the Province of Loraine, in France, Son of Peter du Crit, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Marie Vauderevey, his wife, lately arrived at the city aforesaid, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 22d. JEAN LOUIS LE PILLETERE, Merchant, born at Cherberg, in Normandie, Son of Jean Francois Le Pelletere, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Mary Carpentier, his wife, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from New Orleans, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 22d. CHARLES ROBIN, Merchant, born at Tours, in France, Son of Maude Robin, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Louisa Tayette, his wife, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 22nd. RENE BARANGER, merchant, born at Vilicers, in France, son of Pierre Baranger, of the same place, gentleman, and of Marie Salliot, his wife, lately arrived at the city of Phila-

delphia, from the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 22nd. FRANCIS ADRIAN THIBAUT, son of James Thibault, of Paris, in France, house builder, and of Angelique Harlo, his wife, both deceased, arrived at Philadelphia from Logane, in the French West Indies, in the month of June, 1792, in the schooner *Le Patrie*, Capt. Larrel, from Bordeaux, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 29th. JOSEPH LACOMBE, officer during the late war between England, France and the United States, Son of John Lacombe, of Usset, in Limousin, in France, Gentleman, and Mary Ann de Perreux, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia from Port au Prince, in the French West Indies, in the month of May last, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 3. LAURENT VIDAL, Mariner, born at Toulon, in France, Son of Etienne Vidal, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Claire, his wife, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from New Orleans, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 5th, 1793. JAMES ALEXANDER DE FONTAINES, Gentleman, born at Cape Francois, Son of Alexander de Fontaines, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Marie Martha, his wife, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 5th. LEWIS PRUDHOMME, Junior, Merchant, born at Vizen, in Anjore, in France, Son of Rene Prudhomme, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Magdalin, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia on the first day of May, 1792, from the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 12th. JOSEPH HILARY CARBONNEL, Merchant, and son of John Francis Carbonnel, late of Marsailles, Gentleman, deceased, and of Magdalen Payne, his wife, lately arrived at the city of Philadelphia from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 12th. JAMES CHOSSEN, Merchant, Son of Francis Chossen, of Marsailles, Merchant, and of Elizabeth Maurice, his wife, both deceased, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 12th. PETER CASTETS, Mariner, Son of Peter Castets, of Bourdeaux, Gentleman, and Mary Casemant, his wife, lately

arrived at the City of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 12th. JOHN BAPTIST RELION, Merchant, Son of Francois Relion, late of Bourdeaux, merchant, and of Ann Dupont, his wife, both deceased, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 15th. PETER BELL, Mariner, born at Preston, Panns, in Scotland, Son of James Bell, of the same place, mariner, and Susanna, his wife, who arrived at Philadelphia, about nine months since, from Amsterdam, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 15th. HENRY MAJOR, of the City of Philadelphia, Mariner, who, on his oath, declares that he is the son of Henry Major, Londonderry County, in Ireland, Farmer, and Ann, his wife, that he is now about twenty-one years old, that he became apprentice to his Brother Thomas Major, about eight years ago, who then was part owner of a vessel registered wholly as American property and traded Between New York and Londonderry, but Considered himself an Inhabitant of the State of New York, and that he, the said Henry, has ever since that time sailed in Vessels which were American, Built or owned by Inhabitants of the United States, and that for two years last past, he sailed from and to the Port of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 19th, 1793. JAMES McELROY, of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, born in the County of Tyrone, in Kingdom of Ireland, Son of Bryan McElroy, of the same place, Farmer, and of Catherine, his wife, who, about one year since, arrived in the State of South Carolina, from Dublin, and about Three months since came to the city aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 25th. SIMON BROCAS, Merchant, Son of John Brocas, of Nova Scotia, Merchant, deceased, and Mary Deselos, his wife, lately arrived from Charleston, South Carolina, where he has resided since the 12th June, 1792, at the City of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 25th. LEWIS DEBESCON, Merchant, Son of John Debescan, of Lagarde, in the province of Gascoyne, in France, Gentleman, and Martha Darmagnac, his wife, both deceased,

lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 25th. EMMANUEL EDMOND AIMIE SASSAY, Merchant, Son of Peter Sassay, Merchant, of Magny, in the French vixin, and Elizabeth Ribault, his wife, both deceased, lately arrived from Cape Francois, at the City of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 25th. ANTHONY BRUS, Merchant, Son of Peter Brus, of Ax, in Providence of Gascony, Apothecary, and Margaret Sansonbe, his wife, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 27th. WILLIAM RECORD, Mariner, born at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, Son of Peter Record, of Boston aforesaid, Mariner, and of Catherine, his wife, who sailed for about three years last past from the Port of Philadelphia, and lately arrived at the said City from the Island of St. Bartholomew, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

June 27th. THOMAS COOPER, Mariner, born in Stafordshire, in England, Son of William Cooper, of the same place, Tallow Chandler, and of Margaret, his wife, who for about three years last past sailed out of Ports within the United States, and on the eleventh inst. arrived at the City of Philadelphia from the Island of St. Martin's, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

July 29th, 1793. WILLIAM RIDGE, Mariner, born at Charleston, in South Carolina, Son of William Ridge, of Charleston aforesaid, Tanner, and of Elizabeth, his wife, who sailed out of the Port of Philadelphia about eighteen months last past, and lately arrived from the Island of St. Martin's, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 8th. JOHN DU CORNAN, Merchant, born at Bayonne, in France, Son of James Du Cornan, of Bayonne, aforesaid, Mariner, and Anna Duhalty, his wife, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 9th. PATRICK McDONALD, Mariner, born at Laun, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Son of Patrick McDonald, late of Laun, aforesaid, Baker, dece'd, and of Mary, his wife, who has sailed to and from the United States upwards of ten years last past, and lately arrived at Philadelphia from Antigua, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 9th. DENIS TERME, Merchant, born at Lyon, in France, son of Jacques Terme, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Antoinette, his wife, arrived about the latter end of April at New York from Port au Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo, and since arrived in the City of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 12th. ARTHUR HIGGINBOTHAM SEAMAN, born at Innis Killen, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Son of Newbold Higginbotham, late of the same place, Clerk, deceased, and of Elizabeth, his wife, who since the year 1783 sailed from and to the port of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, in vessels owned by inhabitants of the said State, and lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from Baltimore, aforesaid, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 14th JOHN SIMON, Merchant, born at Tours, in France, Son of Matthew Simon, late of the same place, manufacturer, and Frances, his wife, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 14th. JOHN WILSON, seaman, born at Leinster, in the Kingdom of Ireland, son of William Wilson, late of Leinster, aforesaid, Gardener, and of Margaret, his wife, and arrived at Philadelphia from Cape Francois on the eighth inst., took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 14th, 1793. LAUGHLIN McCLAIN, Seaman, born at Greenock, in Scotland, from whence his Father, Hugh McClain, in the year 1782, emigrated with his Family when this Depo-
nent was 14 years old, since which time he hath resided in the City of Philadelphia, and hath not since that time been a Citizen or subject of any State or County other than of the State of Pennsylvania and of the United States, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 17th. MATHEW RODES, Mariner, born at Bayonne, in France, Son of Joseph Rodes, of the same place, Mariner, and of Marie, his wife, lately arrived at the said City of Philadelphia from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 19th. JOSEPH MICHAEL DIEULAFOY, Merchant, born at Toulouse, in France, Son of Guillaume Michael Dieulafoy, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Marie, his wife, and

arrived at Philadelphia on the twelfth day of June last from Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 24th. ANTHONY PAQUIN, Merchant, born in Alsace, Son of Joseph Paquin, of the same place, Merchant, and of Joanna, his wife, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia from Cadiz, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 29th. JOSEPH FITZPATRICK, Starch and Gluemaker, born in the County of Clare, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Son of Daniel Fitzpatrick, of the County aforesaid, Farmer, and of Mary, his wife, arrived in the City of Philadelphia on the nineteenth day of July, Anno Domini 1792, from Dublin, in Ireland, via in New York, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 31st. PETER DUVIVIER, Merchant, born at Tours, in France, Son of Peter Duvivier, of the same place, Merchant, and of France, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia in May, in 1792, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

August 31st. STEPHEN DUPUY, Mariner, born at Bourdeaux, in France, Son of Stephen Dupuy, of the same place, Mariner, and of Mary, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia aforesaid, in May, 1792, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

September 3rd, 1793. LOUIS NICHOLAS MANSARD, Merchant, born at Beauvais, in Picardy, in France, Son of Jean Mansard, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Marie, his wife, arrived at the city of Philadelphia in the Beginning of August, in the year 1792, from Cape Francois, and hath ever since sojourned within the State of Pennsylvania and the neighbouring States, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

September 4th. JEAN ANDRE BARBAROUS, Sen'r, Gentleman, born at Valin province in France, Son of Jean Baptist Barbarouse, of the same place, Gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, who arrived about eighteen months since at Boston from Nantz, in France, hath since that time resided in the United States, and hath purchased real estate in the city of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

September 4th. GUILLIAUME FRANCOIS DUMENIT, Merchant, born at Havre de Grace, in France, Son of Jean Dumenit, of the same place, merchant, and of Mary, his wife, arrived at

Philadelphia on the sixteenth day of July last, from Cape Francois, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

September 4th. JEAN DUBARRY, merchant, born at Dantist, in Bigore, son of Gabriel Dubarry, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Elizabeth, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia on the eighth day of August last from the Island of St. Domingo, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

September 5th. ARMAND CAIGNET, Gentleman, son of Armand Caignet, of Loogane, in the West Indies, Gentleman, and of Mary, his wife, born at Cape Francois, and arrived at Philadelphia from Cape Francois on the sixth day of May 179—, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

September 6th. WILLIAM PENROSE, Mariner, born at Hull, in England, Son of John Penrose, of the same place, Bricklayer, and of Sarah, his wife, arrived about three years ago at the City of Philadelphia from the City of London, took and subscribed the oath aforesaid.

Witness My Hand,

HILARY BAKER.

List of Persons who, between the thirteenth day of September, 1793, and first day of October, 1794, before Hilary Baker, one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, took and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, enacted on the thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, vizt:

November 6, 1793. SAMUEL LEWIS, Accountant, born in the City of New York, Son of John Lewis, late of the said City, surveyor, deceased, and Mary, his wife, lately arrived at the City of Philadelphia, from the City of London.

November 18th. JEAN BAPTIST ICARD, Merchant, born at Liberne, in France, Son of Jean Icard, of the same place, merchant, and of Marguerite, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia, about six months since, from Port au Prince.

November 25th. STEPHEN GREFFEN, merchant, born at Venice, in Italy, Son of Peter Greffen, of Venice aforesaid, mariner, and of Antonia, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia from New Orleans, in the month of September, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

November 26th. CHARLES PARMENTIER, Merchant, born at Bruges, in the Austrian Netherlands, son of Anthony Parmentier, of the same place, Merchant, and of Isabella Debades, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia in the month of September last from the Island of Martinique.

December 6th. NICHOLAS SCHEPPERS, Merchant, born at Lisle, in French Flanders, Son of Nicholas Scheppers, late of the same place, Merchant, deceased, and of Maria Teresia, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia from New Orleans in the month of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

December 9th. PIERRE ANDRE RAVON, Merchant, born at Angouleme, in France, Son of Nicholas Ravon, of the same place, Cloth Manufacturer, and of Marie, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia in the month of October last from the Island of St. Domingo.

December 9th. ANDREW BARCLAY, Mariner, born at Edinburgh, in Scotland, Son of William Barclay, of the City of London, Clerk, and of Margaret, his wife, arrived about five years since at Virginia from London, and about two years last in and near the City of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

December 11th. EDWARD HARRIS, Seaman, born at Hampshire, in Great Britain, Son of Michael Harris, of the same place, Cooper, and of Catherine, his wife, who arrived at New York, in the year 1780, from the City of London, and hath since that time resided in and sailed from and to different Ports in the United States, and for about six years last past resided in and sailed from and to the City of and Ports of Philadelphia, and is married and settled there as the Head of a Family upwards of two years last past.

December 11th. JOHN DOWNS, Seaman, born at Hampshire, in Great Britain, Son of Wm. Downs, of the same place, Farmer, and of Amelia, his wife, who about three years since arrived at New York from Poole, in Great Britain, and hath since that time sailed in American vessels from and to American Ports, and during two years last past from and to the Port of Philadelphia.

December 16th. FRANCIS MCGONNIGLE, seaman, born in the County of Donegal, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Son of Peter

McGonnigle, of the same place, Farmer, and of Sarah, his wife, who arrived at Philadelphia about ten years since, and hath since that time Constantly sailed in American vessels from and to the port of Philadelphia, and now hath a family at Philadelphia.

December 16th. NICHOLAS DE LA NEWVILLE, Music Master. born at Metz, in France, son of Nicholas de la Newville, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Charlotta, his wife, who arrived at Philadelphia from Paris in the month of February, in the year 1790, and hath since that time resided in the City of Philadelphia, and now hath a family in the said City.

December 18th. JAMES McCUTCHEON, Mariner, born in the district of Southwark, in the County of Philadelphia, Son of James McCutcheon, late of the same place, victualler, dece'd, and Elizabeth, his wife, who hath always resided in and near the City of Philadelphia.

December 18th. DAVID WILLIAMSON, Mariner, born in the City of New York, Son of Joseph Williamson, at present at the City of Philadelphia, Glazier, and Mary, his wife, who hath from his infancy resided in or near the City of Philadelphia.

July 24th, 1794. LOUIS GOBERT, merchant, born at Bellefant, in the province of Limaze, in France, son of Baptist Gobert, of the same place, Gentleman, and Mary, his wife, who on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1792, arrived at Baltimore from Jeremia or St. Domingo, and arrived at Philadelphia from Baltimore in September last.

July 26th. JOHN BAPTIST RIVIERE, merchant, born at the City of Bordeaux, in France, Son of Pierse Riviere, of the same place, merchant, and Margaret, his wife, who in the month of June, 1793, arrived at the City of Philadelphia from Louisiana.

July 28th. THOMAS CROFT, Mariner, born in the City of London, in Great Britain, Son of Thomas Croft, of the same City, Broker, and of Elizabeth, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia from London, aforesaid, in the year 1781.

August 4th. VINCENT GHIRARDINI, Fruitseller, born at Mantua, in Italy, Son of Julius Ghirardini, Counsellor-at-law, and of Eleonora, his wife, arrived at New York the second day of July, 1784, from the City of Orleans, in France, and about seven years since came from thence to the City of Philadelphia.

August 1st. FRANCIS VENCE, merchant, born at Marseilles,

in France, Son of Michael Vence, of Marseilles aforesaid, merchant, and of Delphine, his wife, arrived the fifth day of July last at Philadelphia, from the Island of St. Eustatia.

August 9th. DANIEL ACE, Mariner, born at Swansey, in South Wales, in England, Son of Thomas Ace, of the same place, Labourer, and Helen, his wife, who, for the thirteen years last past, hath sailed from and to the ports of the United States in vessels owned by American Citizens, and the last five years of the said Term from and to the ports of Philadelphia.

August 12th. LOUIS FRANCIS BRUN, Merchant, born at Cape Francois, in the Island of St. Domingo, Son of Andrew Brun, of the same place, Mason, and of Marie Anne, his wife, in the month of March last past, arrived at the City of Philadelphia, *via* New York, from Carthagenia.

September 4th. WILLIAM BEYNROTH, merchant, born at the City of Brunswick, in Germany, Son of Ernst Peter Beynroth, late of the same place, Gentlemen, deceased, and of Juliana, his wife, who arrived here from Philadelphia *via* Baltimore, from Bremen, in the month of July, 1793.

September 13th. JOHN AIRES, Seamen, about 27 years old, born in Guinea, that in his infancy he was kidnapped by White Ruffians and carried away from his native Country to St. Croix, that he was there sold, and became the slave of John Braun, of Copenhagen, Merchant. That about nine years since the said John Braun gave him his freedom, and that upwards of five years since he suffered shipwreck and was taken from the wreck by Capt. Weekes, and brought to the City of Philadelphia.

September 22^d. JAMES LONG, the younger, mariner, born at Cork, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Son of James Long, of Cork, aforesaid, mariner, and of Mary, his wife, in the month of March, 1793, arrived at Philadelphia, from Cork Aforesaid.

December 23^d. JAMES PEDE, Mariner, born at Norfolk, in Virginia, Son of James Pede, of the same place, Tallow Chandler, and of Margaret, his wife, who has sailed from and to the port of Philadelphia in American vessels for about ten years last past, and lately arrived at Philadelphia aforesaid from Bristol, in Great Britain.

December 25th. JOHN WELSH, Ropemaker, residing with his Family in the district of Southwark, in the County of

Philadelphia, appeared this day in his proper Person, and on his solemn oath declares that he was born at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, that he is the son of John Welsh, late of Boston aforesaid, Cordwainer, deceased, and of Margaret, his wife, that about seventeen months ago he removed with his family from Norfolk, in Virginia, to Southwark aforesaid, and hath since that time resided there, and that since the Declaration of Independence of the United States he has not been either a Citizen or subject of any State or nation other than the United States.

December 25th. ROBERT DENNISTON, Ropemaker, living in Southwark, in the County of Philadelphia, born at Port Glassgow, in Scotland, Son of Robert Denniston, of Port Glassgow aforesaid, Ropemaker, and of Ann, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about twenty months since from Greenock, in Scotland, since which time he has resided in Southwark aforesaid.

Jan'y 16th, 1794. CHARLES McALLISTER, Mariner, born in the shire of Argyle, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, Son of Charles McAllister, of the same place, Farmer, and Isabella, his wife, who about five years since arrived at the City of Philadelphia from the Island of Jamaica, since which time he has constantly resided in the said City of Philadelphia.

February 8th. JOHN WILLIAM FAUSSAT, Merchant, born at Bourdeaux, in France, Son of John Faussat, of Bourdeaux aforesaid, Merchant, and of Mary, his wife, who in the month of November, in the year of our Lord, 1792, arrived in the City of Philadelphia from the Island of St. Domingo, and hath since that time resided in the said City of Philadelphia.

February 13th. JOHN MARIA SOULLIER, Merchant, born at the City of Auch, in France, Son of Peter Soullier, of the same place, Merchant, and of Maria Anne, his wife, who in August last arrived at the City of Philadelphia from Cape Francois, and hath since that time resided in the said City.

February 13th, 1794. JAMES MATHIEU, Merchant, born at Lourmarine, in France, son of Stephen Mathieu, of Lourmarine, aforesaid, Merchant, and of Magdalin, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia from Cape Francois on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1792.

February 19th. THOMAS SHORTHOUSE, Merchant, born at Birmingham, in Great Britain, Son of Thomas Shorthouse, of the

same place, Chymist and Druggist, and of his wife, arrived from Great Britain at New York on the eighth day of June, 1791.

February 22nd. CHARLES FRANCIS DESLANDES, Gentleman, born at Cherberg, in Normandie, Son of Francis Deslandes, of the same place, Gentleman, and of Mary, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about three months since from the Island of St. Domingo.

March 11th. ARNAUD DESAA, Gentleman, born at Bayonne, in France, son of Benoit Desaa, Gent., and of Marie Guirana, his wife, of Bayonne, aforesaid, arrived at Philadelphia from Cape Francois on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1792.

March 22d. JACOB HARRISON, Clerk, born at Leeds, in England, Son of Robert Harrison, of Leeds, aforesaid, merchant, and of Ann, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about two years since from Liverpool, in Great Britain.

March 28th. JOHN PINDAR SANDERSON, Merchant, born in the City of York, in Great Britain, Son of John Sanderson, late of the said City, Merchant, dece'd, and of Abegail, his wife, arrived at the City of Philadelphia in the month of September, 1791.

April 4th. JAMES HENDERSON, of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, born in the shire of Perth, in Great Britain, Son of Thomas Henderson, late of the same place, Merchant, dece'd, and of Helen, his wife, arrived from Great Britain in the year 1772, since which time he has resided within the United States, and about ten years last past in the said City of Philadelphia.

April 4th. WILLIAM HOLDERNESS, of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, born at Fangfoss, in the County of York, in Great Britain, Son of Francis Holderness, late of the same place, House Carpenter, deceased, and Jane, his wife, arrived at Boston, from Great Britain, in the year 1775, since which time he has resided within the United States, and since November, 1791, in the City of Philadelphia.

May 13, 1794. MICHAEL NICHOLAS, merchant, born in Boiney, in Normandie, in France, Son of Michael Nicolas, of the same place, Laborer, and of Marie Louse, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia, from Havre de Grace, in the month of July, 1791.

May 14. MAGLOIRE DEHOGUES, Gentleman, born at Loches, in France, Son of Urban Dehogues, of the same place, Gentlemen, and of Catherine, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia,

from Fort Dolphin, in the Island of Hispaniola, on the second day of November, 1793.

May 16th. THOMAS TAYLOR, Mariner, born at Greenock, in Scotland, Son of James Taylor, of Greenock aforesaid, mariner, and of Margaret, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia, near seven months since, from Bristol, in England.

May 16th. JOSEPH LARELLE, mariner, born at Bourdeaux, in France, Son of John Larelle, of the same place, merchant, and of Margaret, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia, about two years since, from Cape Francois.

May 17th. JOSUAH NAAR, merchant, born at Curasoe, Son of David Naar, of Curassoe, merchant, and of Sarah, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about ten months since, from Cape Francois.

May 19th. JOHN PIERRE MORGAN, merchant, born at Membrow, in Dauphiney, in France, Son of Francis Morgan, of Membrow aforesaid, Gentleman, and Marie, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about six months since, from Cape Francois.

May 21st. GEORGE VANNEST, Blockmaker, born in the City of Philadelphia, where he hath always resided, Son of Peter Vannest, of the same City, Laborer, and of Elizabeth, his wife.

May 21st. ISAAC SENNEF, Blockmaker, born in the City of New York, Son of George Sennef, late of the City of Philadelphia, Taylor, deceased, and of Mary, his wife.

May 21st. JOHN SAMPLE, Mariner, born near Newry, in Ireland, Son of Samuel Sample, formerly of Newry aforesaid, but late of Philadelphia, Mariner, deceased, and of Margaret, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia with his parents in his infancy.

May 23d. JOHN STEWART, Mariner, born in the Isle of Bute, in Scotland, Son of Alexander Stewart, of the same place, Mariner, and of Mary, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about two years since from the Island of Jamaica.

June 3d. JOHN SMYTH, Merchant, born at Madaira, Son of William Smyth, of the same place, Merchant, and of Ann, his wife, who about twenty-five months since arrived at Wescasset, in the State of Massachusetts, from Dublin, and on the tenth day of June last at Philadelphia.

June 21st. JOHN BROWN, Mariner, born in the City of London, in England, Son of John Brown, late of the same place,

Cabinetmaker, deceased, and of Isabella, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about eleven years since from London aforesaid, with John Simson, of Philadelphia, Mariner, to whom he was bound apprentice at London.

June 25th. RALPH MATHER, Merchant, born near Manchester, in England, Son of Thomas Mather, late of the same place, Farmer, deceased, and of Mary, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia in November, 1792, from Liverpool, in England *via* New York.

June 26th. JOSEPH POWERS, Mariner, born in Staffordshire, in England, Son of John Powers, late of the same place, Coachman, deceased, and of Ann, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about three months since from the Island of Providence *via* Savannah, in Georgia.

June 26th. BARTHOLOMEW DE RONCHAMP, Gentleman, born at St. Jean Angelis, in the Province of St. Ouges, in France, Son of Peter Bartholomew de Ronchamp, of the same place, Provost General in the armies of France, and of Marie Ann, his wife, who in the month of August last arrived at the City of Philadelphia from the Island of St. Domingo.

July 2d. JOHN MALDER, Seaman, born in the City of Hamburg, in lower Saxony, son of John Malder, late of the same place, Labourer, dece'd, and of Dorothy, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about three years since, from Bristol, in England.

July 15th. PEDRO RAMON DE LA PORTA BRINGES, Gentleman, born at Baldelonia, in the Kingdom of Spain, Son of Peter Delier Porte, Lieutenant Colonel in the armies of Spain, and of Cecilia, his wife, of Baldelonia, aforesaid, arrived at Philadelphia on the eighteenth day of May last, from the Island of Bermudas.

July 17th. LAWRENCE DERICK, Seaman, born at Dunkirk, in France, Son of Jacob Derick, late of the same place, Miller, dece'd, and of Isabella, his wife, arrived at Nantuckett, about three years since, from Dunkirk, and lately at Philadelphia, from the Island of Martinique.

July 17th. ANTHONY SANCHES, mariner, born on the Island of Minorca, Son of Anthony Sanches, of Minorca aforesaid, Carpenter, and of Francisca, his wife, arrived in February, 1793, at Philadelphia, from New Orleans.

July 17th. SAMUEL LIBURN, Mariner, born in the Island of Bermudes, Son of Rich'd Liburn, late of the same Island, mariner, dec'd, and of Sarah, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia about four months since, from Norfolk, in Virginia. —

July 21st. GEORGE ROCHE, merchant, born at Limerick, in Ireland, Son of Stephen Roche John, of the same place, merchant, and of Margaret, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia in June last, from the Island of St. Eustatia.

July 23d. ALEXANDER HAYS, mariner, born at Edenton, in North Carolina, Son of Thomas Hays, of the same place, Stonecutter, and of Margaret, his wife, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from the State of South Carolina.

July 24th. SEVERE RAVEILLE, merchant, born at Agde, in Languedoc, in France, Son of Charles Raveille, of the same place, Notary, and of Christine, his wife, arrived at Philadelphia, in August, 1792, from the Island of St. Domingo.

Before me,

HILARY BAKER.

List of Persons who have taken the oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, time of taking the oath, Persons' Names, Occupation, Place of Nativity, Parents' Names, Place from whence they last came :

June 2d, 1789. GEORGE ELLIOT, Sailor, Richmond, in Virginia, Father, John, Mother, Elizabeth, London.

July 2d. WILLIAM COX, Sailor, Parish of Devonshire, Island of Bermudas, Father, John, Mother, Martha, Antigua.

July 16. ANTOIN GERMAIN CHARDON, Nantz in Old France, Father, Germain, Mother, Care, Nantz.

May 1st, 1790. JAMES TULLOCK, Sailor, Inverness, in Scotland, Father, James, Mother, Elizabeth, Port au Prince.

May 1st. DANIEL CHURCH, Sailor, Salem, New England, Father, Joseph, Mother, Deborah, Port au Prince.

May 13th. JOSEPH MORRIS, Sailor, Waterford, Ireland, Father, Edward, Mother, Mary, Waterford.

November 10. WILLIAM ATTEN, Sailor, Liverpool, England, Father, George, Mother, Eleanor, Liverpool.

November 10. ALEX' DER LAWLER, Sailor, County of Wexworth, Ireland, Father, Thomas, Mother, Margaret.

April 10th, 1793. ROBERT LEE, Sea Captain, Berwick upon Tweed, in Scotland, Father, John, Mother, Elizabeth, Berwick.

May 1st. PETER DOMINICK ROBERT, Merchant, Marseilles, in France, Father, Peter Kessu, Mother, Susanna, Cape Francois.

May 2nd. PETER KIFRELELAIN, Merchant, Isle of Rhe.

May 6th. JAMES JOHN MAZURA, Merchant, Low Britain, in France, Father, Joseph, Mother, Mary Pitot, Brest.

May 23d. JAMES MATHWEIN BENSIST, Merchant, Anjou, France, Province, Port au Prince.

May 23d. BARTHOLOMEW CORVISIER, Merchant, Renes, Province of Britanny, Father, Francois, Mother, Gilbert Desprees, Port au Prince.

June 18th. THOMAS WILKEY, Sea-faring man, Newport, Rhode Island, Father, Thomas, Mother, Mary, Newport.

December 20th. JAMES ROWIN, Trader, County of Rowan, Ireland, Father, William, Mother, Sarah, Londonderry.

March 20th, 1794. ARCHIBALD McVAIR, Sailor, Cambleton, Scotland, Father, Duncan, Mother, Margaret.

March 20th. JOHN SHAW, Sailor, Scotland, Father, Angus, Mother, Jane, Glasgow.

City of Philadelphia, ss:

I do Certify that the foregoing is a true list of all the Persons who have taken the oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania before me. Witness my hand and seal this ninth day of April, 1794.

JOSEPH SWIFT, *Alderman*. [SEAL.]

REMONSTRANCE OF INHABITANTS OF CHESTER COUNTY AGAINST THE TEST LAW.

FEBRUARY 17th, 1787.

To the Honorable the representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The Petition and remonstrance of a number of the inhabitants of the County of Chester humbly sheweth :

That your petitioners observe that by a Law passed the 4th day of March, 1786, entitled an Act for securing to this Commonwealth the Fidelity and Allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain persons to the rights of citizenship, the oath prescribed is not only an oath of Allegiance, but also of abjuration and retrospection, against the two parts of which oath last mentioned your Petitioners would remonstrate, subjoining their Reasons.

1st. As to the Retrospective part. Admitting that a part of the inhabitants of this State have joined, aided, assisted & abetted the Fleets & Armies of the King of Great Britain, knowing them to be such, is that a sufficient reason for excluding them from the benefits of citizenship? Now, if the appeal is made to policy, we answer no, the disclaiming the Idea of retaining a number of Alien enemies to Government dispersed through the Territories of that Government, and that the prevention of the participation of the common rights of freemen has a tendency to alienate the affections, is a fact that will not, we apprehend, be contended. If to Justice, the answer will be that the burthens of Government ought to be imposed equally upon all the community, and that the non-jurors are exempted from a proportionable part by not serving as Jurors, Assessors, &c., will be readily admitted. If to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights declares that no part of a man's property can be justly taken from him or applied to public uses, without his own consent or that of his legal representatives. And the frame of Government that every freeman of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State for the space of one whole year next before the day of Election

for representatives, and paid public Taxes during that time, shall enjoy the right of an Elector.

2d. As to the abjuration part, we would simply observe that an oath of Allegiance is in fact abjuring all other Governments, and that the abjuration becomes a mere nullity, but as it has a tendency to detract from our national character by giving rise to the idea that our independency is yet insecure, we remonstrate against it.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that a Law may be passed repealing such parts of the Oath as directed by the Law passed the 4th of March, 1786, as requires an Abjuration of the King of Great Britain, and also that part which takes a retrospective view, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ARCHIBALD AGNEW,
THOS. ALLEN,
WILLIAM HACKET,
JAMES ALLEN,
CHARLES GRIMES,
JAMES HALL,
ANDREW McANTIER,
ALEXANDER McINTIRE,
JAMES BELL,
SAMUEL MILLER,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN WHITTING,
JOSHUA FOULKE,
JOHN MORRISON,
GEORGE STOREY,
JOHN MILLER,

JOSEPH MILLER,
ROBERT BOOTHE,
GEORGE STARR,
GEO. EVANS,
AND'W HENDERSON,
HUGH WILLSON,
JOSHUA PINEY,
WM. PUSAY,
OLIVER RUSSELL,
JOHN RUSSEL,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
DAVID RODGERS.
SAMUEL McINTIRE,
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS SHARP,
HUGH RUSSELL.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,

1 7 7 7 .

GENERAL PUTNAM TO THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

CROSSWICKS, 11TH *Jan'ry*, 1777.

GENTLEMEN :—Since my last nothing remarkable has occurred. I have received the Reinforcement of about 80 men. The Tories of Monmouth are making great head, ravaging, plundering and disarming the well affected Inhabitants. I have sent off 200 men under Col. Gurney, he will be joined by some of the militia, & I have no doubt of hearing of his success in a day or two.

Capt. Barre passed thro' here last night with the Hessian officer who comes to supply their prisoners & a number of waggons, most all of these waggons have been impress'd at Mt. Holly, or the neighborhood of this Place; they have been frequently promiss'd pay but never received a farthing. Their Horses are now almost worn out, & I think it most injurious that they should be still detained unless generously paid for services. This, Gentlemen, appears to me a matter properly your concern, & I would advise that not an Article move from Philad'a till this is done, & I would further insist that this be paid in hard cash, agreeible to the waggoners' acct's from the time of thier first Impressure, other waggons should be provided at Philad'a & p'd in like manner. Our Lenity or generosity have been ever attributed to meanness.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obed't ser't,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

P. S. Gen'l Washington is at Morristown waiting until his baggage gets up, which left Trenton yesterday morning under the command of Gen'l Stevens. I heard of its getting as far on as Pennytown yesterday noon. On Col. Gurney's return I shall proceed on to Princeton. I beg you wi'll push forward all the troops now in Philad'a. What I have here, together with those with Col. Gurney's amount to about 600 men, 500 were with Gen'l Stevens as a guard to the baggage.

REPRESENTATION OF LEWIS PRAHL.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES OF PHILAD'A, *May 22nd, 1777.*

To the Honourable Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, President and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Pennsylvania, &c.:

The Petition of Lewis Prah! of the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, Gunsmith, Most Respectfully Sheweth :

That your Honours petitioner entered into a Contract with Colonel Benjamin Flower to furnish him with One thousand Swords for the Use of the Horsemen raised in this State, of which he is obliged to deliver at least two dozen every week, and that your petitioner hath Sixteen Workmen, (whose names are hereunto annexed,) in his employ, in the making of the said Swords, all of which are Associators and belong to different Companies of the Militia, the several Captains whereof insist on their doing Military duty, notwithstanding the Resolve of Congress of the 12th of April last, by which the Work is greatly delayed.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honour would be pleased to take the Premises into Consideration and direct what your Honour in his Wisdom shall think meet.

And Your Petitioner in duty bound
Shall ever Pray,

LEWIS PRAHL.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM BROWN, | 9. CHRISTIAN CANE, |
| 2. CASPAR CHRIST, | 10. THOMAS QUIGSALL, |
| 3. JACOB FREY, | 11. PAUL DAWSON, |
| 4. ROBERT MAN, | 12. GEORGE STREBEY, |
| 5. PATRICK VAUN, | 13. LEWIS SMITH, |
| 6. CONRAD WALTNER, | 14. NATHANIEL BEAN, |
| 7. THOMAS HUTT, | 15. JOS. FANCKLEBERRY, |
| 8. MATTHEW GRIMES, | 16. ADAM LAYER. |

LEWIS PRAHL.

THE COMMITTEE OF DRUMORE TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

DROMMORE, *June the 5th, 1777.*

HON'D S'R :—We take the Liberty to Inform your Exelency That it is greatly suspected that this State is Imposed on and Defrauded by som officers in Cornal porter's Batalion. Therefore, to get light in the matter, We have chosen the Bearer hereof, Mr. Frances Armstrong, a man of truth and Integrity and a Steady frend to the cause of america in general and to this State in particular, tho' he Lives a great Distance from the town of Lancaster, has served as a Committeeman at his own Expense, and could Never find any fault with any thing he has Don or objected against, therefor Do apoint him to Bring a copy of all the cost and Expenses of the said Batalion in general and the payment of Each captain and company in particular, with greatest humility Requeasting the favour of your Excelancy to assist the Bearer, if ther should be need.

With the sincearest congratulations and wishing you much hapiness in the Execution of the office of our first Magestrate, We remain your Excelency's obliged humble Servent.

Signed in the Name and Behalfe of the Committee of the above said township.

THO'S CLARK, *Secretary.*

ACCOUNT OF CANNON SENT TO THE COUNCIL.

February 5, 1777.

Cannon sent to the Hon'ble Council of Safety :

July 25, 1776,	1 12 pound'r	p. Wm. Hutchinson,	1 10 14
27,	1 do.	p. Math'w Brookes,	1 10 14
Augt. 1,	1 18	p. do.	1 14 2 14
8,	1 do.	p. John McCarty,	2 3 14
	1 do.	p. James McCarty,	1 13 3
13,	1 do.	p. do.	1 13 1 14
	1 do.	p. John McCarty,	1 13 3 14

Sept. 25, 1776,	1 do. Long	p. John Sands,	2 9 3 14
Oct. 9,	1 do.	p. Sebastian Nagle,	1 17 3 14
15,	1 do.	p. do.	1 18 14
	1 12	p. Jacob Winand,	1 7 2 14
19,	1 18	p. S. Nagle,	1 14 2
24,	1 12	p. Elias Wamphole,	1 9 2
	1 do.	p. Thomas Callahan,	1 12 3
	1 18	p. John McCarty,	2 3 14
26,	1 18	p. S. Nagle,	1 18 14
30,	1 18	p. John McCarty,	2 3 14
	1 do.	p. Thomas Callahan,	2 3 14
	1 12	p. Elias Wampole,	1 6 3 14
Nov. 7,	1 18	p. S. Nagle,	2 3 14
11,	1 9	p. Henry Chrisman,	1 2 2
	1 do.	p. S. Keelly,	1 2 2
13,	1 do.	p. paul penner,	1 2 2
14,	1 do.	p. John Smith,	1 2 2
15,	1 do.	p. S. Nagle,	1 4 2
18,	1 18	p. Robert Dunwoody,	2 3 14
25,	1 9	p. peter sherman,	1 4 2
	1 9	p. p. Shenholtz,	1 4 2
27,	1 9	p. S. Nagle,	1 4 2
Dec. 3,	1 9	p. Felix Chrisman,	1 4 2 14
12,	1 9	p. S. Nagle,	1 4 2 14
Jan. 18, 1777,	1 12	p. Robert Dunwoody,	1 9 3 14
	1 do.	p. Robert Liggett,	1 12 14
20,	1 do.	p. James Henderson,	1 11 2
22,	1 9 lbr	p. Henry Metz,	1 4 3 14
	1 9 pound'r	p. Jacob Buchter,	1 4 2 14
Feb. 5,	1 do.	p. do.	1 5 14
	1 do.	p. Henry Metz,	1 4 3 14
			<hr/>
			60 14

N. B.—The above are all gone down.

On hand proved :

2 Long 18 pound'r,	4 18
4 do.	8 12 2
1 4	10
1 3	8
22 swivles,	1 8 2 9
<hr/>	
— — — — 15 17 9	

Not proved:

8 18 pound'r	14	17	3	
2 12	3			
1 9	1	4	2	
23 swivels	1	8	3	
	—	—	—	20 11
				<hr/>
				96 8 0 23

CAPT. JOHN MITCHELL'S RETURN OF PRISONERS.

To the Honorable Marine Committee for the State of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMAN: In Consequence of an Order Rec'd yesterday from John Blewer, Esq'r., I Visited the New Goal, & find I could Recrute out of the Prisoners Brought Down in the Gallies as Maney as I am apprehensive I Could most Confide in and Prudent to take, was I furnish'd with your permission.

I am Honour'd to be

Your Most Obediant Hbl. Ser't

JOHN MITCHELL.

Prisoners Names :

John Kite.

Willm. Parker, sutible person.

Jone Newland.

Willm. Newland.

Jas. Peirce.

Josh. Peirce.

John Allen.

Jacob Cooper.

Willm. North

John Sayrs.

Moses Mount, from Character, would not Care to have.

Chas. North.

David Rogers.

Willm. Thompson.

Richd. Margertson.

Geshen Maris.

Aaron Cumpton, A Person very sutible.

John Berg.

Jas. Cumpton

Dal. Henkins.

John Barber.

McTilvain, strongly Recommended by the Goaler, and sentenced to go aboard of the Galleys by a Court Martial.

Henry Mercks, on suspicion for toris'm.

Ross Brown, Ditto.

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 25th, 1777.*

SIR :—Mr. Michl. Hoffnagle, now a Captn. in the 8th Pennsylv. Regiment in the Continental service, was appointed Deputy Prothonotary for the County of Westmoreland under the late Government, but since the establishment of the present another has been appointed to the office of Prothonotary, and a demand made of Mr. Hoffnagle of the Books and publick Records of said County, which he has not only thought proper to refuse, but has, as the Council is informed upon Oath, secreted them in some other County. This is not only a breach of trust and must be attended with great inconveniences to the good people of the Courts, but is a most audacious Insult offer'd to this State. I therefore request your Excell'y will be so obliging as to order the said Mr. Hoffnagle to attend this Council immediately, to give satisfaction in the premises, relying at the same time that the necessity of this application will plead an excuse for the Council in giving your Excell'y any extraordinary trouble at this very critical Juncture.

I have the Honor to be with great respect,

Your Excell. most obed. Hum. Ser't,

THOS. WHARTON, JR., *President.*

STORES ISSUED TO THE BARRACKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

A Return of Wood & Candles issued at the Barracks at Philadelphia to the Troops in the service of the United States from the 1st July to the 12th, 1777, inclusive

DATE. 1777.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	No. of officers.	No. men.	Cords of wood.	lbs candles.
July 1st.	To Ensign John Rosson of the 8th V. Regt	1	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2.	John Small, Q. M. of the 10th Penn. Regt	1	28	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Philadelphia County Militia		13	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Andrew Bankston, Q. M. of the 2d Penn. Regt.	2	17	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Q. M. himself for 2 weeks	1			1
	Capt. David Pancast's Co. of artificers for 2 weeks.	4	40	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.	Lieut. Philip Mallery of the 15th V. Regt.		12	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	A Party of different Regts.		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
4.	Lieut. Matthew Clay of the 9th V. Regt.		9	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Capt. Steer, Waggon Master				2
	Peter Oruses, A. B. M. G.				6
5.	Lieut. Griffith Jordan of the Delaware Regt.	2	48	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Lieut. Lambert Boyer of the 6th M. Regt.		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Lieut. Thos. Campbell, a party of the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, P. Rts.	6	52	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Col. Greysen's Regt. of Virginia	3	81	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
7.	Capt. Porter's Co. of Artillery	5	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Alexr. Martin, Q. Mr. Carolina Troops.	98	1,117	16	24
	Jas. Shadkeston, Lieut. Col. 2d Division Caroln.	40	364	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
	Chas. Simons, Major of the 13th V. Regt.	21	305	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
	Lieut. Robt. Patten, 10th P. Regt.	4		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Adjut. Wallburn of the 2d P. Regt. for 4 weeks	1			2
	Capt. Fontelroy, Troop of Horse.		32	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Barrack Guards for 2 weeks				6
	David Thompson, Lieut. of the 1st. V. Regt.		14	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
July 7th.	John Rosson, Ensign of the 8th V. Regt.	1	16	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Col. Nicola of the Invalids		17	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
8.	Robert Eastburn			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	John Keehmle, Asst. Surgn. of the G. Hospital.	3	19	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Lieut. John Young of the 3d P. Regt.	6	31	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Henry Small, Q. M. of the 10th P. Regt.	2		$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Lieut. Matthew Clay of the 9th V. Regt.	2	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Lieut. Benj. Hammon of the 11th P. Regt.	1	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Sergt. Major Henry O'Neill, 9th P. Regt.	4	63	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Capt. Henry Conway, 14th V. Regt.	2	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
	Capt. Jacob Souders Co. Artificers for 2 weeks		30	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Willm. Layman, Ensign for a party 1st & 6th M. R.	24	166	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Q. M. Jas. Jonston, 3d Divn. N. Carolina			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
	Charles Willson, A. B. M.	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
9.	Jonathan Gostelow, Asst. C. G. M. Stores for 2 weeks.		18	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	A party of Soldiers from the Hospital.		5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
10.	Col. Patton's Regt.		16	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Lieut. Headson Martin, 9th V. Regt.		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Capt. Luke Broadhead, 6th Penn Regt.		6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
11.	Lieut. Benjn. Hammon, 11th Penn. Regt.		18	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Capt. Wollory Mengs' Co. of Artificers for 2 weeks.				1
	Hessian Prisoners				$\frac{1}{2}$
	Commissary G. Erwin's Store				3
12.	Colonel Melcher B. M. G.				
	Lieut. John Hughes, 1st Penn. Regt.				
	Lieut. Willm. Brown, 7th Penn. Regt.				
	Capt. Benjn. Stoddert of Col. Hartley's Regt.	2	24	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Total issued from the 1st July to the 12th.			47		103 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE COUNCIL TO THE INSPECTORS AND JUDGE OF
LITTLE BRITAIN TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILAD'A, *July 18, 1777.*

GENTLEMEN :—You have made a return of the election of Thos. Whiteside and Patrick Ewing, as Justices Elect for your Township. Some hindrance was given to a Commission issuing to one of these gentlemen by the loss of the return. In the meantime, a Complaint was made that Mr. Whiteside was an improper person to hold such an office; you have the substance of it at foot of this Letter. It was delivered by Armstrong, After this a piece in answer was given in by some Gent. in Mr. Whiteside's interest.

As it is highly proper that a justice should be appointed in your end of the County, without further delay, and as it is also suitable that Charges against any man should not be taken to be as proved, without hearing parties, The Council wish to have an opportunity of being informed of the truth in this matter. They do therefore appoint Tuesday, the 12th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Council Chamber, in the State house, in this City, for the hearing of the complaint above mentioned, and that the convenience of witnesses be consulted, as far as may safely be done in the premises, affidavits of persons whose age or other circumstances may make it inconvenient to attend personally, will be admitted; provided notice in writing two days beforehand be given to the opposite party in the dispute, of the day, hour, and place of taking such affidavit, the Justice certifying to Council either the attendance of both parties, or if one be absent that proof of such notice being duly given was made before him. It is not material that the witnesses be examined in Lancaster County; any neighboring Justice in Chester will be full as convenient.

You will see the propriety of giving Mr. Whiteside knowledge of this affair, as it affects his character.

Mr. Armstrong seems to be active in the Complaint. He should be one of the persons noticed on that side.

I am, &c.,

THOS. WHARTON, JR., *Presl.*

Indorsed :

To the Inspectors and Judge of Little Britain Township, Lancaster County. JAMES McDOWELL, WM. MONTGOMERY, JOHN ALISON.

INHABITANTS OF BRISTOL TO THE PRESIDENT.

BRISTOL BOROUGH, *July 26th, 1777.*

To the President of the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—The egregious Insult that has been offered to the Civil powers of this Borough by Capt. Sims, of the thirteenth Virginia Regiment, publicly assaulting and beating the Chief Burgess, calls upon us to lay our complaint before your Excellency. If the Civil power is to be trampled upon by the Military, what few well-affected subjects are at present willing to support the present Government will be necessarily obliged to decline any further service, and of consequence a General Anarchy and Confusion will ensue.

We think it our Duty for Ourselves, but more especially for our much abused Magistrate, to demand immediate satisfaction, and that we may not for the future be liable to like Insults ; otherwise we unanimously agree to resign our civil offices and let one only power rule.

We must inform your Excellency that there are in this Borough a Deputy Barrack Master General, Quarter Master General and other Continental officers, stationed for the better Accommodation of Troops, but the Disturber of the Peace above-mentioned disregarded their Orders and insisted upon his absurd imposition being complied with.

We are, with much esteem, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

JOHN DOWDNEY, *S^d Burgess*,

JOB STACKHOUSE,

EBENEZER LUNDY,

JOHN LYNE,

DENNIS DALEY,

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

} *Common Council.*

EDWARD WILSTEAD, *High Constable.*

N. B.—The other two Councilmen are not at home.

LIST OF PERSONS TO BILLET THE POOR IN BUCKS COUNTY.

NEW TOWN, 31st July, 1777.

SIR:—Agreeable to your request, I herewith forward you the Justice's Recommendation of the Persons to take care of the Billeting the Poor, and of those who are to take an Account of the Flour, Wheat, &c., in the Mills & Stores in this County.

For the Stores, &c., Stephen Benezet, Richard Stilwell, Robert Thompson & Wm. Carter.

For the Billeting the Poor:

Bensalem,	James Benezet, Richard Gibbs,
Bristol Township,	Robert Patterson,
Falls,	Hugh Morton,
Middle Town,	Daniel Larrew,
Southampton,	Arthur Watts,
Northampton,	William Bennet,
New Town,	Timothy Taylor,
Lower Makefield,	Abraham Slaght,
Upper Makefield,	Dr. John Chapman,
Wrights Town,	Joseph Sacket,
Warwick,	John Jamison,
Warminster,	Harman Yerkes,
Warrington,	Andrew Long,
New Brittain,	Thomas Barton,

Buckingham,	John Lacey,
Solsbury,	William Petel,
Plumsted,	Joseph Thomas,
Bedminster,	Charles Kechline,
Hill Town,	Erasmus Kelly,
Rock Hill,	Adam Scheets,
Tinicum,	Andrew Patterson,
Haycock,	Danl. Bartholomew,
Noxkomixon,	Lawrence Pierson,
Durham,	Thomas Long,
Springfield,	William Thomas,
Lower Milford,	George Eckhart,
Richland,	Benja. Seigle.

The Committee for driving off the Stock have likewise met this day, and appointed proper Persons for that purpose, but as that Committee are of opinion some further authority is necessary from the Council, I shall be in Town in a few days, and communicate the same personally to the Honourable Board.

I am Respectfully,

Your Excellency's Most Humble Serv't,

HENRY WYNKOOP.

To His Excellency, THOMAS WHARTON, Junr.

LIST OF WAGGONS ORDERED BY COUNCIL JULY 31, 1777.

Waggon, Bucks Co.—Henry Wynkoop, Esq., & others, 200—4 Horse waggon+—or double that number of 2 Horse do.

Philada. County.—John Moore, Esq., & others, 400+.

Chester County.—Isaac Davis, Esq., & others, 200+.

Lancaster County.—Will. Henry, Esq., & others, 600+.

Birks County.—Henry Christ, Esq., and others, 350+.

Northampton.—Robert Trail, Esq., & others, 250+.

Total, 2,000.

An order for waggon, July 31, 1777.

THE COUNCIL TO JOHN MORRIS.

PHILADELPHIA, 2d August, 1777.

SIR:—Some conversation that passed yester-Evening between you and Mr. Evans, induces Council to hope your patriotism will induce you to attend the coming sessions of the peace at Lancaster & Reading as public Prosecutor. Should these courts pass without proceedings, the disreputation of such a lapse would hurt Government considerably. Council are well aware that your Course of Practice does not lead that way, and that your present avocations may sufficiently employ you. But as the Enemy seem not to approach this City, with haste, perhaps you may be spared from your private concerns with the greater convenience. Your Expenses on this Journey, will be gratefully refunded, & every due acknowledgment made. A speedy answer will be very agreeable, as time presses.

I am, Sir, &c.,

THOS. WHARTON, JUN., *Pres't.*

TO JOHN MORRIS, Esq.

MEMORIAL OF ROBESON YORKE.

STATE PRISON, Aug'st 2d, 1777.

To the honorable the Board of War for the State of Pennsylvania:

The petition of Robeson Yorke humbly representeth:

That on Saturday last, between twelve and eleven at Night, he departed from Long Island, in New York Government, in Company with a certain Alexander Clerk, an Inhabitant of New Jersey, having heard of Gen'l Washington's Proclamation forgiving all Treasons, &c. On Sunday morning, about 7 or 8 landed on New Jersey, and made application to Gen'l Forman for the Benefit of said Proc'n, who thought proper to refer me to your honorable Board, who afterwards refered me to the honorable the Executive Council, by whom I am inform'd

I am now confin'd. I have again made application to the honorable Executive Council who have refer'd me to your Board for a Hearing. My Intentions were no ways inimical, but rather beneficial, and if agreeable to your Honours should esteem it a particular Favour that I might be permitted to a Hearing; and your Petitioner as in Duty bound will forever pray.

ROBESON YORKE.

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILAD., *Aug't 5, 1777.*

Council understanding that Congress are looking out for a proper Person to be employ'd as Commissary of Philada., in this State, do recommend Mr. Geo. Schlosser as a Man Worthy of trust—and very competent to that Business.

From Your very H. S't,

THOMAS WHARTON, JUN.

To JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO WM. HENRY.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 7, 1777.*

The Fleet of the enemy not having made its appearance at our Capes since Thursday evening last, it is doubtful whether there will be occasion for the waggons which have been ordered from your county, and as the expense of them will be enormous, you are therefore hereby directed to stop the waggons from coming down until further orders. You will please to give notice to the several Waggon-Masters in your county, by express if necessary, of this order, that it may be effectually complied with.

THOMAS WHARTON, JR., *President.*

To WILLIAM HENRY, Esqr., and others, Magistrates of the County of Lancaster.

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PATRICK HENRY TO CONGRESS.

W^{MS}BURGH, *August 8th, 1777.*

GENTLEMEN :—I take the Liberty to lay before Congress a subject which bears no similitude to the various matters that have hitherto made up my correspondence with them. It is of such a nature that I cannot be persuaded to pass it over. The Council unanimously advise me to represent it in the following Terms :

On the fourth inst. I rec'd from Lieuten't Col. Carrington the Letter which is sent herewith desiring me not to appoint any of Col. Harrison's Corps, officers in the Virg'a artillery. I could not help considering this as a very officious intermeddling, because he did not comand the Regiment, and because he thereby tells me, not what I ought to do, but what I ought not to do. Add to this the Congress, the general assembly & the Executive here have constantly proceeded on a different principle, but more especially in the formation of that Regiment, the Congress and Executive called into it a great variety of Officers from other Corps. It is observable that almost all the artillery officers & soldiers which served this State were thrown into that Regiment, among whom the Gentleman himself made one. For these & a variety of other considerations, I sent his Letter to me inclosed in a blank paper directed to him. A few days before that, having understood that the Regim't were very badly armed, & in extreme want of necessaries, I desired Coll. Harrison to give me a state of it with a Roll specifying the Deficiencys. He very politely attended from Portsmouth with an acc't of what was wanted for the main body at that place. The next day Coll. Carrington inclosed his former Letter with my cover to me in a blank paper. He sent at same time three other loose papers, without cover, Direction or signature other than what you'll perceive, for I send them to you. By these it is apparent the men suffer extremely, & his officious & affrontive Interposition is equally evident.

After Mr. Ancram, a Lieuten't in that Corps was appointed, a Captain in the Regiment ordered by our assembly, he in-

formed me that Coll. Carrington peremptorily ordered him to his station at York, at the same Time he asked me for my protection. I promised it to him, & have too much Reason to apprehend from Mr. Carrington's former expressions of Discontent and Dislike to the proceedings of our Assembly, & from the above recited particulars, there will be occasion for it. By his Letter, it appears he is restrained from leaving his post, altho' it is not pretended that there is the least Danger there, & it is certain there is not a due proportion of men to the officers by one-half, or near it.

I must now, Gentlemen, take the Liberty of making a few observations with that unreserve which the nature of the Case constrains me to use, and which nothing else could have extorted from me.

Coll. Harrison's Regiment was not one of those which were to compose the Quota of this Country. It was resolved to be raised by Congress in this State, & several appointments made in conformity, & never signify'd to the Assembly or to me, except by sending the Resolution, & that not directed to either. However, this measure was acceded to, & by so doing our artillery were given up, nor was this done with Reluctance. But if our officers in this, or any other manner, becoming Continental, may, with Impunity, forget that Respect which is due to their Country, I must beg you will Judge of the consequences.

Virginia has, it is true, like most or all of the confederated States, been deficient in the number of Troops she was to furnish for the general Defence. In order to make it good, Troops raised for our particular service have more than once been spared. But will not these be retained in future if those of the continent do not behave in a becoming manner. In short, will not. 'Tis too painfull for Reflection. The evils flowing from Discord are so many and obvious that I need not dwell on the subject.

Congress have lately desired me, with the advice of Council, to draw Warrants on the Continental Treasury here, in the absence of a general officer for forwarding that service. It has been done. Is it not necessary, every other consideration apart, that the lower officers should at least be respectfull if not obedient?

I have to request, Gentlemen, that you will lay this matter before Congress without loss of time. For altho' I believe Mr. Ancram & two non-commissioned Officers are all that have been promoted from Coll. Harison's Regiment, & the recruiting business stop as to them only. Yet I shall not be easy so long as the Insult which Government has received passes with Impunity.

With great Regard, I have the honor to be, Gent'n,
Y'r mo. ob't & very h'ble Serv't,

P. HENRY.

P. S.—Since writing the above, another Letter from Mr. Ancram is del'd, shewing his Restraint & Treatment.

P. H.

THE INHABITANTS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY TO THE PRESIDENT.

LOWER MERRION, *August 15, 1777.*

To His Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, JR., Esq., *President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Townships of Lower Merrion & Blockley Humbly Sheweth:

That the repeated injuries, insults & abuses daily received & increasing, so as to render it a matter of the most alarming nature, to our lives and properties, from the Battalion of the State of Georgia, Commanded by Coll'l John White, now incamped in said Township, renders it our indispensable duty, & constrains us (tho' with reluctance) to lay our distressed situation before your Excellency for that relief, which we have not the least doubt your goodness will grant.

It is notorious that from the first day of their incamping they began to shew their aversion for all Law, Divine or Human, abusing travellers, Robbing the Neighborhood of everything they could lay their hands on, pillaging their dwelling Houses, Spring Houses and Barns, Burning their Fence rails, Cutting down their Timber, Robbing Orchards and Gardens, Stealing their Piggs, Poultry & Lambs, and sometimes killing them

through wantonness or bravado, & when complaints were made, they, with the most unparalleled impudence, would threaten the lives of the Complainants or their Houses with fire, frequently damning the Congress, and Swearing they will never fight against King George, &c., &c.

This Representation is far from being exaggerated, and can be proved should there be a necessity. We have, moreover, the additional apprehensions that, as the Indian Corn, which is a principal support of the Farmer and his Cattle, is drawing to a State of maturity, in a few days we may be totally deprived thereof.

We, therefore, humbly beg your Excellency's kind interposition, that you will be pleased to take our deplorable case into your most serious consideration, & order an immediate removal of those troops from whom we have every mischief to apprehend, or grant us such other relief, as in your Wisdom shall seem requisite, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

ALGERNON ROBERTS,
ANTHONY TUNIS,
THOMAS GEORGE,
DAVID GEORGE,
EDWARD ROBERTS,
WM. HADELMAN,
JOHN ZELL,
DAVID ZELL,
ABRAM STREAPER,
JNO. ROBERTS,
JACOB JONES,
ISAAC LEWIS,
JOHN ROBISON,
JAMES JONES, JR.,
REES PRICE,
ROBT. HOLLAND,
SILAS JONES,
PAUL JONES,
AMOS GEORGE,

RICH'D TUNIS,
LEWIS THOMAS,
NEHEMIAH EVANS,
JESSE THOMAS,
ABEL THOMAS,
ANTHONY LEVERING,
JOHN LEACOCK,
JOHN SMITH,
JAMES JONES,
BOSTINE EALS,
RUDOLPH LATCH,
LAWRENCE TREXLER,
JESSE JONES,
MICHAEL ^{his} × SMITH,
_{mark.}
ANTHONY ^{his} × WARNER,
_{mark.}
MARTIN GARRETT,
JNO. PRICE.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, 1777.

IN CONGRESS, 18th August, 1777.

A letter from gov. Henry, of Virginia, to the delegates of that State was laid before Congress & read.

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of war.

19 Aug., 1777.

The board of war brought in a report, which was taken into consideration ; whereupon Congress taking into consideration the letter from gov'r Henry, of Virginia, to the delegates of that State in Congress, representing the behaviour of lieutenant col. Carrington, of col. Harrison's corps of artillery :

Resolved, That any officer now in col. Harrison's regiment of artillery shall have liberty to leave the said regiment on being appointed to any office or command in the corps of artillery raising or to be raised in Virginia by the said State ; & that the said col. Harrison's regiment to be under the direction of his Excellency, gov'r Henry, during the time of its stay in that State.

Resolved, That the behaviour of lieutenant colonel Carrington towards Gov'r Henry, as set forth in the governor's letter of the 8th instant, to the delegates of Virginia, is highly indecent & reprehensible, & that unless the said lieutenant col. Carrington in the space of five days after being notified of this resolution make such concessions to the governor as he & the Council of the said State shall approve of, col. Carrington be dismissed from the service of the United States.

Resolved, That this Congress will on all occasions discountenance and punish any indecent behaviour of any officer or officers in the continental service towards the civil authority of the several States.

23d May, 1778.

WHEREAS, Congress are fully satisfied that lieutenant col. Carrington, from a sense of impropriety of his conduct to his Excellency, Patrick Henry, Esqr., governor of Virginia, had, before he knew of any resolution having been passed by Con-

gress relative to him, made a suitable & satisfactory apology to gov'r Henry;

Resolved, That lieut. col. Carrington stands, in the opinion of Congress, in as favourable point of view as if the resolution of the 19th of Aug., 1777, had not been entered into; & that the present and former resolution of the 19th Aug., 1777, be not published in the printed journal.

Extract from the minutes.

CHA. THOMSON, *Sec'y.*

MONSIEUR DU SIMITIERE TO THE COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *August ye 18th, 1777.*

To his Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, Esquire, President of the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to the Honorable the executive Council of the same:

The memorial of Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere respectfully sheweth, That your Memorialist was some time since draughted as one of the inhabitants of this State, and that he is now called upon to pay a considerable fine for not providing a substitute in the militia.

Your memorialist therefore begs leave upon this occasion to represent to this Honorable Council that he is a foreigner and native of the Republic of Geneva, that he has for many years travelled through various parts of this Continent and the West Indies, not without great expense and fatigue to himself, in the pursuit of the natural and civil History of America, unsupported by any public or private Encouragement: That your memorialist is in no public way of business whatever, nor settled in any part of the Continent—that he lives in lodgings wherever he is, and at a considerable expense, for the defraying of which he now and then make use of a little talent he has for painting among his acquaintance, and that altho' he has resided for some time past in this City, it has been entirely owing to the critical situation of public affairs, which did not admit of his removal elsewhere without great expense and the

hazard of losing what he has collected at a considerable cost and with much pains—that his long continuance here has also been extremely detrimental to his general pursuit of natural knowledge, the only object of his travels.

Your memorialist begs leave to observe that in all countries strangers travelling thro' them are exempted from such regulations as are calculated solely for the particular Inhabitants thereof. Your memorialist therefore hopes from the Justice of this Honorable Council, that taking his peculiar case into consideration, they will afford him such relief as will save him from being liable to such onerous Taxes as from the nature of his present situation would be extremely grievous.

Your Memorialist begs leave to assure this Honorable Council of his warmest wishes for the success of the cause of the United States of America and for the Prosperity of this Commonwealth in particular.

DU SIMITIERE.

PETITION OF CAPT. BRADY'S COMPANY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

To the Honourable the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, when meet in General Assembly, Sept'r 3d, 1777 :

The Petition of Capt. Joseph Brady's Company of Militia, belonging to ye first Battalion of Cumberland County, Humbly sheweth :

That your Petitioners having been formed into a Company agreeable to the Militia Law now Existing in this State, according to the order of one of the Sub-lieutenants of this county, met for the purpose of being Divided into Classes. A Majority of the Company there present, were of opinion that such a Number as were the proper Quoto for a Class agreeing to Go together according as thier Lot should hapen by one Drawing for the whole, was agreeable to that part of the Melitia Law, which Respects Clasing. And accordingly several Clases were formed and lots Drawn, which fixed their Rank or place, as their lot hapened to be, from one to eight in Numerical order. A number in the Company Dissented from this mode of Classing,

alledgeing it was proper for Those who had not Been formerly out in Defence of their Country to go first. Then, agreeable to the order of the sub-lieutenant, The Company were Called together the Second time, were all who had not been Classed as above specified were by lot Distributed so as To fill up the whole of the Eight Classes. Then the s'd Captain made Return of the same to the sub-lieutenant, and no Complaint was made untill the first Class of the Company was called out, then some of said Class made Complaint to said sub-lieutenant that the mode of Classing had not been proper, upon which the Company were again called Together By order of said sub-lieutenant, and an order Issued by him to the Capt. to Class the whole Company anew according to law. The Capt. proceeded accordingly and Classed the whole upon another plan, But your petitioners Remonstrated warmly against any Return being made of this last Classing, being firmly of opinion that What was formerly Done answered the Design of the Law, and some of us are bound in Conscience not to Multiply lots, which are a sacred thing, without Necessity. No Return was, therefore, made of this last Clasing by the Captain. The matter thus standing, there appears no way by which in a legal manner the Quoto from our Company Can be Called out in Defence of our Country. We unanimously Declare not only our Willingness But Desire of Serving our Country, Especially at such a Crisis as this, as fully Declare our hearty subjection to the Laws and Government of this State; and as we know not where else to aply. for Reliefe in this Disagreeable Case, We humbly and Earnestly Request the Honourable house of Representatives to take this matter into their Serious Consideration and as speedily as posable aply such Remedy as in your Wisdoms may appear adequet to the Case. And your petitioners as in Duty bound shall Ever pray.

JOSEPH BRADY,
THOS. M'KINNES,
ABRAHAM SMITH,
THOMAS McCUNE,
THOMAS McCLELAN,
ALEX'R BRYAN,
WILLIAM COLEMAN,
DAVID WILLS,

ALLEXD'R McCAMMONT,
WILLIAM WOOD,
JOHN McKEE,
JOHN BROWNFIELD,
ANDREW THOMSON,
SAMUEL STRAHAN,
ROBERT STARETT,
JOHN M'BRIDE,

DAVID WHARY,
 BENJAMIN DISERT,
 SAMUEL MUHEL,
 ADAM McCORMICK,
 JAMES THOMPSON,
 ROBERT MITCHEL,
 ROBERT McCLELAN,
 DAVID SOWWELL,
 ANDREW LEECHYEY,
 GEORGE M'ILVAIN,
 WILLIAM TROUSDALE,
 EBENEZER BREADY,
 SAM'L McKENZIE,
 JOHN WHAREY,
 JOS. HENDERSON,
 ANDREW HERON,
 JOHN HANNA,
 JAMES YOUNG,
 JOHN MITCHELL,
 JAMES HESS,
 JOHN JOHNSON,
 JAMES BREADY,
 WILLIAM PIPER,

ADAM ANDIRSO,
 JOHN ALLISON,
 ROGER MOURNING,
 WILLIAM TRIMBLE,
 FRANCIS NISBET,
 ROBERT CLARK,
 JOHN SIMRALL,
 ROBERT QUIGLEY,
 JOHN LAYSON,
 MATTHEW HANNAH,
 JAMES McCUNE,
 THOMAS TROUSDALE,
 JAMES KENNY,
 JAMES HENDERSON,
 SAMUEL DUNCAN,
 ROBERT LAYSCN,
 HUGH BREADY,
 GEORGE McNEELEY,
 THOMAS MILLER,
 ARCHIBALD JOHNSON,
 ADAM CUNNINGHAM,
 JOHN FALLOON,
 JAMES BOYD.

COUNCIL TO COL. MATTHEW IRWIN.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept. 6, 1777.*

SIR:—General Armstrong has requested of Council the appointment of a Quarter Master of his division, consisting of the militia of this State, in his Excellency Genl. Washington's Army. His representations of the need of such an officer have induced Council to nominate one, and their knowledge of your abilities to invite you to this service.

If you can assist your country in the post above mentioned, y'r presence at Head Quarters will be immediately necessary. Of course your speedy answer is desired.

TY. MATLACK, *Secy.*

To MATTHEW IRWIN, Esqr.

THE CONTINENTAL BOARD OF WAR TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WAR OFFICE, *Sept.* 12th, 1777.

GENTLEMEN :—The Commissary of Issues, Col. Chas. Stewart, is just arrived, & represents that the Army are without Bread. The Bakers are prevented from going on with their Business by being called out with the Militia. The Board of War request, in the most pressing Manner, that you would give Col. Stewart or Christopher Ludwic authority to employ all the Bakers he can possibly procure & immediately sett them at work.

I have the Honour to be,

Your very obed. Serv't,

RICHARD PETERS, *Secy.*

Hon. Sup. Ex. Council.

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADA., 15th *Sept.*, 1777.

SIR :—Many & various calls upon Council for money on the Continental Acc't, together with those of the State, especially the advances to substitutes in the embodied Militia have drained the Treasurer's hands.

The Militia require their pay. This, and other demands of a general nature, constrain them to apply to Congress for 200,000 Dollars, which they hope may be immediately furnished.

Your very h'ble serv't,

THOMAS WHARTON, JR.

To President HANCOCK.

AFFIRMATION OF DANIEL SHELLY CONCERNING
REV. BATWELL.

CARLISLE, 22d Sept., 1777.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ss:

Daniel Shelly, of Shelly's Island, in the River Sasquahanah, Farmer, on his solemn Affirmation said, that some time in April last, David Copeland, of Newbury township, York County, Farmer, came to the house of this Affirmant, and told him that the Revd. Mr. Batwell, of York County, & others, could destroy all the Magazines at Lancaster, York & Carlisle. Again, about the last of April or first of May last, said Copeland came again to this Affirmant's house, & asked him whether Mr. Batwell had not been lately at his House; this Affirmant answered He had not. Copeland replied, he wondered at that, for Mr. Batwell & another man had been at William Willis's lately, enquiring whether Willis would take a Commission, (from Howe, as he believes,) and what Number of Men he could raise; that Mr. Batwell was very desirous to see this Affirmant, for they allowed this Affirmant to have a Commission also, whereupon this Affirmant rode to Mr. Batwell's House, but did not see him, for he was not at home. Not long after, Copeland sent a Piece of writing to this Affirmant, signed by Mr. Batwell, as far as this Affirmant knows and believes, (for this Affirmant cannot write—neither read Dutch or English writing,) which writing was read to this Affirmant by a certain Thomas Bennet, the purport of which writing was to desire this Affirmant to keep quiet, for that they would be relieved in about a Month. About ten days after, another written Paper was brought to this Affirmant, he believes by David Copeland, it was read to him by Thomas Bennet, & believes it was also signed by Mr. Batwell. He understood it was a Copy of a Letter written at New York, gave an acc't that Ticonderoga was taken. This Intelligence was ten days before he heard of it by the Philadelphia News-Papers, and he understood, by David Copeland, that that News came first to Mr. Barton, the Minister at Lancaster, and from him to Batwell,

& that it had been carried part of the way by a certain Mr. Bratton.

About the last of July, or first of August last, Mr. Batwell, a certain Doctor Norris who (lodges at the House of one McMullen, near Warrington Meeting-House, in York County) and a certain Mr. McDonald (who said he lived in Cumberland County) came to the House of this Affirmant. Norris said he had been with the English on board the Roe-Buck five Days, from thence he went to New York, and got all the Business he wanted settled; that he saw it advertised at New York that every American who would join the English should have fifty Acres of Land. Norris said they allowed a Colonel's Commission to this Affirmant, which he refused to accept. Norris asked this Affirmant how many Men he could raise, for the English meaning; this affirmant answered he could not tell. McDonald said that there were as many Scotch (viz, about 150 Men) about Carlisle as were able of themselves to do for Carlisle. Mr. Batwell said he would head a Company himself any time. This affirmant said if ever he joined with them or did anything he would do it against York Town. This affirmant asked them if they had the Commissions; they answered they had not. Norris said there is a man in Wilmington who could take them on board the Roe-Buck any time, from whence they could get the commissions in three weeks any time. This affirmant did not ask the name of the Man in Wilmington. This affirmant about an hour and an half before sunset carried them three men in a Canoo from his Island to the York County shore near the dwelling house of a certain John Nicholas, where their Horses were, and there they parted. This affirmant farther saith that he believes a certain John McCreary, a weaver, (who lives at Robert Whinnery's) first attempted to carry the afs'd three Men over to his Island, that he overset the Canoo with them three Men in it. They were very wet, but dried themselves a little at this Affirmant's House, whilst he was at the Burying of a certain Christopher Scully; that John Nicholas carried them in a Canoo to his Island. This Affirmant farther saith that in the course of their Conversation Mr. Batwell told him that they had Friends in Marsh Creek and in Maryland. David Copeland farther said there was one

untill the Honourable the Continental Congress of the United States of North America, or the Supreme Executive Council of this State shall take further order touching the said Daniel, or untill he shall be otherwise discharged according to law.

Given under our Hands and Seals at Carlisle, in pursuance of special orders from the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, and also under the Hand and Seal of James Nailer, Esqr., one of the Justices the Peace in the County of York, to keep, &c., assigned, &c., the twenty-third day of September, in the first year of this Commonwealth, A. D. 1777.

A true copy compared with the original, the 30th Septemr., 1777.

MICHAEL GRAYBELL, *Joaller.*

If any Political Papers shall be found they are to be delivered to A. McClean or Wm. Scott, Esqr., by them to be transmitted by the first safe Hand to Carlisle.

JAMES OLIVER,
JOHN CREIGH,
JAMES NAILER.

REV. DANIEL BATWELL TO THE PRESIDENT OF
CONGRESS.

YORK PRISON, *Oct'r 1st, 1777.*

To the Hon'ble JOHN HANCOCK, Esq'r, President of Congress:

SIR:—I beg leave to lay my distressed situation before the Hon'ble Congress. In the Night between the 23d and 24th of September I was seized in my Bed in a dangerous sickness, and being unable to stand or help myself, was put with my Bed into a waggon, and conveyed to York Prison, where I have since lain in a most languishing Condition. I take the Liberty to inclose a Copy of my Commitment and the Doctor's Certificate of my bad health.

After protesting (as I do in the most solemn manner) my absolute Innocence of the Crimes laid to my Charge, I petition that the Hon'ble Congress would be pleased to enquire into the matter, and either discharge me out of Prison, or ad-

mit me to Bail, as my situation is such that if confined longer I must be lost for want of proper Assistance.

I am with great Respect, Sir,

Your most humble, most obedient Servant,

DAN'L BATWELL,

Endorsed: Read in Congress Oct'r 2, 1777—*Resolved*, That the said petition be referred to the President and Supreme Executive council of Pennsylv'a to take such order relative to the petitioner as they shall think proper, and that in the meantime the keeper of the goal be directed to remove the petitioner from the s'd goal to some other safe and proper place, and there grant him every indulgence necessary for the preservation of his health and the safe keeping of his person, and that the commanding officer of this place afford the necessary assistance of guards for that purpose.

YORKTOWN.

CHAS. THOMSON, *Sec'y*.

Read in Council 30th Octob'r.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE OF BEDFORD TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

BEDFORD, *October 2d*, 1777.

SIR:—In our letter of the 7th ulto. we complained of the fraudulent practices of the Lieutenant of this county with regard to the election for Field Officers, which was so glaring that he himself has of his own accord advertised a new one, with what regularity we will not undertake to say, but his having done it is sufficient to shew that we did not complain without good reason. It is exceedingly disagreeable to us to be obliged to prefer complaints against officers, to a Body from whom they derive their authority, because both reason & experience shew that such complaints have generally but little weight, & but small regard is paid to them however just they may be. Those who delegate * * imagine it a reflection upon themselves to have it supposed that they have bestowed it upon Persons notoriously unworthy, & perhaps the more amicable their own Characters may be, they are for that very

reason rendered less perspicuous of fraud—more liable to be imposed upon—their * * less open to complaints. Redress from such Bodies often comes too late. They will but too often endeavour to Palliate errors in judgment, excuse willful wrong, & such is often the unhappy concurrence of circumstances that the grossest partiality may be mistaken for Patriotism, & men who are altogether void of every principle of moral honesty may represent themselves as their Country's best friends, may talk much of public good, & only mean their own. Such men may do much mischief before they discover the cloven foot, & those who appoint such men to public stations may suffer very much in the public opinion before they find out that they have been imposed upon, we must again complain. To procure redress in the plain, peaceable method we would wish, is not in our power; it is only for us to make known the grievance to those whom the Constitution has invested with such Power, & if they let gross abuses pass unpunished, & suffer themselves to be imposed upon with impunity, they and they only are answerable to the community for all the effects that flow from it be they ever so fatal. Far be it from us to suppose that the Body to whom we write will so far abuse their Trust—at least we know, that the Gentleman to whom we address ourselves, knows no honour in his distinguished station but that which he acquires from a faithful discharge of his duty upon the Principles of Law, Justice & Equity, & a strict adherence to that Constitution from which he derives his authority, & who disdains to stoop to any pitiful evasion to humour a time-serving junto at the expense of the permanent freedom & happiness of his country. Convinced that we are now writing to a Gentleman whose character would justly entitle him to be placed first in rank in a Constitution far more becoming Freeman than that of Pennsylvania now is, We beg leave to represent that Robert Galbraith has presumed to exercise the office of a Justice of the Peace of this County, & has Committed a Person to Gaol for a debt within the Jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace, under pretence of his having a Commission from the President in Council for so doing, whereas we are satisfied that he can have no such commission, or if he has, that it is illegally and fraudulently obtained. The Constitution from which however bad it may be, we know the

President & Council cannot deviate without a violation of their oath, prescribes that Justices of the Peace should be elected by the respective districts, and the Acts of Assembly have directed the mode in which they are to be elected, or in case of neglect in what manner they are to be appointed. Now supposing Mr. Galbraith a Freeholder in Bedford, which were it necessary we might deny, and he is neither a Freeholder nor resident in any other Township. We are authorized to assert that he was not elected by the Freeholders of Bedford, and so far from having an application from twenty of them to have him appointed, he neither had, nor can, with the utmost exertion of all the interested low cunning he is master of, have the suffrage of *five* Freeholders in Bedford *He* once lived here. We take it for granted that he has produced such an application, because we know that the President in Council has no Power to appoint without it. If he has produced such an application from the Freeholders of Bedford, we assert either that it is Forged, or he has got one or two from the Town of Bedford, & some others from the Township of Bedford, or some other Townships, as we heard his friends had been applying for him in other Townships. Now, the Town of Bedford has been a distinct Township by it self ever since the county was erected. How far, therefore, an application from the Freeholders of any other Townships will justify his appointment, if he has one, we leave to the President in Council, and have no doubt but that in vindication of themselves they will make an example of any Person who has presumed to make them violate the Trust reposed in them, & to make them appear Partial in the eyes of those who wish to support that Constitution of which they are the supreme Executive Power, even tho' they disapprove of it in many particulars. We have been solicited to discharge the Person committed, and to committ * * * * * Magistrate, who has dared to impose so much upon Government. This we have declined for the present, (not only because the committment is illegal, & therefore when law takes place may have an action of false Imprisonment,) but in full confidence that we shall have justice done, & truly sensible that we ought to do every thing in our power to allay the ferment produced by such arbitrary measures, which at present might be fatal to our common cause, & give our enemies

advantages which their own strength cannot give them, & such Proceedings are suffered to put us every hour in mind that the supposed free spirit of the Constitution, & the boasted freedom we are to enjoy under it, are only empty formal sounds if justice is delayed and law denied. We may lament, but we cannot prevent the unhappy consequence that must in the nature of things flow from such gross deviations from Justice & the Constitution. This we declare, that altho' we exceedingly dislike the Present Constitution, & wish for such an amendment as will put the Executive power upon a more respectable footing, yet till it is altered by the calm voice of the people when party rage shall have given Place to reason, & an infatuated affectation for novelty shall have given way to the exercise of common sence, we will support it with our lives & fortunes where it is adhered to, & where partiality is not apparent to every eye. We hope & wish that the resolutions which shall be taken in consequence of this representation will enable us to convince the People that their fears and suspicions of unfair proceedings are ill founded, and that the justice and candour of the Executive power will confer that dignity upon it, what the Constitution has denied it.

We are, sir,

With the greatest Personal respect,

Your Most Obedient & Very Humble Servants,

GEORGE WOODS,
THOMAS SMITH,
SAML. DAVIDSON,
WM. TODD,
DAVID ESPY,

Committee of Correspondence.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. JAMESON.

October 1st, 1777.

This is to certify that I have visited the Reverend Daniel Battwell, and found him so much emaciated by a complication of disorders, particular an obstinate fever following a Dysen-

tery, that he must sink under it unless he is allowed a better air than what the Goal of York County affords, there being at this time a Considerable number of sick prisoners confined there.

DAVID JAMESON, *M. D.*

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO COL. TENCH
TILGHMAN.

LANCASTER, *Octob'r 13, 1777.*

SIR:—The Council have determined to keep a number of expresses passing and repassing from this place to Head quarters, and have written to Mr. Paine to collect what intelligence he can and to communicate it to Council ; but I am apprehensive he is not in camp. The express will be ordered to call on you, and Council will consider it as favour done them if you will be so obliging as to give them from time to time, such intelligence as may be in your power, consistent with your duty to do.

Any service in my power here you may command.

I am respectfully, your very humble servant,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

The enclosed bill has passed the house with some small amendments, and also a bill appointing a Committee with extensive powers to act during the recess of Assembly, in conjunction with council to guard against any extra circumstances which may otherwise injure us. This last I cannot now lay my hands on.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO COL. TENCH
TILGHMAN.

LANCASTER, *October 16, 1777.*

SIR:—The expectation of news from head quarters is raised to a great degree of eagerness by the repeated accounts which

are received here of something important having been done to the Northward, without saying what it is. I beg you will send by the bearer the best accounts you have at Camp of this matter, And oblige

Your humble servant,

TY. MATLACK.

COL. TENCH TILGHMAN TO COL. MATLACK.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED }
HEAD QUARTERS, 15th October, 1777. }

We have received certain accounts of the late glorious victory to the northward. We took two 12-lbs. and six 6-lbs. brass cannon, with a number of tents and a quantity of baggage, prisoners—Sir Francis Clark, A. D. C. to Burgoine, the commanding officer of artillery and of the british Grenadiers, the Q'r M'r Gen'l, said to be brother to General Carlton, a number of inferior rank and about 250 privates. The slain are considerable. Among them are General Fraser. Our loss does not exceed Eighty, only one subaltern killed, and among our wounded are General Lincoln and General Arnold. The latter will lose his leg. The enemy have left upwards of three hundred sick and wounded, among them six captains. General Burgoine has retired towards Fort Edward, but General Gates has taken the precaution to throw two thousand men in his rear, which I hope will put a stop to him till our army get up. They are in pursuit. This we have from the adjutant General of the Northern army. The taking of Fort Montgomery cost General S'r Harry Clinton much blood. I have seen a hand bill printed in New York in which they confess the loss of General Campbell, Major Still, Major Grant and Captain Stewart. We have this moment received letters from fort Mifflin, they are in good Spirits.

DANIEL SHELLEY TO CONGRESS.

CARLISLE PRISON, 16th Oct'r, 1777.

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States of North America, sitting at York, in the State of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of Daniel Shelly, a languishing Prisoner in the Goal of Carlisle, in the State afo's'd, humbly sheweth :

That your Petitioner was solicited by sundrie Persons, Enemies of the United States, to joyn with them in Practices inimical to the said States ; That Information was made against your Petitioner, that he was apprehended & confined. Your Petitioner then agreed to become an Evidence for the State of Pennsylvania against his solicitors and seducers upon Condition of obtaining his Pardon. On Application to your Honours at Philad'a on my Behalf, you were pleased to recommend that Measure to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, who also agreed to it, and my Examination hath been taken before two of the Justices of the Peace of Cumberland County, a Copy whereof will be herewith delivered to you ; your Petitioner can neither read Dutch nor English writings, and has been always accustomed to hard Labour ; his Confinement is therefore the more injurious to his Health, which is not a little impaired since his Commitment. Your Petitioner's Wife is now with Child, & within about a Month of the Time of her Travail ; one of his Children is confined to Bed with a Fever, of which she hath languished near three weeks, & her Life is despaired of, as your Petitioner is informed.

Your Petitioner hath applied to the Justices of the Peace here to be admitted to Bail, who have told him that they cannot accept his Bail without the Leave and Permission of the Honourable Congress for that Purpose. Your Petitioner therefore humbly requests your Honours to take his Case under Consideration, and grant him your Permission to the Justices of the Peace here to admit your Petitioner to Bail, which he will produce sufficient in any Sum you shall be pleased to Name.

And your Petitioner will pray,

DANIEL ^{his} D. S. SHELLEY,
^{mark.}

Indorsed : Petition of Daniel Shelly, read in Congress Oct'r 22, 1777. Referred to the Executive Council of Pennsylv'a

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO COL. TENCH TILGHMAN

LANCASTER, *October 17th, 1777.*

SIR:—The council express their sense of the obligation they are under to you for the intelligence contained in yours of the 15th, which has given the highest satisfaction to every friend of liberty here. They have no expectation of a regular correspondence with you, but they cannot forbear expressing a wish that you will give a line on such interesting events as deserve particular notice. These expresses are intended to gain the intelligence necessary to keep up the spirits of the people, and excite them, if it be possible, to some degree of vigor. Every possible means will be used for this purpose.

An opportunity offers this day of writing a line to your father in answer to his request of continuing some time longer in Maryland, which, as I wrote you some time ago, is already granted him. I shall also enclose to him a copy of your letter of the 15th, which I know will give him pleasure.

I am, Sir, Your very humble servant,
THOMAS WHARTON, JR.

COL. MATLACK TO COL. JOSEPH REED.

LANCASTER, *October 17th, 1777.*

SIR:—The Bearer, sent express for the purpose of gaining intelligence, will wait on you by order of the President, in expectation that you will be so obliging as to give intelligence by letters to his Excellency if anything interesting has happened within a few days. I wrote several times to Mr. Payne, expecting he was at camp, but have had no answer—shall be obliged to you if you will inform me if he be at camp.

The Council, and a number of Gentlemen appointed by assembly, form a council of safety, and are meeting to do business in the recess of Assembly, their nominal powers are

extensive. I wish they may be found to be real on experiment. The Council is at least well disposed.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

TY. MATLACK, Sec'y.

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO COL. JAMES TILGHMAN.

LANCASTER, Oct'r 17th, 1777.

SIR:—I wrote you repeatedly by the best opportunities which have been in my power, yet I am not much disappointed in my expectations when I learn by the bearer that none of my letters have reached you. The council very readily agree to your continuing in Maryland two months longer than the time first proposed, and I see no reason to doubt of your being at liberty to continue there as much longer as you may think proper to propose to them until the situation of publick affairs shall change.

Enclosed is an Extract of a letter which I received from your son last evening, dated at head quarters 15th instant, from this you will learn the news of the day.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your very humble Servant,

THOMAS WHARTON, JR.

To Col. JAMES TILGHMAN, James Town, Maryland.

DANIEL SHELLEY TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

CARLISLE PRISON, Oct'r 27th, 1777.

To his Excellency, THOMAS WHARTON, Esquire, President, and others, Members of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

The Petition of Daniel Shelly, of Shelly's Island, in the County of Lancaster, now a languishing Prisoner in the Goal of Carlisle, in Cumberland County, humbly sheweth :

That your Petitioner has been confined a close Prisoner about two months, as well for his words as for his Behaviour, which were inimical to his Country in the present Contest with Great Britain. That your Petitioner expected and believed the Persons accused by him of Practices inimical to the United States would have been taken up and tried at the last Court lately held in Carlisle; that he is now told that it is uncertain when those People against whom he is on evidence will be apprehended or tried.

Your Petitioner has a Family of small Children, on his Farm, one of whom is now dangerous ill of a Fever; his Wife *
* * * he can find sufficient Security for his Appearance when required, and for his good Behaviour in the mean time, in any reasonable Sum which the Justices of the Peace here say they cannot accept, without express Orders from the Executive Council.

Your Petitioner's humble Request is, that you will be pleased to permit the Justices here to admit him to be enlarged upon sufficient Bail, in any sum you shall think reasonable, as well for his Appearance when required as for his good Behaviour in the mean Time.

And your Petitioner will pray,

. DANIEL D. S. SHELLY.
his
mark.

ACCOUNT FOR DRIVING OFF CATTLE—1777.

To the honorable the President and Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

By Virtue of your orders in 1777, I drove off cattle on the approach of the enemy, and made a return of my Proceedings therein, in which service I expended as follows:

At Henry Hayes's	£0 17 6
at the falls	11 0
at the rising sun	6 4
at Wm. Carson's.	19 9
at Joseph Ogden's	2 7

at Darby	£0 11 3
at Wickersham's.....	10 6
at Johnson's.....	1 5 0
at Jos. Ogden's.....	1 3
at Philad'a.....	16 9
at Wm. Carson's.....	17 9
wages Paid for driving.....	2 5 0
at Jenkin's.....	19 0
at Butler's	11 3
at Tyron's.....	2 9 3
at the Jolly Post.....	9 0
at Wm. Carson's.....	11 0
at Frankford.....	1 3
at the red Lion.....	8 0
Sundry Expenses.....	3 0
at Yort Yanken's	4 10 0
at Logan's Place.....	3 14 0
at Moses Vancourt's.....	3 5 6
at Jno. Wright's.....	3 10 0
at the Jolly Post.....	11 6
at Jno. Jervas's.....	17 0
at Bennet's.....	12 6
at Watson's	7 6
at Doyle's.....	1 3
at Robt. Ewers.....	1 9 3
at Shull's.....	3 0
at Jno. Funk's.....	1 10 0
at Henry Fritz's	7 6
at Neas'	1 2 6
at Bishop's.....	2 0 8
at Henry Brower's.....	10 0
at Peter Shuman's.....	16 3
at Anth'y Pritchard's.....	6 9 0
Sundry Expences.....	11 6
at Anth'y Pritchard's.....	3 11 3
at Jonathan Wills's.....	3 7 6
at Allinson's.....	7 8 9
Sundry Expences	10 0
at Geo. Hoops's.....	1 13 9
at Isaac William's.....	15 0

at Reese Meredith's place	£14 15 7
wages Paid for driving.....	9 0 0

£88 7 2

Exclusive of my own trouble & time employed therein, which was Eighteen days.

JNO. PEARSON.

DARBY, *March 10th*, 1779.

REV. DANIEL BATWELL, TO THE PRESIDENT OF
CONGRESS.

YORK, *Nov'r 7th*, 1777.

To the Hon'ble HENRY LAWRENCE, *Esq.*, *President of Congress*:

The Petition of the Rev'd Daniel Batwell Sheweth:

That your Petitioner having been seized with great marks of severity upon an unjust and even improbable Accusation, and having been saved from speedy and certain Death by the humanity of the hon'ble Congress, is thereby emboldened to apply for such farther Relief as his unhappy situation requires. Doctor Jameson is of opinion that fresh air and Exercise are absolutely requisite for his recovery. Your Petitioner therefore intreats that he may be admitted to Bail or to such enlargement as may seem good to the Hon'ble Congress. By means of which Indulgence he may be restored to health and the use of his Limbs.

And your Petitioner, &c., &c., &c.,

DAN'L BATWELL.

HERMAN ZEDWITZ TO GEN. WASHINGTON AND
LORD HOWE.

EAST TOWN, *November 12th, 1777.*

SIR :—I should not presume to trouble your Excellency with the inclosed letter to his Excellency general Howe, was it not to prevent mischiefs, with three men send after me from Philadelphia by the honorable the Congress to Cure my disease, have Resolved upon to Publish a shorking story ; but to inform your Eccelency in particular how dangerous them villians maid be if not prevented, as well to the honor of your Eccelency as also to the honorable the President. They went with me from Philadelphia to fridericks town, in maryland, and informed me If I knew in what dangar I was I should tremble at it, but they had too much mercey to put your Excellency's and the honorable the President's secret orders into Executions. A few days after they said your Excellency and the Hon. President have given them privit Instructions to thacke through thier Electric Instruments entirely a way my senses. After a few weaks I was caried to Wincester, in Virginia, where I found them agin. I had there the liberty to be quartered in the town, and could walck where I pleased. The very nexd day one of them Came to my quarters and desired me to go with him ; we went to a smal Bush near the said town, where I found all three together. They told me if I do not Chuse to go of with them at present I must inevitably be the most unhappy man in the world, because, they said, as soon your Excellence or the Hon. the President find out that they instead of depriving me of my senses have with great trouble procured me the same, it should seartenly be Executed by some others wich will be send after me. They Confirmed the same with the haviesd Oath I ever hard of. I scruppled and Replaed, in Case I should be Caught agin I must be a great deal unhappier than I am at present. They answered they were sorry for my obstinacey, and must tell me that they are forced for their own security to thacke my life away, or else I mide betray them. I upon this Resolved to ventur, and we went 200 miles till East town, where I was stopped and Carriet, without the

least Consideration, into the Comon goale, amongst 25 men, and nothing allowed but one Ration. I beg your Excellency most humbly to ease by this Express my havy Confinement, and bag, for the sake of our Almighty Savior Jesus Christ, to have mercey and grant my discharge, as I am not more able, in any termes whatsoever, to serve. In wich submissive hops I Remain, with the greatest Respect, Your Excellency's most obedient and humble Servant,

HERMAN ZEDWITZ*.

To His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief of the United States in North America, at Head Quarters, Pr Express.

P. S.—Please to send the inclosed Litter immediately by a flagge of trust.

TO GENERAL HOWE.

MY LORD :—Tho'gh I have not the plesures to be known to your Excellency, but necossity forces me to sue humbly for Justice. Three high germans would macke me believe a story to shoking to Relait, touching the honorable Carecters of his Excellency's general Washington, my Comander-in Chieff, and the Honorable the President, wich they swore to put it to the Press and Publish the same as soon as they arive at philadelphia. But, my Lord, as I have had a many proves of their falshoods, therefore as it is most impossible that such astonishing secret orders Can have been given to them, I must humbly sollicite your Excellency, if the said three men should apeare at your head quarters or philadelphia, that they may be thacken up imediately and be punished and deprived of doing any such horrible mischief. Your Excellency will infinitely oblidge.

My Lord, your most obedient and humble servant,

HERMAN ZEDWITZ.

November the 12th, 1777.

To His Excellency GENERAL HOWE, Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in North America, &c., &c.

* Vide Penn'a Archives, vol. vi. p. 5.

THE CONTINENTAL BOARD OF WAR TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

WAR OFFICE, *Nov'r* 18, 1777.

SIR :—The Board have been honoured with your Excellency's Favour of the 16th, which will (if it wanted any Proof) evidence the impartial views of council, & tend to continue the Harmony & mutual confidence subsisting between the Executive of this State & this Board. The Troops of Pennsylvania will undoubtedly draw from the common stock a Number of coats equal to that delivered them by the Board ; but not perhaps all of a colour. Indeed, we will be answerable as to Numbers if the State will deliver up those they now have in their Possession, and let the Matter be determined at Camp. As the Coats are packed, we are of opinion they had better go on in the Packages not to be opened, but by order of the Commander-in-Chief who will probably take the same methods of allaying Jealousies as to Uniforms, &c., practiced last year, viz.: by giving the officers an opportunity of drawing Lotts for the choice. At any Rate, we will be obliged if Council will be pleased to declare explicitly their consent that the Matter shall rest as if no Coats had been delivered, & the Troops of their Line be subject to the same chance in the Distribution of the general stock of Coats with those of other States. The Clothier General is going to Head Quarters to-morrow Morning, & his bearing this Assurance to the General will effectually put an end to further clamour.

We have the Honour to be,

With perfect respect & Esteem,

Your very obed. Servants,

RICHARD PETERS,

In behalf of the Board.

His Excellency President WHARTON.

THE COUNCIL TO GEN. ARMSTRONG.

IN COUNCIL,
LANCASTER, *Decem. 1, 1777.*

SIR:—Information being given to Council that Doctor Shannon, who is said to have conducted the Enemy through Philad'a County, & to have been with them in the City, is now in the County, & goes at large. This is to impower & direct you to seize his person, & send him forthwith under proper guard to this Council.

I am with respect, S'r,

Your Hum. Ser't.,

THOS. WHARTON, JUN., *President.*

Gen. ARMSTRONG.

THE CONTINENTAL BOARD OF WAR TO THE PRESIDENT.

WAR OFFICE, YORK, *Dec'r 11th, 1777.*

SIR:—As the Board have thought it proper, on many considerations, to station a number of Troops at this place, they have given Orders to the Commanding Officer to take up suspicious persons for examination, they having received information that there are a Variety of People daily passing thro' the Town, who they have Reason to believe are employed by the Enemy to serve their Purposes under different Disguises. There are now confined in the Gaol of this County three Persons of Suspicious Characters.

William Montgomery, who says he is a Native of Chester county & Brother to Parson Montgomery, of Annapolis, Maryland, & produces a Certificate from a Justice Paschall, of Philad'a, of his having taken the *Affirmation* of Allegiance to the States on the 13th of Aug't last. He allows he has no Scruples against taking an Oath, but told the Justice it was equal to him whether he took an Oath or Affirmation. He lived in Philad'a all last summer & followed Trading, left

Philad'a Sunday was two weeks, & went in a Vessell belonging to the Enemy, having obtained a Pass from Major Balfour, Gen. Howe's Aid-de-Camp, thro' the interest of Abel Evans, Mr. Galloway's clerk. He landed at New Castle, & came thro' Newark to Lancaster, having pass'd thro' Gen'l Patterson's Camp. This pass was taken out of his Coat Sleeve, & he said he carried the certificate of his having taken the Affirmation to the States in his Shoe while among the Enemy. He was at Lancaster when the Enemy passed thro' Chester county, & went to Philad'a to get out a Quantity of Whiskey he had in the city, & was induced to stay there under Gen'l Howe's Proclamation. That he had three Hhd's of Whiskey taken from him, & has rec'd Nothing for it. The Residue he sold for Part old Money & Part hard Money, & produces 7 Guineas, an half Joe, & some Silver. He was going to Stanton, in Virginia, where he has many Relations, among whom he intended to spend the Winter, having provided himself with some powder & lead for his Amusement during his stay there. That he has not taken the Oath to his Brittanic Majesty, it having never been required of him. The reason of his being apprehended at first was his having held Conversations tending to intimidate the People, & particularly one with a Mrs. White, the Landlady of an Inn, whom he told, Gen'l Howe would have his Head Quarters soon at York Town—that our Army would not be able to fight, as our men were better Runners than Fighters, & always had the Bullets in their backs, & such other Conversations which the emissaries of the Enemy are accustomed to make use of. He also appeared to be connected with Bates Dorsey, who has taken the Oath of Allegiance to the British King, & has Story's Certificate & Pass. Dorsey appears to be a Soldier in our 3d Reg't, & will be sent to camp for trial. He was in the Reg't with Lt. Col. Allen, & no Doubt is sent to enlist Men, & perhaps under Montgomery's Directions, as they appear to have had connexion, & both were going to the same place. A third person was with them, but he got off.

Benjamin Davis, who says he came out of Philad'a the 13th of Nov'r, having been taken Prisoner at [his House, the Sign of the Rising Sun,] Frankford. That he was kept under Guard 2 or 3 days, & then released. That Mr. Galloway, & one Var-

num, late Sheriff of Chester, wanted him to come out as a Spy, & told him he should be well rewarded, but he refused undertaking the matter. That he got acquainted with some British Soldiers, with one of whom he walked over the Bridge on Schuylkill, at the Middle Ferry, & passed the Centry on the Hill, & soon came among Gen'l Potter's men. Gen'l Potter gave him leave to go to his Mother's at Radner. That he is a Couzin of Capt. Jos. Richardson. Galloway wanted him to go thro' Potter's Camp to Mrs. Wayne's, from whom he was to get a letter, under pretence of carrying it to the Gen'l, but was to bring it to Galloway with what Discoveries he made, as well at Potter's as Gen'l Washington's Camps. But he refused to be concerned. That his Wife kept a Tavern at the Rising Sun, he not interfering in the business, being employed as a Taylor in Philad'a, making Clothes for the Army. That his Wife & he have not lived together since last Spring. That the Horse he now has he sent to one Rossiter's, near Pawling's, over Schuylkill, who had him two or three Weeks. That he went out last Winter with the Maryland Militia from Tawney Town whither he was now going. That the Horse was his own, he having bought him at the Rising Sun about two weeks before he gave him to Rossiter, of a Traveller whose name he does not know. Gave two Guineas for him.

This man, in his first Examination, said he kept the Rising Sun Tavern, & was there when Gen'l Mifflin's Baggage Wagon was robb'd last Spring. That he kept the House when the Enemy came There, & staid to sell his Liquors. That he was taken Prisoner by the Light Horse at his House, the sign of the Rising Sun. He told Capt. Martin Withington, who met with him at Susquehanna Ferry, that he had been long confined in Philad'a, & had taken the Horse from off the Commons, & rode him over the Schuylkill. That he made the centries drunk & so escaped.

He informed Gen'l Mifflin's Stage Driver That he bought the Horse of a Soldier for a Guinea, & that he was six weeks confined at the same time with one Haas of Germantown.

Capt. Cross can also inform of Sundry other contradictions in his Confession, & in short he has told four or five different Stories as to Circumstances which induce the strongest suspicions of his Criminality. The Board have directed me to

send to your Excellency the Heads of the Charges against & the Examinations of the Prisoners, that such Steps may be taken with them as the Council shall think proper. There were several Associates of these Men who have gone off. If the people are vigilant, no doubt it will be discovered that the Country abounds with Emissaries from the Enemy whose going at large will be of the most mischievous Tendency.

I have the Honour to be,

With great Respect, Your very Obe'd Ser't,

RICHARD PETERS.

His Excellency President WHARTON.

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO JOSEPH HUBLEY.

IN COUNCIL,

LANCASTER, *Dec'r 16th*, 1777.

SIR:—There is in the hands of Robert Levers, Esqr., a quantity of Indigo belonging to this State, which I have this Day requested him to hire waggons and send forward to you to dispose of and purchase cloathing for the amount to cloath our poor soldiers. I therefore wish you to look out for a parcel of Brown Cloths, with other Colours for facing, and proper Trimmings, and linnen for shirts, so that they may be ready by the time the waggons arrive, as Council is determined that our troops in future shall be well cloathed, if possible. I beg you to exert yourself to provide them, but at the same time would recommend to you caution and secrecy in this matter. Your own knowledge of the army, as well of the dry goods business, will direct you what kind of goods to purchase.

If the waggons will bring more than the Indigo and Iron will purchase, you may buy to the amount of what they can conveniently bring, and draw upon me for the amount, or upon your giving me notice will endeavour to send the money or a bill.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

THOMAS WHARTON, JUN'R.

MR. JOSEPH HUBLEY, Boston.

COUNCIL TO THE LIEUTENANT OF BERKS.

LANCASTER, *December 22nd, 1777.*

SIR:—Your letter of the 20th came to hand, and has been laid before the council.

It was the intention of council to have the Companies and number of men of the number militia who went into service, not the names of each.

Your own Judgment must direct in the matter relating to Guards. As to the Ordinances, they are all sent out.

I am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

To JACOB MORGAN, Esq'r, Lieutenant of the Co'y of Berks.

COUNCIL'S SUBSCRIPTION TO HALL & SELLERS' NEWSPAPER.

LANCASTER, *Dec'r 22d, 1777.*

GENTLEMEN:—Council direct me to request that you will send four of your papers weekly, directed to Council.

I am, with great respect,

Your very humble servant,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

To Messrs. HALL and SELLERS.

MEMORIAL OF SUNDRY OFFICERS REQUESTING CLOTHING.

Dec'r 23d, 1777.

The Hon'ble the Exec've Council of the Commonwealth of Pensyl'a :

The Petition of the subscribers Most respectfully sheweth :

That your Pet'rs, in Consequence of division orders of the 19th Inst., were sent by the Commanding officers of the reg'ts

we belong to To Lancaster, for the purpose of procuring Cloathing for the officers of our respective reg'ts.

That we have apply'd to the Cloathier Gen'l, and are Informed he Cannot supply our demands without Injuring the rest of the army, and not even then. A Recent Resolve of Congress, published Lately in Gen'l Orders, recommends to the Legislatures of the sev'l United States To provide Cloathing for their respective quotas of Troops. We, therefore, beg leave to lay our present Case before your Hon'rs, and Claim such redress as you may see meet with respect to our situation. We do represent that our Condition for Cloathing, Particularly referring to the officers of the reg'ts we belong to, is such that we, on honour declare, we in general are in Immediate want.

May it therefore please your honours to Consider our wants, and give us an Immediate & Explicit answer.

JAMES TAYLOR, *Capt'n 5 P. R.*,

JAS. LANG, *Capt. 10 P. Reg't*,

SAM'L TOLBERT, *Cap. 2d P. R't*,

BENJ. HAMMOND, *Lieut, 11 P. Reg.*

LIEUT. COURTENAY TO COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

To the Hon'ble the Council of Safety for the State of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN :—I am very sorry to be under the disagreeable Necessity of troubling you at this time and upon this occasion, which is only to remind you that upon a late promotion of Officers in Our Corps I have been forgot or neglected, younger Officers or some not much acquainted with Artillery put over me.

It is the more grievous to me, as it makes me apprehend such appointments to my dishonour must be occasioned by some (perhaps Malicious) Reports to my prejudice, which, if so, I should be very desirous of knowing, that I may have an opportunity of Vindicating myself.

If it has been occasion'd by my neglecting to make any application to serve me, it was not for want of due Respect to

your Honourable Body ; but that I did Imagin in my situation such application was not necessary.

Being Conscious that no man has more at heart the Glorious Cause we are Engaged in ; so have I, since I have had the Honour of being in the service, endeavour'd to discharge the duty of my station to the utmost of my ability, and flatter myself that my Conduct has not been Reproachable.

It is therefore I beg leave to lay before you, Gentlemen, that I did Expect an Equal Chance of promotion with my Brother Officers, Except where in your oppinion superior merit may prevent it.

However, there is no Honour or advantage which you cou'd confer on me wou'd give me half the pleasure as it gives me pain to think my being neglected was owing to any Part of my Conduct deserving your Censure.

I am, Gentlêmen, your most Obedient Hum'l Serv't,
HERCULES COURTENAY.

RETURN OF ARMY STORES AT ALLENTOWN, DEC. 1777.

A General Return of all the Arms, &c., the property of the State of Pennsylvania Received into the public Armourer's Store at Allen Town, from Oct. 15 to Dec'r 4, Inclusive, 1777.

When Received. 1777.	Of whom Received.	Pistols	Musquits.....	Bayonets.....	Scabberds....	Rifles	Carbines.....	Gun Barrells,
October 15.....	Col. Henry's Clerk.....	7	24	669	120	2	5	.....
16.....	do.....do.....		123	169	50			.....
21.....	do.....do.....		184	3		9		.....
22.....	do.....do.....		371			7		25
31.....	Captain James Pearson.....		6					.....
November 18.....	do.....do.....		2	2				.....
18.....	Colonell Wetzell.....				24			.....
23.....	Captain Knappenberger.....			2	2			.....
22.....	Colonell Wetzell.....				162			.....
25.....	Colonell Henry, Must's with Locks.....		75					.....
25.....	do.....do.....		6					.....
22.....	do.....do.....					16		.....
25.....	do.....do.....					2		.....
28.....	Captain Stiles, Musquits with Locks.....		3					.....
28.....	do.....do.....		2					.....
29.....	Champion Wood, a private in Capt. Moulder's Comp'y.....		1	1	1			.....
December 4.....	Adam Clendening, Lieut. 6 Batt., North'n Militia.....		1	1	1			.....
	Total.....	7	810	847	360	36	5	25

RETURN OF DEFICIENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Return of the numbers wanting to compleat the Continental Troops, as taken from the return of the muster master general for the month of December, 1777.

STATES AND THEIR SEVERAL QUOTAS.		WANTING TO COMPLEAT.				
		Sergeants.....	Corporals.....	Drums & Files,	Privates.....	Total.
New Hampshire,	3 Battallions ...	48	76	16	1,509	1,649
Massachusetts Bay,	15.....do.....	73	86	35	4,476	4,670
Rhode Island,	2.....do.....	8	19	.....	731	758
Connecticut,	8.....do.....	.....	13	12	1,584	1,609
New York,	4.....do.....	12	32	8	1,345	1,397
New Jersey,	4.....do.....	19	47	10	1,629	1,705
Pennsylvania,	12.....do.....	63	165	48	4,515	4,791
Delaware,	1.....do.....	9	12	3	407	431
Maryland,	8.....do.....	72	120	69	3,259	3,520
Virginia,	15.....do.....	13	112	71	4,736	4,932
North Carolina,	9.....do.....	244	224	51	4,525	5,044
						30,506

INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER TO THE ASSEMBLY,
 "PRAYING THAT YE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE
 STATE MAY BE CALLED FORTH INTO THE FIELD."

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of Representatives of
 the State of Pennsylvania :*

GENTLEMEN :—We have with the highest concern, as well as wonder, looked on while an Army of about Ten Thousand men have taken from the Continent the Capital of this State, and have seated themselves down in the allmost quiet possession thereof. And our Breasts already antissipate those scenes of wo and Desolation which must be the probable consequences of next summer's Campaign, in case the enemy now here should

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

not onely remains unsubdued, but be made strong by large reinforcements. For a time, we hoped that before the end of the campaign some good improvement would have been made of our great successes at the Northward, which put in the power of the Continent to turn their united force against the remaining Army of the Enemy. When this hope failed, we then looked forward to that season wherein it is expected the Enemy with a large part of their Fleet will be shut up in the heart of our country, and flattered ourselves that some effectual blow would then be struck. That season now draws near, and we see no preparation making for that purpose, which constrains us to speak out, and look up to you, sirs, as the Guardians of our devoted State.

And, Gentlemen, What we devoutly wish for, and pray you to consider off, is that the most immediate and effectual measures be taken to call forth, as near as possible, the whole strength of this and the neighbouring States against our enemy's, and especially to improve the favourable opportunity which nature, or rather the God of Nature may afford, while the Schuylkill is froze and the navigation of Delaware obstructed, to make the most vigorous efforts to destroy or get into our hands both the Army and Fleet of our enemy's. This, in our opinion, is an event at once so practicable, so great in itself, so happy and glorious in its consequences, and at the same time so much danger in the neglecting of it, as to be highly worthy of the most immediate and vigorous pursuits, even in the face of all the inclemencys of the season, and every other difficulty which stands in the way.

Should this appear Eligable to the honorable House, their wisdom will determine what steps are regular, in order to set it on foot in general, and carry it into execution in their own Province in particular.

Praying that He who is infinite in wisdom may preside in your Counsils, and in this trying Crisis direct you to such measures as He will own and succeed.

We remain,

With all due Respects, Your dutifull

And anxious Petitioners,

JOHN SMITH,

JEDIDIAH SNOWDEN,

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,

FRED PHILE,

JAMES KRONEY,	GEORGE ROSS,
MATTHEW McCLUNG,	FRED. LAUMAN,
JAMES COOPER,	GEO. ROSS, Jr.,
CHRISTIAN WIRTZ,	HENRY SLAYMAKER,
W. MONTGOMERY,	JOHN WOODHULL,
JOHN WOODS,	STEWART HERBERT,
JOHN WOODS, JR.,	JAMES CRAWFORD,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES MERCER,
SAM'L TURBITT,	STEWART HERBERT, JUN'R,
WM. HAMILTON,	WILL'M SKILES,
JAMES SCOTT,	R'T CUNNINGHAM,
HENRY FULTZ,	JOHN BRISEN,
JOHN ROWLAND,	MATTHAS SLAYMAKER,
RICH'D WOODS,	DORINGTON WILSON,
JOHN CRAIG,	JOSEPH PARK,
CASPER SINGER,	ROB'T THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HENRY,	GEORGE GRAHAM,
ROBERT TAGGART,	WM. ROSS,
CHRISTOPH'R MARSHALL,	THOS. CUTHBERT.
BENJ'N HARBESON,	

Dec. 31st, 1777.

COL. BIDDLE, D. Q. M. G., TO THE COUNCIL OF
SAFETY.

The Deputy Quarter Mast'r Gen'l begs the favor of the Council of Safety to call up before them a certain Canteen Maker, Jacob Brandt, in Vine Street, below second Street—Brandt having made agreement with D. Q. M. G. Assistants, to make Canteens a 2/5 p. p'r, instead of which he has sold them to associators & others, a 3/ a 3/6, which is a much higher Price than they think themselves intitled to give. The Assistants therefore pray that said Brandt must be obliged to make Canteens only for the use of the Flying Camp, & delivered to them a 2/5, or be ordered immediately to join his Company at Elizabethtown, as he prevents us from getting them made by other Canteen Makers.

CAPT. GERARD IRWIN'S MEN TO THE COUNCIL OF
SAFETY.

To the Honourable Gentlemen the Council of Safety :

The Humble Petition of Several Continental Soldiers Lately Inlisted by a man who Stiles himself by the name And. Lytle of Captain Irwin, Humbly Sheweth :

That your Honours petitioners have been in the Continental Service since the beginning of the war until the 1st of January, 1777, and in every Battle and Skirmish that has been fought in these parts of America since Bunker fight, and were always Counted by the Generals and other field officers To be men of Resolution and Courage.

That since your Honours Petitioners inlisted with the aforesaid Capt. Irwin, they have been very Barbarously and Inhumanly used, having neither A Bed to lie upon nor a Blanket to cover them with, all these cold nights ; and several of us has not received their Bounty, nor first month's pay.— That the aforesaid Captain Irwin is very much given to Drink strong Liquor ; and then to Stricke and knock the men after a cruel And Barbarous Manner, by which means above Twenty of them deserted ; that petitioners hopes your Honours will Exert your Accustomed Goodness and Charity, and see them Rightified.

And petitioners will, for your Honour's Prosperity, Success and Happiness, Allways Pray.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,

1 7 7 8.

JAMES CARTER TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

ALLENTOWN, *Jan'y 1st*, 1778.

SIR: — Agreeable to your orders signified to me by Collo'l Henry, I am come to this place. The Collon'l, however, has gone some time since. The other City Lieute'ts that are here, are of the same opinion they were when I followed the armory to Trentown, which was, that as the number of Gunsmiths who came out of the City were but few, they would undertake to pay their Bills and save the publick the expence of my attendance. And indeed the Business I was originally employed in is now reduced to such a trifling matter, that I have no objection to resign the concern into their hands, & am only sorry for this, my Journey of Considerable expence to myself, and of no utility to the publick. I should have waited on the Hon-or'ble Council in Lancaster, in hopes of a Settlement before my return to the head of Timber Creek, to my family, but find it excessive difficult traveling at this severe time of year, for such as act under no Commission, nor are entitled to any rations, especially for their horses. I have only to observe to your Excellence, that though I think I have rendered faithful services to my Country in my department, for (in part) an uncertain Consideration, yet having followed the dictates of my conscience, I am satisfied, and shall always be ready to serve the publick to the utmost of my ability in any station that is suitable for me. I shall trouble your Excellence to add that I have found the shattered remains of the Armory collected in Good order in this town, under the direction of the City Lieutenants, and Mr. Tylor the Armourer.

I am, sir, with sincere esteem,

Your Humble Serv't,

JAMES CARTER.

His Excellence, THOMAS WHARTON, Esq., President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

COL. MATLACK TO OWEN JONES, JUN'R.

LANCASTER, *January 5th, 1778.*

MY FRIEND:—The Board of War had communicated their orders respecting you and your fellow prisoners to Council, soon after they were issued. I have since had an opportunity & taken the liberty of expressing my sentiments in the case of yourself and your friends to one of our Delegates in Congress. I immediately wrote to Samuel Allinson, of Burlington, an account of your situation, and requested him to communicate it to such persons as he might judge proper. This I thought the line in which it would soonest come to the knowledge of those of your friends to whom it ought to be known. The memorial signed by you & your Friends was delivered to me this morning, and immediately presented in Council and read. Council have written to Congress declining to give any *direct* opinion upon a subject of which they apprehend Congress alone ought to determine. However, the terms in which their sentiments are expressed must, I think, be construed favourably for you. By this opportunity, I write to J. B. Smith, to request his attention to your case. From his good sense, humanity and Friendship, I expect he will do everything he can for you, consistent with his judgment. I also write a line to General Roberdeau, his interest I hope to obtain. My son Billy came out of Philadelphia about a month ago, at which time your father was well, and as far as he knew, the family also. There are very many motives which conspire to induce me to render you every service in my power with cheerfulness and pleasure. Your present application to me, I esteem a mark of your friendship, and shall retain a just sense of it.

With affectionate regard,

I am your Friend & Servant,

TY. MATLACK.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

TRENTON, Jan'y 8, 1778.

To the Honourable the President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

HONOUR'D SIR:—We, the Subscribers, Officers in the Pennsylvania State Fleet, beg leave to remind you and your Honourable Council, tho' with reluctance, well knowing the Multiplicity of Business you must have on hand, but Self and the uncertainty of human affairs, prompts us, and doubt not you will give a few minutes attention to what we Wish you may not think unreasonable.

It is with Concern that, although we have done everything in our powers, so far as our Capacitys would serve, and hazarded our Lives in Support of the Glorious cause of Liberty and Independence, Do find that there is not any provision made by your Honourable Council for any of us, our Men or Families, in case of being kill'd or maimed in the service. We would not presume to say that it has been in some Measure the cause of so much Desertion, but have reason to believe it has, so should see proper to take the premises into consideration, and allow a pension as in your Wisdom may seem meet, it would give alacrity to both Men and Officers on another Campaign and relieve the distressed of the Former.

JOHN RICE,

THO'S MOORE,

WM. ALLEN,

JOHN BRICE,

NATHAN BOYS,

HUGH MONTGOMERY,

WILLIAM BROWN,

GEORGE GARLAND,

ISAAC ROACH,

JNO. McFATRICK,

WM. POTTS,

JOHN HARRISON.

REV. HELFENSTEIN TO THE PRESIDENT.

LANCASTER, *January the 11th, 1778.*

To the Honourable President and Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

We, the subscribers have, with the greatest satisfaction, taken notice of that wise method your Honours have adopted to disperse a number of News-Papers among the English Inhabitants of this State. The Tenor of this Humble address is to ask with due respect, the same kindness for the Germans; the most part of them cannot read English, and some don't understand it; they are used to dutch News-Papers, which (is well known) cannot be provided from the places where they were got formerly. It would be too hazardous for a Printer to undertake the Publication of a Paper in the present unsettled state of affairs, and more particularly as it is quite a new Thing here. But should your Honours be kindly pleased to shew the same benevolence to the Germans as is done to the English in this case, A Printer might adventure to furnish the German Public with a Weekly News-Paper. There is no need for urging the necessity & utility of dispersing in the German Language Facts of the several Military & Civil Transactions, which always will have their weight and influence, and as we never have observed in the least Instance, that your Honours have made any difference between the Inhabitants of this State in respect of Nations, but always have acted with equal Care towards them. We, whose names are hereunder written, are not only part for whom we solicit this favour, but have it in view more chiefly for the Germans throughout the Country.

COL. MATLACK TO COMMODORE HAZELWOOD.

LANCASTER, *January 16, 1778.*

SIR:—The situation of the Salt works belonging to the State has been laid before the Council, and they find a number of

men is wanted there. Upon consideration they request that you will select from among the men under your command thirty of the most promising of them, and send them down to the works.

Mr. James Davidson will call on you and confer with you on the business above mentioned. Several tradesmen will be wanted, and if they can be had from among your people to serve for the Winter, it will perhaps be proper to employ them in this manner. Mr. Davidson is appointed one of the directors of the Works, and authorised to use his best discretion therein. Any assistance you can give him will be a publick benefit.

I am with great respect,
Your very Humble Servant,
TY. MATLACK,
Sec'y.

COL. MATLACK TO GOV. JOHNSON, OF MARYLAND.

IN COUNCIL,
LANCASTER, *Jan'y 26, 1778.*

Mr. John White Swift attended the Council and informed that he had become bound with surety to the Governor of Maryland, for his appearance before this Council, in consequence of his having refused to take the oath of allegiance required by the laws of that State, and that he now attends the Council in consequence of the said obligation.

Extract from the minutes.

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

SIR:—By order of Council I send you the above extract from their minutes. I shall be glad to be informed of your receiving it.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Sir, Your humble Servant,
TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

Hn'ble THOMAS JOHNSON, Jun'r, Esq'r.

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JOSEPH CARSON TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

BORDINGTOWN, 28 *January*, 1778.

*To His Excellency THO'S WHARTON, Esq., President of the State
of Pennsylv'a and the Executive Council :*

GENTLEMEN :—By this time I suppose Col'l Biddle will advise you of my giving him the Invoice of the Clothing, and at the same time told him I could have sold the Cloths in this State for 20c $\text{\textit{p}}$ y'd more, but I wanted the Army to have them, knowing there Situation. The Shalloons is too high, tho' they are none of mine, they where shipp'd by W'm Graham from St. Eustatia, and charged at a 100/ $\text{\textit{p}}$ p's, which was too high. At St. Eustatia they Charge every article at near 300 p. Cent. A few days after I gave Col. Biddle the Invoice I rendered Mr. Graham his Acc't of Sales, and pay'd him as $\text{\textit{p}}$ Invoice deliver'd. When Mr. Maise was over here I gave him the Invoice that is now in your poss'ion ; then he told me to come up to Lancaster and I should be pay'd without any trouble ; this I expected ; howe'r, as I have not a call for all the Cash at Present, please to pay Timothy Matlock, Esq'r, the Ballance, as I have directed him to take out Notes for the most part of it. I have arriv'd in St. Eustatia, 26 Boxes of Russia Sheeting, Dowlases, Britanias, Checks, Stripes, Shammoys and 81 p's Ravens Duck, 2 Hhds. Juventes Bark and one of Camphor ; those good is from Amsterdam. I expect shortly from the other Quarter 40 Bales of Blue Broad Cloths, 10 p's in a Bale, and 10 Bales of Scarlet, the same quallity of the Cloths you have receiv'd, and 20 Bales of Indian Blankets. I expect in a few weeks a part these Goods in 3 small Vessels, to the Egg harbours. If you want them, what may arrive, they are at your Service.

I am, Gentlemen,
with the Greatest respect,
y'r most Ob'd Hu'ble Serv't,
JOS. CARSON.

OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE MEMORIAL OF
ISRAEL PEMBERTON AND OTHERS.

PHILAD'A, Jan'y 31st, 1778.

Observations respecting the Memorial presented to Congress on behalf of Israel Pemberton and others, prisoners at Winchester, tending to shew that the prayer of the said memorial ought to be complied with, on the principles of Humanity, Justice and Policy.

1st, Humanity.—There is scarce a Scene of Domestic Woe conceivable, which some of those Gentlemen or their Families do not now feel. You will find among them the Aged, the Sickly; Wives far advanced in their pregnancy; Large families of small Children, some of them destitute of all means of support; the Occupations of their Husbands & Fathers excepted of the benefit of which they are now deprived, Confined to a City surrounded by Hostile armies and threatened with Fire & famine, anxious for the Fate of their dearest Friends, imprisoned among a people who received them with insult and threats, and apprehensive of their removal to a place more distant, and among a people less polished, while the knowledge of this Distress must greatly increase the pain of Banishment.

2dly, Justice.—If they are innocent they ought to be discharged. Every man's Innocence is presumed until his Guilt is proven—that has not been done in the present Case—on the contrary, they have demanded a Trial, and have been denied, which is a stronger presumption of their Innocence than if they had never been accused; a presumption which works so forcibly on the minds of the people, that the *Ex parte* Testimony of the most credible men will not be sufficient to efface it. Words or Actions which might be deemed criminal by a Bystander, on a fair & Candid explanation would, notwithstanding, appear perfectly Innocent; of this Instances daily occur.

If they are guilty of any criminal Offence, they ought to be punished. But punishment should always be proportioned to the Offence; this cannot be done unless that Offence with the Circumstances attending it is first ascertained by a Fair Trial.

Perpetual imprisonment is a punishment too great for almost any Offence. Every day adds to the affliction of the preceeding—it is worse than Death. In the case of Death the Body rests in the Earth, and the Soul returns to its Great Creator. The Grief of the Relatives may indeed be more poignant, but it will decrease with time; the Widow & the Orphan are the peculiar care of Providence, and new means of support will be rais'd up for them—an Imprisonment to the duration of which there is no limited time expressed in the Warrant of Commitment, and to which the party imprisoned cannot by any act of his put a period, may I think, be deemed *perpetual*, and that will appear to be the case of those Gentlemen if they are unsuccessful in their present suit.

3dly, Policy.—This is a Subject of some Delicacy. But I hope a manly Freedom of Discussion will not be offensive. New Governments having been form'd, on the stability of which our Lives & Fortunes and the Liberty of future Ages depend, the great Object of attention is the means of giving permanency to those Governments. Force will not do it. A Government founded in force cannot be founded in Justice, neither would it be practicable to Support a Government against the sense of the People on one hand, and the power & artifice of Great Britain on the other. It must be supported by the general Consent of the People, and this general Consent can only be obtain'd by such a mode of administration as will convince them of the Benefits arising from it. People will naturally make comparisons between the old Government and the new. They ought therefore to feel their Liberty, and to be convinced from experience, that Freedom is more than a name. To accomplish this the Laws must be rendered supreme, and every man must know, that if he acts agreeable to those Laws, no other man or Body of men can injure him in his person, property or Reputation, or call him in question for any of his words or actions. This will beget that Love of Country so essential to the Existance of a Commonwealth, and give a Dignity of Sentiment to the Body of the People, and inspire them with an ardor which will induce them to encounter every Danger for maintaining so invaluable a Blessing. At the same time those Laws should be executed with unrelenting severity against all Offenders, to deter the Powerful from oppressing the weak, and

the ambitious or Disaffected from subverting the Government. But, nevertheless, some mode of proceeding must be adopted and strictly adhered to, which will secure the innocent from oppression, under the appearances of prosecuting the Guilty, otherwise the Innocent may be subject to *Fear*, which is the Essence of Slavery. These are my real sentiments; the result of cool Reflection. The Justice of them is submitted. The most Ignorant and unlearned among us know that a man ought not to be condemned unheard, or punished uncondemned. How far the proceedings against those Gentlemen are consistent with these principles, a recurrence to well known Facts will best explain. But it is said that in times of eminent Danger the Executive Power may be exerted beyond the Rules of Law. I do not deny but such cases may happen, but they ought to be tenderly used, and continued no longer than the absolute necessity exists, and even in these cases, the party accused ought to be heard in his Defense, unless the Crime of which he is suspected is of such a nature that it ought not to be made publick, which cannot be alleged in the present case, for the accusation was inserted in all the news Papers. Let us consider, supposing the seising the Persons of those Gentlemen was justifiable at the Time it was done, whether the same Reasons exist for continuing them in Confinement. I presume the only Dangers apprehended from them, were giving Intelligence to the Enemy and exciting the Inhabitants to join them. With regard to the first they are ready to give such assurances as are used in like Cases, that they will not communicate Intelligence, but the strongest assurance is, that the part of the World in which they reside affords no material Intelligence with regard to the second. The city is now in the Power of the Enemy, and if they are inclined to dispose the minds of the People of America to favor them, they can do it more effectually out of the City, than in it—even tho' they were confined to a close Goal. The same Reason holds against sending them to any other part of the Country. It would encrease their opportunities, if they have the inclination to extend their influence, and I have no Reason to believe the people of Augusta are more incorruptible than the people of Frederick. In the former there have been open appearances of Toryism, which has not been the Case in the latter.

The Reason alleged for refusing them a hearing does not now exist. They ought therefore (if not discharged) to have it. If the accusation is just it may be easily proved. It must consist of many notorious Facts. By that means the presumption which arises in every man's mind in favour of their Innocence, when he reflects that they have been denied what he has considered as the common Right of Freemen, will be removed.

Upon the whole, it is a Cause of great magnitude, and general Expectation, Personal Liberty & the Freedom of the People in all future ages are deeply interested in it. The Opinion of our Friends and the animadversions of our Enemies with respect to the Spirit of our present Constitution, and the Degree of Liberty which may be enjoyed under it, will, in a great measure, be founded on the Determination of this solemn appeal to the supreme Council of the State.

COL. DAVIDSON OF BEDFORD TO THE COUNCIL.

Feb'y 2, 1778.

To the Hon'ble the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN :—In consequence of certain Directions given by the honorable Council on the 9th of December last to Coll. John Piper, Lieutenant of Bedford County, to endeavour to raise a Company of Men, and Consult with the sub-Lieutenants about Measures for the Defense of the said County, I would humbly represent to you that the Lieutenants and sub-Lieutenants have met, and considering the situation of the Frontier of the County, were of opinion that one Company would not afford any reasonable Prospect of Defense against the Enemy which they expect in the Spring. They think that about 160 men disposed in the following manner, viz. : one Company of 30 men, one Capt., one Lieut., for the Western Frontier, (Glades ;) one of 40 men, one Capt., two Lieuts., for the middle Frontier, including Bedford ; one of 30 Men, one Capt. & one Lieut., for Frankstown ; one such Company for Hart's Log and Shaver's Creek ; and one such for Sinking Valley *might* do. They apprehend that that Number of Men may be raised

in the County for the Defense of the Frontier, if their monthly wages were advanced to five Pounds, they receiving five Pounds advance, and also finding their own apparel, which, perhaps, may be thought to be equal to the fifty shillings per month above the monthly pay allowed to soldiers by authority.

They expect an assault when the winter opens, and can't depend upon the militia called out regularly in Classes, the most of them being poor, and the Condition of the County such that when one Part of it is attacked the Danger may be apprehended thro' the whole. Every one is concerned to consult for the immediate Protection of his Family & Connexions, and will not turn out, so that unless there be some such method as the above fallen upon to guard the Frontiers, and encourage the Inhabitants to stand, they expect nothing else than that the County will suffer most severely. The Lieuts. & Sub-Lieuts. having some encouragement that a Number of Men would be allowed for the above Purpose, and also some encouragement from many in the County that the overplus, 50 shillings per month, would be paid by voluntary subscription of the Inhabitants, tried to raise some men, and several are engaged on that Footing, but scrupling that security they dare not go on, but humbly desire you to consider the matter, and if consistent with your Wisdom & Powers, grant them orders to proceed, or if such matter should not immediately lie before you, to use your Influence with the Assembly when sitting to give us help in our threatening circumstances.

HUGH DAVISON, S. Lt.

MEMORIAL OF OFFICERS OF THE THIRD AND NINTH
PENN'A REGIMENTS.

LANCASTER, 3d Febr'y, 1778.

*To his Excellency the President and the Hon'ble Members of the
Supreme Executive Council of this State:*

A MEMORIAL.

Captain Thomas Bartholomew Bowen of the Ninth, and
Captain James Chrystie of the Third Pennsylvania Regiments,

beg leave, agreeable to their Instructions, to lay before your Excellency and the Hon'ble Council, the extremely distress'd situation of these Corps, for want of every article of Clothing—Barefooted, naked and miserable beyond expression—Several brave soldiers having nothing more than a piece of old Tent to shield them from the inclemency of the season, and not more than one Blanket to six or perhaps eight men. Very few, indeed, are in any wise fit for Duty, the Clothing of both officers and soldiers having been lost in the course of the Campaign, particularly twice, in consequence of General Orders for Storing them at Concord and at Wilmington; and their Blankets lost in the several actions we have had with the Enemy.

That these Corps, with the Sixth & Twelfth Penns'a Regiments, are attach'd to a Division composed chiefly of Jersey Troops, under the command of General Officers not belonging to this State; who, it may naturally be supposed, will be careful to have the Troops of their own State clothed, preferably to those of another, agreeable to the late regulations.

That ever since General Conway left us, we have had no General Officer to make application for us, or to see that Justice should be done us in the distribution of the Clothing remitted to the Army, the Brigade to which we are attached having been successively under the temporary command of Colonels belonging to other States.

That General Wayne having procured a Quantity of Clothing and three hundred pair of shoes, it is more than probable he will supply the two Brigades under his immediate Command, in preference to the regiments of this State, annexed to other Divisions, and if their wants are equal to ours, the surplus, if any, will afford us but a very inconsiderable proportion.

Your Memorialists, therefore, in behalf of the before mention'd regiments, pray your Excellency and the Hon'ble Council to grant them speedy relief, by ordering the receiver General of Clothing for this State, to supply them with a proportion of the necessary Articles now on hand.

Your Memorialists are sensible that Congress, in their late resolution, have directed the Clothing to be issued thro' the hands of the Clothier General; but as General Wayne has found means to supply his Troops without the formalities which, in our present miserable situation, must greatly retard the re-

lieving our distresses, perhaps that resolution may not be positively determinable. If so, your Humanity and Justice will induce your Hon'ble Board to immediately supply the other Troops of this State with a Quota of what is now in Possession.

And your Memorialsts, &c.,

JA. CHRYSTIE, Cap't 3 P. R.

THO'S B. BOWEN, Capt'n 9th P. R.

Captain Bowen, for himself, would now beg leave to inform your Excellency and Council that he has lost all his Clothing to a very considerable value, in two successive Campaigns, and prays he may be indulged with an order for some Linen & other necessaries, to supply his immediate wants, subject to such prices as are or may be charged, agreeable to the late Resolve of Congress.

“DEPOSITION OF JOHN MILLER, RESPECTING THE
FLAG.”

February 8th, 1778.

LANCASTER, SS :

John Miller, now of Lancaster Burough, late of Philadelphia, an assistant to the Clothier General, on his solemn Oath according to law, deposeth & saith that on Sunday, the 25th day of January last past, a Bale said to Contain Clothing for prisoners to the American States, of the dimentions of two feet square or thereabouts, directed to more than one person, was delivered to Charles Young of said Burough, another of the said Assistants at the Clothier General's Magazine in said Burough, in presence of this deponent, & that the said persons to whom said Bale was directed, were set forth plainly and legibly in such direction, to be “*prisoners among the Rebels & at Easton,*” & thatsaid Bale was received as aforesaid, with one hundred and eight other packages, said to be clothing for the British prisoners, & in 3 or 4 days after with the same delivered back to Capt. Stanford, said to be bearer of a flag of Truce from Gen'l Howe.

Before me :

TIMOTHY MATLACK.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

CAMP NEAR VALLEY FORGE, *Feb'y 10th, 1778.*

A List of Officers names who are ordered on the Recruiting service.

Capt. Wm. Willson, 1 Penn. Reg't; 1st Lief't, Mr. Dav'd Higland, ditto, of Colo. Chamber's Brigade.

Capt. Sam'l Talbort, 2d ditto; 1st Lief't John Stoy, ditto, of ditto.

Capt. Edward Sterett, 4th ditto; 1st Lief't Wm. Henderson, ditto, of Colo. Broadhead's do.

Capt. Wm. Oldham, 5th ditto; 1st Lief't Charles McHenry, ditto, of ditto.

Capt. Wm. Alexander, rec'd recruiting orders 23d April, 1778, for C'd County, 7th ditto; 2d Lief't Jam's Williamson, 7th ditto, of Colo. Chamber's do.

Capt. Samuel Miller, 8th ditto; Adjutant Crawford, ditto, of Colo. Broadhead's.

1st Lief't Ben. Carpenter, 10th ditto; 2d do. Robert Hooper, ditto, of Colo. Chamber's do.

1st do. John Pearson, 11th ditto; 1st do. Ben. Hammond, ditto, of Colo. Broadhead's do.

STATION OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.

150 { *Berks.*
Cap. Ed. Scull, 4th.

150 { *Bucks.*
Capt'n Samuel Tolbert.
Lt. John Stoy.
Lt. McHenry (Charles.)

150 { *Chester.*
Lt. Jas. Armstrong.
Lt. Jno. Marshall.
Lt. Wm. Henderson.
Lt. Pearson.

- Cumberland.*
 150 { Capt'n Matthew Scott.
 Lt. Wm. Brown.
 Lt. Gab. Peterson.
 Adj't Crawford.
 Lt. James Williamson.
 One of them to go to Bedford.
- York.*
 150 { Lt. Campble.
- Northampton.*
 150 { Lt. Hooper.
 Cap. Alex. Patterson.
 Cap. Oldham.
- Northumberland.*
 600 { Lt. Jn. Boyd.
 Cap. Jno. Grant. } must continue till they get money.
 Cap. Wm. Wilson. }
- Lancaster.*
 150 { Lt. Benj. Carpenter.
 Lt. David Zeigler.
 Capt. Bull.
- Westmoreland.*
 { Fran. Moore, Capt.
 Jas. Carnichan, Capt
 Jos. Brownly, Lt.

Col. Stewart's Officers out.

NOTE.—Lieut. Beckham to forward to Cap. Jno. Marshall.

ORDERS TO RECRUITING OFFICERS, 1778.

IN COUNCIL,

LANCASTER, *Feb'y 14th*, 1778.

SIR:— of the Pennsylvania regiment is appointed to recruit in your county for the Continental army.

He is ordered to call on you for money; you will please to pay him the sum of six hundred dollars with which he is to enter upon this duty. Council have directed him to apply to

you from time to time for such further sums as the service shall require, and at the same time he is to lay before you a certificate of the time of enlistment and qualification, and a description of the person of each recruit which he shall enlist, signed by the Justice before whom he shall have been attested. He is to pay to each recruit on his being attested, the 20 dol's bounty ordered by Congress, and 60 d'rs, part of the 100 dollars ordered by this State, the remainder is to be paid on their passing muster at such place as shall be appointed by Gen'l Washington or this Council. From this you will be enabled to judge of the necessity of further supplies of money from time to time, which must be in some degree left to your judgment and prudence, not exceeding the sum above mentioned at any one time.

If any assistance from the militia shall be wanted to prevent the ill consequence of any disturbance which may happen in the prosecution of this business, you are to give him every countenance which is consistent with the rights and liberties of the people, taking care at the same time that no insult or injury is offered to any person.

The great importance of filling up the Continental army with all possible expedition, we hope will induce you to exert yourself so as that the recruiting service may not be at a stand for want of money. The General Assembly have depended upon collecting of the substitution money for this purpose. This you know must rest on your diligence and attention, and you will be accountable for the consequences of a deficiency or delay.

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

IN COUNCIL,
LANCASTER, *Feb'y* 14, 1778.

SIR:—You being appointed to recruit in the county of in order to fill up the quota of this State in the continental army, You will proceed immediately to that place and use the utmost diligence in and attention to this great and important duty; in the discharge of which you are to attend to the regulations established by Congress; among w^{ch} it is ordered

that every recruit shall have the liberty of chusing in what Battalion, troop or company he will serve ; and if the company he shall chuse to serve in be full, he shall serve in such other company as he shall then chuse.

Each recruit on his taking the oath or affirmation directed to be taken by Congress, that he will serve for three years or during the war, You are to pay down sixty dollars, taking a receipt for the same, expressing the payment of the twenty dollars ordered by Congress and forty dollars, part of the bounty of one hundred dollars ordered by the General Assembly of this State. The remaining sixty dollars is to be paid on the recruit passing muster at such place as shall be appointed by His Excellency General Washington, or by this Council.

You are to apply to Lieutenant of the said County, who will advance to you hundred dollars; and on the expenditure of this sum you are to apply to him again for such further sums as may from time to time be necessary, and deliver to him certificates signed by the Justice before whom the recruits which you shall have enlisted shall have been qualified, containing a description of each such recruit, and the time of his enlistment, and retaining a duplicate of such certificates in your own hands. Instructions will be given to the Lieutenant of the County on this subject, as well as orders to him to give you such assistance from the militia on any occasion as may be necessary.

It will probably be in your power to secure a number of deserters, and you will be allowed five dollars for each deserter which you shall apprehend and deliver to the persons appointed to receive the recruits. For this end, you are to make diligent enquiry after them. You must be particularly careful not to advance any bounty money to deserters, if they should offer to enlist again. You are also to be careful not to enlist any person who is by any means rendered incapable of doing military duty. Eight dollars is to be paid you for every recruit you shall enlist.

You will see the propriety and necessity of transmitting to this Council a monthly return of your proceedings, or oftener, if necessary; and also to transmit to his Excellency General Washington, an account of your proceedings from time to time,

as often as may be necessary, in order that the recruits may be sent for by proper officers.

It would be unnecessary to remind you that the people of the State have a right to be treated with decency and respect; but that it cannot be doubted that more success in a free country is to be expected in the business you are engaged in, from a strict propriety of behaviour than from any unfair or indirect practices.

TY. MATLACK, *Sec.*

COL. HENRY HALLER TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

READING, *Febr'y 16th, 1778.*

SIR:—I beg leave to Trouble the Honorable, the Council, with the following Questions, which appear to me highly necessary:

1st. As John Biddle & Reynold Keen have Gone over to the Enemy, whose families still remain here, would it not be proper for your Honorable body to order them to be sent to Philad'a shortly?

2dly. Mrs. Barry, Sister to Mr. Keen, desires to know whether she could not be permitted to keep for Mr. Keen some of the Kitchen furniture & Bedding for the Children, and in Case she should buy any of the Goods at the Vendue on Saturday next, at which time I did propose to sell, unless orders Come from you to the Contrary, will she be allowed to sent them to Philad'a to Mr. Keen?

3ly. Are the Goods Claimed by Mr. Keen's Children Confiscated in Case they should prove they had been Left to them by one of their relations? One Peggy Stout, a young Girl, a relation to Mr. Keen, Claims a Negro Girl; shall she have Leave to take her to the City of Philad'a? Mr. Keen's family are in rented house and there time is Expiret by the first of March; there are 2 women & 8 Children.

4ly. There are many Demands against John Biddle, and same against Keen. Some of those Creditors have not taken the

Oath of Alegeance ; shall I pay any of these or noone ? Daniel MeserSmith, who has not taken the oath, shall he have the rent for the house in which John Lived ? John Biddle propably is in Arrear to the State a sum of Money, as he has ben Excise officer for this County, and I believe has not Lately accounted.

5ly. The Guards of Militia required in this County is not Less than 50 men, Lay aside the dificultys arising from Collecting of the subtidute money, which I venture to say will Make much trouble. At the Gaol I have occation for Two Sentries Constantly to Guard the prisoners of war ; three releves will make Twenty-four officers & men ; besides this there moving of prisoners, Hunding deserters, and sending Expresses to the Contry, by these means I have often been with out a Guard at the Gaol. For the Guard stationed here Consists of about 24 Men at men at most. I Indent selling John Biddle's Goods, on Wenesday next.

Sir, these Querreys to me seam necessary in order to avoid Difficulties that apparently will accure. I therefore pray your answer here.

I am Your Excellency's
Obe't Hum'l Serv't,
HENRY HALLER.

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO COL. MARSTELLER.

IN COUNCIL,
LANCASTER, *February 16th*, 1778.

SIR:—I rec'd your letter of yesterday, which I laid before Council. They agree with you in opinion, that the first class of Colonel Greenwalt's battalion should be ordered to duty at Lebanon, and will therefore write to Colo. Galbreath, Lieutenant of the County, to that effect.

I am sorry to hear that Colo. Grubb is so indisposed as to be confined to his bed. I much wish his speedy recovery ; he is an active, good officer, and a very useful member of society. Your interference in this business under that Gentleman's pre-

sent unhappy situation, has the full approbation of Council, with their hearty thanks.

I am, sir, with respect,

Your very humble servant,

THOMAS WHARTON, JUN'R., *President*.

To PHILIP MARSTELLER, Esq'r, Reading.

PRESIDENT WHARTON TO COL. HENRY HALLER.

IN COUNCIL,

LANCASTER, *Feb'y 19th, 1778.*

SIR:—Your letter of the 16th inst. has been read in Council.

It is Mr. Keen's business to take care of his family—humanity requires that the children should not be permitted to want for necessaries of life—And perhaps it may be proper for one of the women to go into the city and inform Mr. Keen of the situation to which his conduct has reduced his helpless children, and if, after such notice, he shall neglect to send for them, they may be sent down to the city if it is necessary to do so.

If Mrs. Barry chuses to take care of them, the council can have no objection to it or to her purchasing anything she may chuse to pay for, but as to their taking furniture or any other thing, except decent cloathing into Philadelphia, it would be highly improper, as Gen'l Howe refuses such liberty to our People who are in the city. Goods which can be proved to be the property of the Children may be retained for their use, but not sent into the city. The Negro girl cannot be permitted to be sent into the city, even if she should be the property of the young woman whom you mention. As to the payment of Mr. Keen's debt, it does not appear that you are authorized to do so. It remains to be directed by the General Assembly, or to be determined by law And the same is to be done in J. Biddle's case, after his debts to the State and the United States are first satisfied.

As to the Guards, the Lieutenant will furnish you with what you shall judge to be necessary. But if any persons should make resistance against legal authority in the recovery of the fines, they will be made examples of, as it is probable some others who have lately behaved very insolently in your town will be, notwithstanding the high opinion of their own importance.

I am, your ob't serv't,

THOMAS WHARTON, JUN.

To Col. HENRY HALLER.

CIRCULAR TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR PURCHASING HORSES.

IN COUNCIL,

LANCASTER, *March 10th*, 1778.

SIR:—It is determined by the Hon. the Committee from Congress, now at Head Quarters, that a number of Horses shall be procured *immediately* in several States to mount the Cavalry, so that we may be upon a footing with the Enemy, as well Horse as foot. They have fixed upon the number of 250 as a proportion for this State, and have requested Council to undertake to raise them. It appears so important a piece of business that notwithstanding Council have their hands full, yet they could not withhold their services. They have, with the concurrence of the House of Assembly, nominated you to purchase Horses in the County of..... where they hope you can readily, with using proper industry, procure..... which number they have allotted for your County. You will please to attend to the description at bottom hereof of ye Horses proper for this service, and get them as near to that as in your power. Inform me from time to time of your proceedings, that I may communicate the same to the board of war. When purchased put them to some convenient place where they will be taken good care of until they are order'd to Head quarters. If you can meet with good strong saddles at a

reasonable price I request you to provide some. With respect to pay, I am to inform you that the Committee will order into the hands of Council a number of Loan Office Certificates to be paid on the first day of May next, as soon as Council are possessed of them, which, I hope, will be in a few Days. I will either forward them, or some Cash to you, or perhaps both, as I may find myself possessed of either. I flatter myself that you can upon your own Credit make a beginning in this so necessary business, and depend that Council will very soon afford you every assistance in their power. There are many well wishers to our righteous cause in your County who have Horses that may answer the purpose, & will cheerfully wait a few weeks for payment. I have no doubt of your alacrity and Judgment in this business, and as no price is limited, but relying on your prudence, discretion & Honor in the management of it, I make no doubt of its success, and that you will, as I requested before, give me the most early and frequent intelligence of your proceedings. If you have occasion for assistants you are hereby empowered to appoint one or more.

I am, Sir, your Hum. Serv.,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

a description of the Horses to be attend to as near as possible :

That the Horses be sound and clean Limed, not less than five years old this spring nor exceeding Twelve years, Geldings, at least Fourteen & Half hands high, and not less than one-quarter blooded.

HORSES	COUNTIES.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
15.....	Philad'a.....	Colo. Fred'k Weiss.....	Douglass Township.
15.....	Bucks.....	Major Wm. Hart.....	Plumstead.
20.....	Chester.....	Mr. Samuel Futhey.....	West Fallowfield.
40.....	Lancaster.....	Adam Reichart.....	Borough of Lancaster.
30.....	York.....	David Watson, Esq.....	Straban.
30.....	Cumberland.....	Colonel Robert Culbertson....	Hopewell.
25.....	Berks.....	Christian Lauer, Jun'r.....	Tulpehocken.
25.....	Northampton.....	Mr. Abraham Levau.....	Allen.
12.....	Bedford.....	Mr. John Ramsey.....	Dublin.
25.....	Northumberland.....	John Hambright.....	Turbett.
20.....	Westmoreland.....	Lieut. John Gourley.....	Hempfield.

RETURN OF STORES AT LANCASTER, MARCH 11th, 1778.

A Return of Ordinances, Stores & Waggon's belonging to the Pennsylvania Militia Artillery, commanded by Col'l John Eyre, under General Armstrong.

Guns.	Boxes Round Shot.	Boxes Grape Shot.	Boxes Canister Shot.
2 six pounders, Brass.	No.	No.	No.
	3.....20	16.... 8	68.... 12
	68.....18	98.... 12	31.... 12
	82.....12	114.... 12	29.... 12
	69.....18	31.... 7	47.... 12
	22..... 8	115.... 12	66.... 12
	15..... 8	28.... 12	46.... 12
	16..... 7	37.... 12	19.... 12
		51.... 12	42.... 12
		91.... 12	53.... 12
		88.... 6	49.... 12
		24.... 12	32.... 12
		99.... 12	1.... 12
		92.... 12	
		60.... 12	
		89.... 12	
		15.... 8	
	7..... 91	16.... 173	12.... 144

STORES.

3 Waggon's ; 4 Burge Barrels ; 4½ doz. Port Fires ; 11 Port Fire Stocks ; 1 Keg Slow Match ; 6 slow Match Stocks ; 125 Tubes ; 4 sett of Gunner's Accutremments, complete ; 2 Hand-spikes ; 2 Worms ; 4 Sponges ; 2 Oil Cloths for Guns ; 2 Aprons for ditto ; 4 Tube Boxes ; 1 sett Men's Harness ; 1 sett trial Ropes ; 1. Lanthorn.

Some small Quantity of Powder & Ball.

JOHN HUBLEY.

COL. MATLACK TO JOSEPH JEFFRIES OF YORK.

IN COUNCIL,

LANCASTER, *March 13th*, 1778.

SIR :—A very considerable number of reputable freeholders of the County of York have petitioned Council requesting that a

certain John M'Kinley, who you have appointed a deputy wagon master for the lower district in said County, may be displaced & another put in his room, because they say he has, almost from the begin'g of our dispute, been unfriendly to our cause, for which reason very few will be induced to render that service to their Country which they would cheerfully do if some person, in whose principles they could confide, was employed in that Line. Council being perswaded that you were not acquainted with the true character of s'd John McKinley at the time you appointed him, otherwise they are perswaded you would not have employed a Man so obnoxious to whole neighborhood. They do, therefore, request that he may be instantly dismissed and another appointed in his room, that the business at this time, so necessary, may meet with no obstruction. Council is informed that either of the following Gentlemen would serve and do Honor to the appointment, viz: Jos. Reed, Rob. Smith, Sam'l Croz & John Lush.

I am, Sir,

Your very Hum. Serv't,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

To Mr. JOSEPH JEFFRIES. •

COL. MATLACK TO MR. McCLEAN, OF YORK.

LANCASTER, *March 21st, 1778.*

SIR:—By M. Hahn, Esq'r, I send you one hundred tavern licenses. The petition for Justices has been read in council, but the law will not warrant the commissioning of Mr. Hahn, as you are not within any construction of the supplement to the law for electing Justices, &c. I send you now a commission for Mr. Eichelberger, and am your humble servant,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Sec'ry.*

To ARCHIBALD McCLEAN, Esq., York Town.

EBENEZER COWELL TO COL. MATLACK.

ALLEN TOWN, *March 24th*, 1778.

SIR :—The matter in Dispute Between me and Col'l Dishler is this: When I arrived at this place in the Beginning of Oct'r Last, being order'd to provide a shop as soon as possible for Armorers to work in, Col'l David Dishler, Sub-Left of ye County, offered me the Timber of an old Saw mill for a Frame of a shop, which I got fram'd, Rais'd and finish'd Compleat for sixteen Armorers to work in; and also, he allow'd me to fitt up and use a whele to Turn a grind Stone to Bore Bayonets by water, and Gave me Room in his house for my Family; But being Crowded he offered me a house he had in Town to Rent. It being Large, Doctor William Smith & my self Rented it for six months, and Leases Dated ye 5th Jan'y last were passed between us. The house was then used for a Labatory, but Expected soon to be Clear; But before it was Cleared, Col'l Dishler was appointed one of the Commissioners of this County to Purchase Provisions for the army, upon which s'd house being Cleared of the Labatory Stores, he imediately moved his family into it without our Consent, under a pretense he had a Right to seize for a store house, and sent another family into the house where I was and Insisted on my moving out. I Try'd all I could to procure another house but han't yet been able. The Col'l has threatened me with the militia to Turn me out Doors and take away the shop to Store Flower in, and has already forbid me to grind anymore Bayonets, altho' I have a Stone of my own Ready, fitted & hung, and a Large Number of good musketts with New Bayonets fitted to them, and every way fitt for service, except Grinding the Bayonets He never Complain'd, nor Don't now, as I know of, of any Injury the Grinding Does him. I have ground a great many, wore out several stones of my own already & I have had no Disagreement with him on any other acc't but the above, and Beg you will represent the Case to a proper place for a Remedy.

I am, Sir, Your most Hum'le Ser't,

EBENEZER COWELL.

CAPT. CHAPMAN TO PRESIDENT WHARTON.

EPHRATA, April 1st, 1778.

May it please your Excellency :

I Beg leave to inform you that a Certain Derrick Fannistock has never taken, nay, has absolutely refused to take, the oath of Allegiance, and by Common report is Deemed unfriendly to the present Measures adopt'd by America. His Influence amongst the Ignorant people in these parts, especially the Dutch, is very Considerable, which renders him a more worthy object of publick notice. Moreover, I understand he has been frequently persued by Guards sent from Lancaster at Different times to apprehend him, but he always found means to make his escape. Upon finding how he was situated and fearing to be put under Guard, sent to me, requesting I would take security for his appearance when call'd upon to answer to the accusations alledged against him, I thoug' proper to take security, which I have sent inclosed.

D'r Sir,

I am your Excellencies'

Most obed't Humb'l Ser't,

ALBERT CHAPMAN,

Com'nd at Ephrata.

MEMORIAL OF ASSOCIATORS OF CUMBERLAND
COUNTY.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PETERS TOWNSHIP, }
April the 2nd, 1778. }

*To his Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, Esq'r., Commander of the
State of pennsylvania & president in the Executive Council of
the same.*

The petition of a number of the Associators of Antrim & Peters Townships, Humbly sheweth :—

That in the month of November last, your Excellency & Maj'r Gen'l Armstrong sent to the Lieut. of this County, Letters in

the most pressing terms, for all * * able bodied men either in Classes or as Volunteers, immediately to repair to his Excellency Gen'l George Washington's Camp, where they would be kindly receiv'd; and all Volenteers that would yield their service at this important Crisses to their Country should have Equal pay and rations, as others of the Militia, and receive credit in their respective Classes for such their service.

Wee, your Supplicants expecting a general action would ensue, from the pressing invitations given, & zealous to have a hand in rescuing our distressed Country from their invitered Enemy, Confiding at the same time in the clemency of your letter, generously stept forth well equipt with Arms for the field; and in our way to the army, as already mentioned, waited upon your Excellency and the Honourable Council, who approving of our zeal, ordered us to Gen'l Potter, with whome wee continued the full time allowed the Militia, undergoing much fatigue by day & Night & exposed to great danger, well (as wee understood) to the approbation of the General, but notwithstanding this our approven service, a Number of us hath been fined forty pounds, and the remainder threatened with a like fate, when several of equal Circumstances who remained at home hath escaped with a fine of five or six pounds—and that assistance in a future day (if demanded) may meet with the desired success, and wee your petitioners, generously rewarded for our past service, do humbly pray a redress of these our grievances; and wee as in duty bound shall ever pray.

T. MAXWELL,
JNO. SCOTT,
WM. FORSYTH,
JAMES McCULLOCH,
JOR. DICKEY,
JOHN McMILLIAN,
WM. McNUTT,
JOHN KERR,
ROBERT KERR,
JAMES IRWIN,

MATTHEW VANLEAR,
NATHAN McDOWELL,
J OHN McDOWELL,
ANDREW MILLIN,
ROB'T CRUNKELTON
LENORD STALL,
DAVID LONG,
JAMES HOLLIDAY,
JOSEPH REDSHAW.

COL. MATLACK TO COL. WM. HART.

IN COUNCIL,
LANCASTER, *April 27, 1778.*

SIR:—I received your Letter of the 21 Inst., and observe with pleasure the progress you have made in the purchase of Horses, agreeable to the request of Council; it is, nevertheless, a considerable pain to me not to have it in my power to furnish you with Money by Mr. Greer, as well to pay for those already purchased as to enable you to procure more.

By an unforeseen accident our Treasury is exhausted, but I hope in a few Days it will be replenished; when that is the case you may depend on a supply either by safe private hand or by express.

I am, Sir,

Your very Hum. Ser't,
TY. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

To Mr. WM. HART,
Bucks County.

P. S.—Since writing the above, Council have concluded to draw an order on Col. George Wale, Ju'r, Sub-Lieut. of your county, for £1,000, in hopes he has that sum by him. The order is here inclosed.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE COMMISSIONERS
FOR PURCHASES.

IN COUNCIL,
LANCASTER, *April 30, 1778.*

SIR:—The Board of War have ordered that the horses purchased for the use of the army should be delivered to Major General Green, Quarter Master General. You are, therefore, to comply with the orders which Major General Green may think proper to issue to you, respecting the horses purchased

by you. And if you should have occasion for a further supply of money, you are to apply to him for it.

I am,

Your very humble serv't,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y*

To Commissioners for purchasing of
horses in the county of

REV. ALEX. MURRAY TO THE COUNCIL.

To the Honourable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

The Memorial & Petition of the Rev'd Alexander Murray, Missionary of the Society for propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, Respectfully Sheweth :

That King William, the Memorable Restorer of British Liberty in Church & State was graciously pleased, by his Charter of 16th June, 1701, to erect a corporation with perpetual succession, by the name of " the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," in order to receive & manage the Charity of such as would be disposed to extend the same towards the maintenance of a Learned & orthodox Clergy, who might administer God's holy Word & sacraments to his Majesty's Poorer subjects in the *English Colonies and Factories* beyond the seas. The said Society have since then, at no expence to the Crown of England, Received & most faithfully managed some hundred thousand pounds for that purpose in North America, till, by an Act of Congress, thirteen of the American Colonies were declared Independent of Great Britain, & all Connexions twixt them, Civil & Ecclesiastical, for ever dissolved By this Act it becomes necessary for the Venerable Society, in terms of its Charter, to discontinue their Missionaries in these parts, that it may employ them in others, where they may be useful & acceptable. It is so far from compelling any to come into the Church, that it is one of its standing Orders, that " Missionaries shall be sent to such places

only where they are most needed & most desired, & continued there no longer than they are so."

Wherefore the Memorialist is Constrained to Crave of this Honourable Council that they would be pleased to Grant him Permission to Sell his Real Estate in this State, & that they wou'd do what farther in their Wisdom shall seem meet that he may be enabled to return To ye Venerable Society with some public testimony of Respect, in like manner as it sent him forth.

And the Memorialist, as in duty bound, doth most fervently pray that Almighty God of his Great Mercy wou'd be pleased speedily to restore Peace & Safety to this once happiest of happy Countries, which he is now with Reluctance disposed to leave.

ALEX'R MURRAY.

MAY, 1778.

Endorsed—"Ordered, That it be granted."

T. M., *Sec'y.*

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE COMMISSIONERS ON FORFEITED ESTATES.

LANCASTER, *May 6th*, 1778.

SIR:—The Supreme Executive Council having appointed you one of the Agents in the County of..... pursuant to an Act of Assembly of this State, passed on the sixth Day of March last, entitled, "An Act for the Attainder of divers "Traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain Day, and "for vesting their Estates in this Common-Wealth; and for more "effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and "satisfying the lawful Debts and Claims thereupon," direct me to apply to you for Lists of all Persons, now, or late Inhabitants of your County, who have taken open Part against the State, and actively joined in the Service of the King of Great-Britain. It will be necessary to add to their Names, severally, the Occupation, last Residence, and public Office (if such has been) of each. As this will be made Use of in calling on such Persons

to come in and stand Tryal for their treasonable Deeds, the Lists should be very exact, and none but manifest Offenders returned. It will be proper to send to Council the Names of such Persons, above described, as you can venture to set down, without Delay, and defer the completing of the List, till you have taken farther Time.

Schedules of the personal Property heretofore secured, in Execution of Powers given to the Commissioners, acting under an Ordinance of the late Council of Safety, "for seizing the Effects of those Persons who have gone to the Enemy," and Accounts of the Disposal, or present Circumstances of the same, distinguishing the Property of each Delinquent, should be returned into my office. I beg that you will take Care to have this done, in a distinct and ample Manner.

You may expect shortly to receive your Appointment, together with Instructions concerning the Estates of the Traitors who have already forfeited, or shall hereafter forfeit their Estates.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

GEN. HAND TO COL. WM. CRAWFORD.

FORT PITT, 12th May, 1778.

SIR:—I am Sorry to be under the Necessity of Disapproving the proceedings of the Gen'l Court Martial whereof you are President, particularly in the case of Alex'r Balandine. The Court have found the Evidence Against him Sufficient for his Conviction, and Are Satisfied that he is a Principal Agent in the ruinous Plot he had been concern'd in, yet, in my Opinion, have not Sentenced him to receive a punishm't in anywise Adequate to his Offences; for this reason I desire the Court may Revise their Proceedings respecting him. I think I may, without being Thought to aim at prejudicing the Court, recommend it to them, to Consider well the fluctuating State of the Minds of many people in this part of the Country, and the fatal Effects of too lenient measures at This very Critical juncture. I am

ever happy when I reflect on the great degree of Charity & Humanity which distinguish every American proceeding from that of our Enemies, yet trust that we will always act becoming our own Dignity when Examples are necessary.

I am, Sir,

with much respect,

your Obed't H'ble Servant,

EDW'D HAND.

Col. WM CRAWFORD.

FROM DR. W. BROWN, PHYSICIAN GENERAL OF THE
HOSPITAL AT EPHRATA.

May 12th, 1778.

The following Memorandum was given to me by Dr. Moses Scott, Senior Surgeon of the Hospital at Ephrata, who desired me to make report thereof to a proper person at Lancaster, viz :

That lately the estate of Michael Whitman (a traitor fled to Philad'a) had been seized & an inventory thereof taken by Capt. Albert Chapman, at that time inspector of the Hospital at Ephrata, who placed a guard on the effects; That afterwards, Adam Whitman becoming security for the effects, the guard was removed by orders from Lancaster; That a Commissioner arrived with orders to make sale of said effects, (his name said to be Col. Stewart;) that with the knowledge of the said Commissioner, Part of the effects were taken away previous to the vendue & not exposed to sale; that at the vendue there evidently was a Collusion between the Commissioner, the Cryer, Clerk, &c., whereby many of the most valuable & saleable articles were hastily struck off at very low rates, without giving an opportunity to any but certain persons to bid for them, while the Wife of the offender & many others present were willing & desirous to give much higher prices for such articles. The Commissioner, moreover, has refused to give receipts for the money to those who paid him for what they purchased.

Witnesses—Dr Eben'r Smith, 2d Surg'n of Hosp'l at Ephrata.
 Mr. John Scott, Commissary of Do.
 Mrs. Whitman, Wife of the offender,
 other officers of the Hospital at Ephrata, and
 several of the neighbors who were present at the sale, & all
 of them (both Whiggs & Tories) complain loudly of such un-
 just & self interested Practices, done under cover of public au-
 thority.

The above submitted to the Consideration of those at the
 head of the Police in this county, by

W. BROWN, *Phy's Gen'l Hosp'l.*

THE OFFICERS OF THE FLEET TO THE NAVY BOARD.

May 14th, 1778.

To The Honourable the Pennsylvania State Navy Board :

The Petition of the Officers belonging to the Pennsylvania
 State Navy, Humbly Sheweth :

That your petitioners having understood that your honour-
 able Board have received orders from the Executive Council
 of the State of Pennsylvania to dismiss a Number of the Officers
 belonging to said fleet, which we think at this time a great
Grievance; therefore pray your honourable board will suspend
 the discharging of the Officers untill they have an answer from
 the Executive Council of their *Grievances*, that they have now
 prepared to lay before them, which we shall lay before you for
 perusal. The answer we hope soon to return. Your compli-
 ance will be thankfully acknowledged by

Your Very Humble Serv'ts,

THOS. MOORE,

by request & in behalf of the Officers of the Fleet.

MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF PATH
VALLEY.

PATH VALLEY, in Cumberland County, May 18th, 1778.
To the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

The Humble Petition of the subscribers, the Inhabitants of
the above mentioned Valley, Humbly Sheweth :

That we, your Petitioners, Labour under the Greatest anxiety
posseble at this present time, for our Malitia has received
orders for four Classes to be in readiness to march Immediately
to Camp. The Indians (or rather the Tories) is Murdering our
Neighbours close by us, no further off than Bedford, and
what active men is of us here is Entirely Defenceless, for want
of arms and amunition. We earnestly request and beg, that
the Worthy Council may take our Distressed Circumstances
under their wise Consideration, and Contribute to our assis-
tance by sending us some quantity of Rifled guns and amuni-
tion. Likewise to order our Malitia back against the Indians,
for nothing appears to us more probable than if our men is
marched to Camp our Women and Children will fall a sacrifice
to Savage Cruel Barbarity. As there was of Late a Number
of wicked Tories Joined in a Combination, and went to Con-
duct the Indians Down to Murder the Whigs (as they call us)
here, but was Disappointed by a Supernatural Cause. Some
of said party is taken, the rest is sculking in the mountains,
and thought to be the Murderers of these people Near Bedford,
and their Leaders is not taken as yet. They will bring the
Indians on us if in their power. What moves us to supplicate
for rifles is, because m'skets is of very little use in the woods
against Indians. We hope a sensible feeling of our gloomy
aspect, and the safety and security of our distressed Country
and Interests, will move you to grant, with all possible speed,
our Humble requests ; and your petitioners shall, as in Duty
bound, Ever pray, &c.

This, our petition, we Commit to our very Trusty friends
Capt. Noah Abraham and James Elder, in whome we very
much Confide.

NOAH ABRAHAM, Capt., JAMES HALL,
ARCHIBALDELLIOT, 1 Leut., NEAL JUDGE,

SAMUEL WALKER, 2 Leut.,	WILLIAM McCIBBINS,
THOMAS MORTON, Ensine,	CHARL. GIBSON,
REV. SAMUEL DOUGAL,	JAMES MOUNTGOMORY,
JOHN NOBLE,	SAMUEL MEARS, SEN'R,
JOSEPH NOBLE,	SAMUEL MEARS, JUN'R,
FRANCIS ELIOT,	JOHN NOBLE, JUN'R,
PATRICK DAVIS,	WILLIAM McCLELLAN,
HENDERSON HERVY,	JAMES McCLELLAN,
WILLIAM McCLELAN,	W'M ELDER, Ens'n,
ROBERT McCONNELL,	JOHN WALLACE,
WILLIAM ELLIOT,	DAVID ELDER, JUNIOR.
JOHN CAMPBELL,	JOHN ELDER,
JOHN MONOW,	JAS. WALLACE,
HENRY HOGHANBRY,	ROBERT FUTHEY,
WM. CLARK,	SAMUEL FUTHEY,
PATRICK MURPHY,	CHARLES GIBSON,
JAMES FEGAN,	ELIJAH SACKETT,
DANIEL McMULLAN,	AZARIAH SACKETT,
ENEAS McMULLAN,	EDWARD KELLEY,
THOM'S ACKERS, Capt.,	WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
DAVID ANDERSON, Lt.,	AND'W MILLER,
RICHARD COULTER, Lt.,	JAMES FEGAN,
BENJAMIN WALKER,	DAVID ELDER,
ALEXANDER WALKER,	PHILIP HUTCHINSON,
HUGH McCURDY,	WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
WILLIAM FEAR,	

Timothy Conner, In Elizabeth Town, has Ten Rifles taken from None Sociators.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

May 19, 1778.

The Inhabitants of Dublin Township, To the honourable Assembly, the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania :

We, your humble Petitioners, deeply impressed with a sense of the danger to which we are exposed by the Indians, beg leave in a suppliant manner to lay our case before you, pray-

ing that in your deliberations, you may endeavour to adopt proper measures for our safety and protection. You are no doubt informed that the Savages have already begun to murder and destroy the property of the inhabitants upon the frontiers of this State; that those who have escaped their barbarities, fearing least they may also fall a prey into their hands, are flying to the more secure parts of the Country. As this is the case, what are we to expect but in a short time to lie open to all cruelties they are now obliged to suffer; our lives to be taken away in the most inhuman manner, our property to be wantonly destroyed, and ourselves and our families reduced to the greatest distress. These are the dangers to which we look forward with fear and anxiety, and these are the dangers against which we pray, that in your wisdom you w'd make the speediest and most effectual provision. Besides, should the cruelties of the savages extend as far as us, you must know that we are not capable of ourselves to make adequate resistance; we must flee, and leave those who are now more remote from danger, exposed to all that inhumanity which we now dread, before the danger reaches us. We will cheerfully contribute all the assistance in our power to the present sufferers; but should we ourselves become the sufferers, many circumstances will concur to hinder us from exerting ourselves effectually for that purpose. Farther, what will be the consequence of the savages ravaging the country and driving the inhabitants before them without any opposition. We shall shortly be deprived of the common support of life, nor have any secure retreat to w'h we may flee for protection. Hence it appears that the sooner we put a stop to their progress, it will in many respects turn out to our greater advantage. We would not pretend to dictate to your wisdom, any particular plan necessary in the present exigency, but only pray in the most suppliant manner that you would seriously consider our situation and proceed in the speediest manner against the evils that now threaten us. Neither do we lay these considerations before you to awaken in you the feelings of humanity. We apprehend you are sensibly affected with the view of our distressed situation, and will at all times act for the good of the people, whose sentiments you are supposed to speak. We only mean to shew you that as we are a part of the whole, so the whole

must be rendered more weak in proportion to the loss we or any other part may sustain. Your hearkening to the voice of our petition, and endeavouring to give us the speediest succour in your power, will increase our obligations to confess ourselves to be ever bound in duty to pray.

JAMES COYL,	JOHN MOORE,
JAMES SHIELDS,	JOHN TICE,
JOHN SHEDAGARS,	ANDREW MICHAEL,
WILLIAM MARKS,	ANDREW HAMMER,
GEORGE SHEDAGARS,	JOHN GALLOHER,
DAVID WALKER,	NICHOLAS WELCH,
THOMAS HUNTER,	JAMES MORTON,
ROBERT RAMSEY,	JAMES FLEMING,
CAMPBELL LEFEVER,	SAMUEL MORTON,
JAMES NEELY,	JOHN MORTON,
THO'S BURD,	ALEXANDER M'CALROY,
JAMES McBRIDE,	GEORGE WILSON,
JOHN STITT,	JOHN APPLEBY,
JAMES WILSON,	JOHN WILSON,
HUGH DAVIDSON,	JOHN MORRISON,
JOHN WALKER,	PATRICK FITZSIMMONS,
JOHN RAMSEY,	WILLIAM CARTER,
ROB'T NELSON,	THO'S CARTER,
JOHN BRISON,	JAMES MCCEE,
CHARLES MCGILL,	HENRY HOLTZ.
ISAAC LEFEVER,	

Endorsed: Petition from Dublin Township, Bedford County, Indian Incursions. Referred to Council.

VICE PRESIDENT BRYAN TO JOHN THORNE.

LANCASTER, 25th May, 1778.

SIR:—During the late Session of Assembly the Moravian Society & the Sweinkfelders applied to the Legislature to be freed of the Test, so far as the renouncing of the British King. Allegiance they declared themselves ready to attest, but this

certainly includes the denial of all other authority. Their scruple therefore, proceeding from ignorance of the duty of subjects, shews the necessity of supporting the express disowning of the prince who actually claims authority over us, being a new argument for insisting on the full words of the Test. They were denied. You will perhaps think it extraordinary that the Rev'r Mr. Barton, for the missionaries, asked a total exemption, on the ground that they were itinerants, subjects of England, sent over on the sole business of preaching the gospel, alledging the example of Christian missionaries elsewhere. But tho' the Assembly refused to relax this pledge of fidelity, it is not the wish of Government that the delinquents after the first of June next should be called on to swear at all without special cause. Our goals might soon be crowded, and the imputation of cruelty brought on the State. The disabilities & difficulties which follow their neglect are very compulsive, & if the enemy remove out of the State, & these ignorant people become better satisfied of the establishment of our cause, it may be expected that their objections will gradually wear away. On the other hand, should measures be taken to press them severely, they may assume the complaint of persecution, & become fixed in stiff opposition to us, a situation of the most inconvenient nature, as consistency in conduct will dispose them to persevere.

It is hoped, therefore, that this power of calling delinquents before a justice will be reserved for persons whose character & conduct shall threaten active mischief against the State. Among these, I trust no Moravian, Swinkfelder or Menonist will be found. Such has been the practice in England in the execution of a like Law enacted after the revolution. Perhaps, too, if many of these people should be found to qualify themselves for enjoying all privileges, they might by appearing at elections disturb the plans layed for the defence of the State.

In these views I hint to you that the private interference of prudent persons with the magistrates and others, to soften the harsh councils of some well-meaning but over-zealous & imprudent men, may be very useful, acceptable, particularly to, sir,

Y'r most obed't humble Serv't,

GEORGE BRYAN, V. P.

MEMORIALS OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE
NAVY.LANCASTER BARRACKS, *May 30th, 1778.**To the Honourable the Vice President and Members of the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :*

May it Please your Honours and the Honourable Gentlemen of the Council. We, the Lieutenants of the State Fleet, Ordered on Duty to this Place, beg Leave to Lay before your Honours and the Honourable Gentlemen of the Council, the Expences we have been at on the Road between Trenton and Lancaster, and beg your Honours would be pleased to allow us the Amount of Those Expences, as Most of us (has our Family with us and) has lost our all by the Enemy. In Complying with Our Request you will Confer a Lasting Obligation on, May it Please your Honours and the Honourable Gentlemen of Council,

Your Most Obedient and Most Humble Servants, with all due submission,

THEODORUS BARRY,
THOMAS PHILLIPS, *1st Lieut.*
THOMAS FELL, Do.
THOMAS BELL, Do.
JOHN WILLSON, *2nd Lieut.*
JOSEPH QUALITY, Do.
NICHOLAS FITZSIMONS.

Theodorus Barry, a Family, 7 days, a three Dollars & day.
Wife, Mother & 1 child, Thomas Phillips, a Do. Do. a Do. & Do.
Wife & 3 children, Thomas Fell, a Do. Do. a Do. & Do.
Wife & 3 children, Thomas Bell, a Do. Do. a Do. & Do.
Wife, John Willson, a Do. Do. a Do. & Do.
Wife & 1 child, Nickolas Fitzsimons, a Do. Do. a Do. & Do.
Joseph Quality, Single Do.

LANCASTER BARRACKS, *May 30th, 1778.*

To the Honourable the Grand Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

The Petition of the Private Men belonging to the Fleet of this State, Sheweth :

That your Petitioners have for some time past laboured under many Grievances, which they were of Necessity obliged to bear, as they were not near the Place where your Honours were, but where they are now come and are in hopes to get Redress. That your Petit'rs have come a long fatiguing Journey, and upon their departure from Trenton were faithfully promised that they should be paid in Reading, but so far was such Promise from being performed, that your Petitioners yet remain without their pay. That your Petitioners were likewise promised to be paid their prize moneys at Reading, but were informed when they came there, that his Excel'y the Governor was dead; they were therefore under the Necessity of coming to this Town, where they expect and are in hopes to get Relief from your Honours. That at the Time your Petit'rs entered on board their respective Vessels, half a pint of Rum per Day was allowed to each Man, but for a long time past their Rum has been stopped, and but 1 shilling per Day allowed them in the Lieu of it, which your Petit'rs humbly think is rather too small an allowance in the Place of their daily Rations.

Therefore humbly hoping that your Honours will look into these Matters, and order your Petitioners in the first Place speedily to be paid what Wages is due to them, and that you will do what in your Honours' judgment shall seem best and most equitable as to the remaining Part of your Petit'rs Request.

And your Petitioners

as in Duty bound,

Shall ever pray, &c.

COMMISSIONERS OF FORFEITED ESTATES.

May 30th, 1778.

A list of Commissioners appointed by Council on Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1778, according to an Act of General Assembly, entitled An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon.

City of Philadelphia.

William Will,
Jacob Shriner,
Charles Wilson Peale,
Robert Smith, Hatter,
Samuel Massey.

County of Philad'a.

William Antis,
Daniel Hiester,
Archibald Thompson.

County of Chester.

William Evans,
Colo. John Hannum,
Thomas Levis,
Patterson Bell.

County of Bucks.

George Wall, Jun'r,
Richard Gibbs,
John Crawford,
Benjamin Siegle.

County of Lancaster.

Everhart Michael,
Philip Greenwalt,
George Stewart,
Francis Armstrong.

County of York.

Robert Stephenson,
James Nailor,
Thomas Stockton,
Thomas Lilly,
William Chesney.

County of Cumberland.

George Stephenson,
John Boggs,
Joseph Brady.

County of Berks.

Henry Haller,
Thomas Parry,
David Morgan.

County of Northampton.

Samuel Ray,
Jacob Miller,
Stephen Balliot,
Robert Levers,
Wm. M'Nair.

County of Bedford.

Robert Galbraith,
Thomas Urie,
John Piper.

County of Northumberland.

John Kelly,
Thomas Hewitt.

County of Westmoreland.

Colo. John Proctor,
Thomas Galbraith.

REPRESENTATION OF COL'L CHENEY.

June ye 2nd, 1778.

To the Honourable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Humbly Sheweth:

WHEREAS, the Enemy in their Rout from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia Committed Many Roberies and Plundering on the Inhabitants of they several Townships in my District as they Pass'd through, (To Wit :) the Townships of Newgarden, Kennett, Newter Town, Pennsborough, East and West Bradford, Burmingham, Concord, Ashtown, Middletown, Edgment, Thornburg, West Town, seizing Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Swine, and all kind of Poultry, Wearing Apparel, Beding, Household Goods, Grain & Provisions of all kinds, and in many Places What they Could not Carry off they wantingly Destroyed, Which has Greatly Distressed said Inhabitants: Therefore as the Law is silent in Respect to the Inhabitants Under the above Circumstances, it would be Granting a Peticular favour to your Hum'ble servant if your sentiments Upon the above Peticulars Could be made known to me.

THOMAS CHEYNEY.

Endorsed—"Read in Council, June 4th, 1778."

MEMORIAL OF OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BATTALIONS.

CAMP VALLEY FORGE, *June 4th, 1778.*

The Honorable The Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—We beg leave to address you on a subject which concerns not only our own Interest and Happiness, but which, in its consequences, deeply affects the essential Interests and Prosperity of Pennsylvania.

The miserable and alarming Situation of the Pennsylvania Troops for want of necessary Clothing, obliges us to apply to your Honors for Redress of Grievances in that particular and for a share of your attention in future as the Supreme Council of this State.

It is with real Concern we trouble you on this Occasion, conscious that your feelings as Men of sensibility, as well as Fellow-Citizens, must be injured with a Recapitulation of Distresses and Grievances already but too well known to you.

Inclos'd we transmit you a Return, by which you will learn our situation only in part. We have there omitted several small appendages of dress, which, at the same Time, are highly requisite to complete the appearance of the Soldier.

We trust you will not doubt our veracity when we assert that we are more deficient in point of Clothing, than any Troops in the Field. Our Officers have repeatedly been returned unfit for duty for want of Clothing; our men have been without a Rag of Linen on their Backs, for Weeks, nay months at a Time, and both officers & Men have been uniformly neglected, and their repeated application passed unheeded by.

It is well known that our applications to the Cloathier Generals' Store, have proved fruitless. Our answer there generally was, "You have a State Clothier of your own, apply to him," by this we do not mean to enter the Field of Disputation with the Cloathier General, nor do we mean to throw out any Insinuations against him unbecoming the Citizen or the Soldier. Our real Design is to State Facts to you and to pray a speedy Redress.

We beg leave to put you on your Guard, by informing you that unless immediate steps are taken to supply your Officers and Soldiers better, we have too much Reason to fear, many of your bravest officers will abandon the Field, while your men, compelled by direful necessity, will be daily deserting you.

We trust it will not be esteemed Vanity in us, when we alledge that Public Virtue hath appeared no where, in a greater Degree than in the Army. Hunger & Thirst, Fatigues of every kind, the Summer's Heat, and the cold Blast of Winter, undefended by anything but miserable Rags, have been the lot and

Reward of this Army; and yet they have persever'd and are determined still to persevere till they can call Liberty their own. Humbly confiding in your zeal and activity in granting speedy Relief to our well grounded Requisitions.

We have the Honor to be with great esteem,

Your ob't hum'l Serv'ts,

RICH'D BUTLER, Co'l 9th P. Reg't,
 RUDOLPH BUNNER, Lieut. Col. 3rd P. R.,
 T. CRAIG, Colo. 3rd P. R.,
 JOHN HULING, Maj. 3d P. R.,
 FRAN'S NICHOLS, Maj'r 9th P. R.,
 JOS'H HARMER, Lt. Col. 6th P. R.,
 JERE'H TALBOT, Major 6th P. R.,
 JOHN MURRAY, Major 13, P. R.,
 AD'M HUBLEY, JR., L't Co'l 10th P. R.,
 JAM'S GRIER, Maj'r 10th P. Reg't,
 J. MOORE, Major 1st Reg't,
 PERS'A FRAZIER, L't Colo. 5th P. R.,
 CALEB NORTH, L't Colo. 11th P. R.,
 F. MENGES, Maj. 11th P. Reg't,
 JAS. CHAMBERS, Co'l 1st Reg't,
 HY. MILLER, Lt. Col. 2 P. Reg't,
 WM. IRVINE, Col. 7 P. Reg't,
 SAM'L HAY, Maj. 7th Penn'a Reg't,
 THO'S CHURCH, Major 4 P. R.,
 FRA'S JOHNSTON, Col'l Comm'l 2d P. Brigade,
 HENRY BICKER, Col'l 6 Penn'a Reg't.

MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE WEST BRANCH.

MUNCY, June 10th, 1778.

*To the Hon'ble the Supream Executive Council of the State of
 Pennsylvania:*

The Remonstrance of Sundry the Distress'd Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland Inhabiting the West Branch of the River Susquehanna above Muncy Hill, Humbly Sheweth:

That the Repeated Depredations and Horrid Murders lately Committed upon the Innocent and Peaceable Inhabitants amongst us within a few weeks past is truly alarming. The Molencolly event of the 31st of May upon Loyalsock Creek oblig'd us to leave our homes and Livings and to Assemble together in large Bodys in order to Protect our wives and Infant Children from becoming the Victims of Savage fury, in full faith and Confidence that we should shortly meet with such suckor as would enable us to make a Vigorous Stand, that we have since frequently apply'd to the Lieutenant of the County for aid, who after using his best Endeavours has not been able to furnish us with more than Seventy-three Troops of the Militia of this County to cover a Frontier of at least Forty miles in length. This supply we apprehend to be of very little use, especially as their times will be out in the midst of Harvest, and should anything more happen in the meanwhile we are Convinced that it will be impossible to Call out the Militia of this County at any rate; that those considerations together with the very alarming event of the Murder and Captivity of thirteen of our near Neighbours and most Intimate Acquaintance this day has nearly Drove the Majority of us to Desperation, and to pray that you in your Wisdom will not only order to our Immediate relief such Standing forces as will be equal to our necissitys, but that you will order such Magizeans and Stores of Provisions to be Provided as will convince the good People of this Place that such Troops are to be stationed amongst them During the War. Nothing short of your Immediate assurance of this, we are Convinc'd, will induce the People to run the farther risk of being oblig'd to move away at a more Unfavourable Season.

Therefore in consideration of the premises, we beg leave to submit ourselves and Familys to your Care and Protection, not Doubting but you will order us such relief as to you in your Wisdom may seem meet.

NYMROD PENINGTON,
SAMUEL GORDON,
JOSEPH ARBOUR,
JOSEPH HOGELAND,
CHARLES BIGNALL,
NATHANIEL BARBER,

JOSEPH WEBSTER,
JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN BURT,
PETER JONES,
MATHEW BLEAKLEY,
WILLIAM ELLIS,

ALBERT POLHAMOUS,	SAMUEL HARRIS, JUN.,
JOHN STRYKER,	JOHN CARPENTER,
SAMUEL CARPENTER,	JOSEPH GONNON,
SAM'L WALLIS,	THOMAS KEEN,
MOR'DE McKINNEY,	DANIEL GREEN,
AND'W CULBERTSON,	JOSEPH SUTTON,
ROB'T ROBB,	JOHN GLENDINING,
JAS. WHITE,	ISA'C HALL,
HENRY SCOTT,	ENOS LUNDY,
JO. Y. WALLIS,	SAM'L HARRIS,
AMARIAH SUTTON,	JOHN HARRIS,
WILLIAM HALL,	JOHN ROBB,
RICHARD SUTTON,	ANDREW WORTMAN,
JOSEPH CARPENTER,	JAMES HINDS,
AMOS HOGELAND,	BARENT STRYKER,
ERASMUS PERSH,	JOHN COVENHOVEN,
ADAM WEAVER,	CORNELIUS LOW,
ZACHARIAH JEIG,	TIMOTHY TREASCEY,
ANDREW TLATT,	HENRY PITTINGER,
JOHN SUTTON,	WILL'M HEPBURN,
THO'S McWHORTER,	PAUL RICKETTS,
HANARY McWHORTER,	CORNELIUS VANENDE,
ISRAEL PARSHALL,	ROBERT McWHORTER,
DAVID WORTMAN,	EZRA GREEN,
AND'W ROSS,	COMFORT WANERER,
ABRAHAM LAFAVER,	DANIEL PERINE,
ALBERT COVENHOVEN,	CORNELIUS LOVE,
PICTEON YEKOF,	NATHANIEL LANDON,
TIMOTHY SMITH,	JOSEPH BECKARS,
JOHN FURNEY,	JACOB McKINNEY,
JONATHAN BENJAMIN,	OAKY STEVENSON,
DANIEL GREEN,	SAMUEL BRADY,
HENRY CYMORE,	JAMES BRADY,
WM. SNODGRASS,	JAMES PATTEN,
MICHAEL COONS,	JEROME VANNEST,
CORNELIUS LOW,	JACOB HOUK,
PETER SMITH,	PAUL SHEEP,
WM. HAMMOND,	CALEP KNAP,
DAVID BERRY,	JOSHUA RAC,
PETER BURNS,	POWEL SHEEP,

PETTER CARTER,	SOLOMN, ———,
WILLIAM JONES,	JNO. HALL,
JOHN BUCKALEW,	PATRICK MURDOCH,
EBENEZER GREEN,	WILLIAM LEACOCK,
GARORDIS TOWNSEND,	CA'S RICHARDS, leu't,
FREDERICK BLOW,	JAMES HAMILTON,
BENJAMIN GREEN,	JOHN HAMPTON,
GLOAD BOATMAN,	JACOB LAWRENSON,
JOHN SCUDDER,	EPHRAIM WORTMAN,
MICHAEL COREILL,	JAMES HAMPTON,
THOMAS HUNT,	JOHN WHITE,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,	ARTHUR MORE,
HENRY SILVERTHORN,	JONATHAN HAMPTON,
JAMES CLARK,	JABOB LAMESON,
EDWARD REARDON,	WILLIAM WILSON,
FLEMING WILSON,	THOMAS NEWMAN, JUNIOR,
JOSEPH NEWMAN,	JAMES GILES,
ROBERT GUY,	GEORG JORDAN,
ROBERT WILSON, tan.,	MICHAEL SCHMIDT,
JONATHAN HAMIL,	DAVID AUSTIN,
THOMAS NEWMAN, SEN'R,	JOSEPH HALL,
OLIVER SILVERTHORN,	WM. WATSON,
THOMAS OLIVER,	JOHN MORRIS,
JOSHUA WHITE,	THOMAS LOBDELL,
GEORGE SILVERTHORN,	SAMUELL ARMSTRONG.
HENRY STARRETT,	

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHUMBER- LAND COUNTY.

To the Honourable Executive Council of the State of Penn'a :

The petition of a Number of the respectable Inhabitants of Northuml'd County, Humbly Sheweth :

That the British and Indian savages have penetrated so far into this County, that we are by no means able to exist as a County any Longer, without some assistance from Council, as

the attention of every Individual is turned to the preservation of his own family.

That ravages are daily comited and more Likely to be done; and on Thursday Last we Lost Eight Killed and five missing, and unless some speedy Measures are fallen upon, the Center of Lancaster County will in a short time be the frontier.

That your petitioners Humbly pray that you would Grant unto us such a Number of the Militia of the County, most Convenient, as your Wisdoms shall think sufficient, and we Humbly conceive that it will be the most expedient way to save this county from Impending ruin.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

WM. MURRAY, Sub-Lt.
 THOMAS HEWITT,
 JNO. NELSON,
 ROBERT SMITH,
 SIMON HIMROD,
 JAS. MURRAY,
 ROBERT COVENHOVEN,
 HENRAY DOUGHERTY,
 THO'S JORDAN,
 GEORGE McCANDLISH,
 WILLIAM BEATY,
 NEAL DAVIES,
 WM. JOHNSTON,
 ALEX'DR FULERTON,
 ALEX'DR GIBSON,
 WM. McKNIGHT,
 PHILIP DAVIS,
 WM. DAVIS,
 JOHN HOOD,
 GEORGE HOOD,
 THO'S ORR,
 SAM'L SHAW,
 JOSEPH LOWRY,
 BENJEMEN JONES,
 JOHN MON'T GOMREY,
 WM. McWILLIAMS,
 JOS. GOWDY,
 ROB'T McCALLEN,

MORD'E McKINNEY,
 AND'W CULBERTSON,
 ROB'T MOODY,
 JOHN SKILIN,
 WM. HOOD,
 THO'S HOLEVER,
 JAS. McKNIGHT,
 JOHN MARTIN,
 WM. FISHER,
 JOS. WILLSON,
 NATHENIEL WILLSON,
 JAS. SHADDON,
 ADAM CLARK,
 JOHN CLARK,
 JAS. CORSEADON,
 WM. CORSEADON,
 ROB'T McWHORTER,
 AND'W ROSS,
 ABEL REES,
 WM. SHIELDS,
 JAMES SILVERTHORN,
 JOHN COCHRAN,
 CHARLES COCHRAN,
 JOHN MURRAY,
 RUFICE STORR,
 JOHN CLARK,
 WILLIAM CLARK,
 JOHN GRAY,

LENORT WILKINS,	JOHN McHENREY,
THOMAS GRAY,	ROB'T MARTIN,
JOSEPH GRAY,	WM. COOK,
THOS. STRAWBRIDGE,	ROB'T FRUIT,
WM. MONTGOMERY,	FRD'K ANTES,
THOS. SUTHERLAND,	HENRY STARRETT,
WM. BENHAM,	WALTER CLARK,
AARON LEVY,	THOS. McWHORTER,
JAMES HAYS,	JOHN PAINTER,
ROB'T MOODIE,	WM. MACKEY,
ARTHUR TAGGART,	WM. FISHER,
LUDWIG, ———,	SAM'L ALLEN,
JOHN WEITZEL,	PHILIP FRICK,
ALBREIGHT SWINEFORD,	JOHN FOX,
JACOB CREAMER,	WM. MARTAY,
ELIAS YUNGMAN,	FRED. STONE,
JONATHAN LODGE,	THOMAS BALL.

VICE PRESIDENT BRYAN TO COMMISSIONERS OF
CHESTER COUNTY.

LANCASTER, 12th June, 1778.

GENT.—It was but this day that I was happy enough to receive your favour of the 29th ult'o. It will always give Council pleasure to assist you or any other officers of Government with advice, but in the construction of Acts of Assembly a greater knowledge of the law is sometimes necessary than any of the members can pretend to.

I am not, however, in any difficulty, as to your present enquiries :

You ask first how the collectors are to make distresses ?

I answer, as is directed* in the 6th Section of the Act for the 620,000 Dollar Tax ; that is as formerly.

2d. Whether appeals are to be holden & by whom ?

* That the Commiss'rs, Ass'r, freeholders, & Collectors shall be vested with the like powers, take like qualifications, be subject to the same sureties, rules, &c., as by a supplement for £200,000, &c., &c.

Yes, certainly, and for this and other powers, said section refers to former practice.

3rd. How the freeholders, now appointed, are to be fined for refusing to serve?

This is omitted, and the Commiss'rs cannot, in a primary way, fine them. But they are liable to indictment in the Sessions, & finable at the discretion of the Court. I see nothing in the oath of Assessor of a Township, as ordered by the Supplement to An Act for emitting £200,000, passed 10th of Oct. last for Commiss'rs & Assessors, and continued since, which is amiss on the present occasion. They may certainly proceed on any knowledge gained by the enquiries made by the county Assessors, tho' these words were doubtless introduced for use when they acted together, and the Freeholders, by the said 6th Section, are to take the same.

The difficulties which have prevented the regular Execution of the laws in the South-Eastern Townships, I have hopes will be gradually overcome, as to many of them. On a late visit from Col. Hannum & Cheney, Council were assured that means would be formed without direct force, which is irksome & disreputable, to get the militia fines collected. This might be extended perhaps to taxes.

I am, Sirs,

Your Most Obed't Serv't,

GEORGE BRYAN, *V'ce Pr.*

P. S.—Upon further consideration of the subject of appeals, I see a difficulty. There will be allowances. These will reduce the quota of the Townships. How shall this be made good, & the whole payment expected from the county supported? In England, from a four Shilling Land Tax, two millions sterling are expected. This is re-partitioned on the counties, and afterwards on the hundreds. Appeals are allowed from the Assessors, and errors rectified. But then the abatements are re-assessed on the hundred, or rather the rate of every person amended. In order to this the rates are published on the Church Doors as soon as made, and no part received till the appeals are heard. Whether something like this can be done by you I will not say. The case requires it, and I see no other mode of levying the needed sum within the County. On this head, read *Burn's Justice*—Title, *Land Tax*.

RICHARD SWANWICK TO CAPT. HENRY, AID TO
GEN'L ARMSTRONG.

PHILADELPHIA, 15th June, 1778.

SIR:—I am extremely obliged to you for applying to Mr. Tilghman for a Pass, and heartily glad in consequence thereof to see my wife in Town. I wish you had further obliged me in sending to me any Orders or directions wherein I could have served you, for I cannot think that generous men should be wanting to one another in actions of common civility & Politeness, nor can I think my own conduct blameable, as I never should have left my home and joined the British Army had not I been forced away, taken by a constable in my bed, having no choice, but either to take the Oath of Allegiance or go to Jail. In such a case, I consulted not my interest but my Conscience.

I never held any correspondence with the British Army before I came into it, nor ingaged my Family or any other person to give me Intelligence since, wherein I can truly say I have never done anything Repugnant to the Interest of America. It is true, I am Commissary of Horse, a place in the civil department which I have entered into, *not of choice*, but necessity of daily Bread, for I left my own Home without Money or Cloathing, having made no *Provision* for such an Undertaking, which is a full Proof of the sad Necessity which forced me to become a Refugee here. Further, I am an Englishman, only 7 years in this country, and all that time an Officer under the Crown of Great Britain. Could I eat the Bread of Government and swear against the King an Oath of *Abjuration*, Then, I think, Every honest man would have had just cause to Reproach my Character. And herein I am amazed that the Vengeance of America is not more immediately *Pointed* against her own degenerate Sons who first Joined their cause, both in Councils and the Army, were paid handsomely, and have been Partakers of all the good things America had to give, and have since that *Wickedly* Repented, betrayed their own *cause*, taken up *Arms*, entered into places of profit, and become Violent Persecutors of their former Associates & Bretheren. Such are

the Real Enemies of America, and many such we have among us. Let these men become the just objects of Resentment, but charitably spare such whose tender conscience would not admit them to enter into the measures of the Continent without violation, for such Characters never were deceivers, for in them you had neither hope nor Confidence. Of this last Number I unhappily stand proscribed, attainted of high Treason against the State, although I never gave up my *Allegiance to them*, yet I must not return, but lose all my substance, & be cut off from all those Domestic & tender enjoyments which alone can make a Family man happy. Does not such a case as this deserve some Pity? I must now as I get into years Labour for my Daily Bread, and all my fault as well as Misfortune is founded solely upon the adherence firmly to a Conscience which I have ever appealed to as the Supream Judge of all my Actions, and which it would have been criminal in me to have Violated.

Once I flattered myself that my behaviour in office merited some consideration from the leading men in Philadelphia, the same line of conduct I have since adopted toward the unfortunate American Prisoners. Many have been released at my instance & upon my security; yet neither a consideration of the Past nor the Present has had any weight in my favour, or some Pitying Friend would have offered such Reasons in Extenuation of my conduct as might have prevented my name being put among the catalogue of those who have in some measure deserved Reprobation. I say this because I come not here voluntarily nor for the lucre of Gain, for on the contrary I have lost all, am reduced to beggary & want, having only retained that integrity which I trust will give me confidence in the Hour of Death, when every sort of Treason shall be done away, save that which Militates against the Majesty of Heaven. And in the hope that neither you nor I may mistake in the Way nor the End to that Rest which Remains for the People of God.

I am, very sincerely, Sir,

Your mos Ob't and very humb. ser't,

RICH'D SWANWICK.

INHABITANTS OF BUCKS COUNTY TO THE COUNCIL.

June ye 15th, 1778.

*To the Honorable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania :*

The Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of Bucks County, in behalf of themselves and others, humbly sheweth :

That whereas, the Lower part of this County is greatly infested by a set of Traiterous Robbers, who being supported and encouraged by the common Enemy in Philadelphia, make frequent excursions into the Country where they are secreted, aided, and abeted by disaffected Inhabitants, and commit most notorious robberies, by pillaging Houses, and stealing Cattle and Horses to the very great distress of the well affected Citizens ; and as many of those persons are well known, whose names are hereunto annexed, your petitioners therefore pray that Council would publish, by Proclamation, a generous Reward, upon Conviction, for apprehending those Felons, their aiders and abettors, which would serve as a stimulus to the active associators, and we apprehend be productive of much security to ourselves and salutary purposes to the public.

The following are the names of the persons alluded to in the above Petition : David Shannon, Thomas Price, John Harvey, Lucas Gilham, Jun'r, Gideon Weirs, John Stackhouse, Nathaniel Burrows.

HENRY WYNCOOP,
JOHN THOMPSON,
JOHN HART,

WILL'M ALLIBONE,
AB'M DU BOIS,
JAMES GREGG.

VICE PRESIDENT BRYAN TO COL. JACOB MORGAN.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1778.

SIR:—There is reason to believe that a representation has been made to Congress, that the guard of 200 men, ordered to

be kept up at Reading, has not been faithfully posted according to order; but that very considerable parts of the guard have gone home from time to time, and left the post very insecure.

As Mr. Spyker has called for money to pay the guards, the Council think it their duty to call on you for a full representation of this matter. It will be proper for you to remark what guards have been furnished for waggons, prisoners, &c., if any. The money cannot be advanced to the pay Mr., until the state of the facts is received from you.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE BRYAN.

To Col. J. MORGAN.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

June 29th, 1778.

*To his Excellency the Vice President of the Executive Council
of the State of Pennsylvania :*

The petition of the Inhabitants of Fannet Township, commonly called the Path Valley, in the County of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, humbly sheweth :

That the Indians have penetrated almost to the Borders of the County aforesaid and done damage, & we, your petitioners, live on the verge of said County, and all people beyond us are either fled or fortified, so that we are exposed to immediate Danger. We have repeated alarms of the Indians heading towards us, which has put the Settlement in great fear. We are making Dispositions for our Defence such as we can at present. Our harvest is hastening, and we are not able to man the forts we intend to build and reap the Grain at the same time. If we are obliged to lose our Crops, we cannot subsist in forts. If we leave the Valley, all we can take with us will not long sustain us, especially as markets are so extravagant at present and the settlement or Valley in which Carlisle is situated will then be the Frontiers, which will be highly detrimental to the State. We have an ardent desire to maintain our Ground, and think we could if we had Guards sent to us to join our people, either to reap the Grain, Guard our forts or scout the woods beyond

us. We greatly acknowledge the Favour which the Executive Council has already done us, in sending us some arms and amunition on our former petition by Capt. Abraham, and now we pray the honourable Council to send us more arms, amunition and two Companies of men, and then, we think, through the Divine assistance, we may be able to preserve the settlement from being laid wast, and your petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

SAMUEL DOUGAL,
 RANDLE ALEXANDER,
 JAMES HARVEY,
 SAMUEL MEARS,
 HUGH McCURDY,
 JOHN McCLEAN,
 WILLIAM McKIBBON,
 WM. McCLELLAND,
 WILLIAM ADAMS,
 NOAH ABRAHAM, Cap't,
 DAVID NEELS,
 JAMES MITCHELL,
 ANDREW MILLER,
 BENSON LECKY,
 HENDERSON HERVEY,
 JOHN McCLELLAN,
 WILLIAM CARTY,
 HENRY ALERNER,
 JAMES McNEELY,
 PATRICK M'GEE,
 JAMES HALL,
 DAVID ELDER,
 ROBERT ANDERSON,
 JAMES ARDERY,
 ROBERT ELDER,
 DANIEL McMULLEN,
 PHILIP HUTCHESON,

JOHN GIRVIN,
 JAMES BRYAN,
 JOHN NELSON,
 SAMUEL McCULLY,
 NATH'L BRYAN,
 JOHN YOUNG, Jun'r,
 VALENTINE CONGER,
 JOHN ADAMS,
 JAMES TURK,
 ROB'T WILSON, Junior,
 JAMES McCLELLAN,
 ANDREW WILLS,
 SAMUEL MEARS,
 JAS. WALLACE,
 JOHN JAMISON,
 RICHARD COULTER, Lieu't,
 THOM'S ASKEY, Cap't,
 JOHN CAMPBELL,
 SAMUEL BEAKER,
 JOHN ELDER,
 DAVID ELDER, Junior,
 ALEX'R BLAIR,
 ENOS McMULLEN,
 JOHN HOCKENBERRY,
 JAMES FEGAN,
 BENJAMIN BRIGGS.

This is to sertify that ye Inhabetens of Fannet township has Intrusted this pittishen to ye bearer, David Elder.

JAMES ARDERY,
 ROBERT ELDER,
 RICHARD COULTER, L't.

MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF MUNCY.

MUNCY, June 10th, 1778.

*To the Honourable the Supream Executive Council of the State
of Pennsylvania :*

The Petition of sundry of ye Distressed Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, Humbly Sheweth :

That your Petitioners Humbly Conceive the Honourable Council are not Strangers to the Calamities which the repeated Incursions of Indians have reduced the Inhabitants of this County (in general) to within the last two months ; When your Petitioners found that a General Indian war was unavoidable, and that Depredations were Constantly making upon such of the Inhabitants as were unfortunately seated upon the frontiers of this and the Neighboring States, they Immediately Evacuated their Homes and assembled together in bodys in order to make a vigorous stand against a Cruel and Savage Enemy, in full faith & Confidence that they would, upon so serious an occasion, receive timely and sufficient Succor to save the County from inevitable ruin ; but to their very great Disappointment they were soon informed that all they had to depend on was the Militia of this County, every man of whom apprehended himself Immediately upon the frontier, and that it became his Immediate duty to take care of his own family, and chose rather to pay a fine than leave home at a time of such eminent danger ; under those circumstances it became Impossible to call out any of the Militia worth notice. That upon being informed of the Melancholy event of the 26th of June last, at Wyoming, the few Militia which were stationed at the little stands through the County were called in to the town of Sunbury, which so much alarmed The Country, that every Inhabitant, without exception, were flying from the County, when they were enformed that Colonel Broadhead, at the Head of the 8th Pennsylvania Reg't, who was with General McIntosh on his march to the westward, and who at his own particular Instance, had obtained a permit from the General to come from Carlisle to their relief ; this account gave new life to the sinking spirits of such of the Inhabitants as

had not gone too far with their families to return, and Induced your Petitioners once more to attempt a stand, but are at the same time under the greatest apprehensions of Danger, when they are informed by the Colonel that he has no orders to stay amongst them.

Therefore, in consideration of the premises, your Petitioners Humbly pray that you in your wisdom will take the distressed situation of this County into your serious Consideration, and if an application to Congress be necessary to obtain an order to Continue Colonal Broadhead's Reg't or some other Continental Troops amongst them, that you, as the fathers and Guardians of the People, will interpose & give them every assistance which to you in your wisdom may seem meet.

NIMROD PENINGTON,	JACOB LAWRENSON,
PETER BURNS,	EDWARD RARDON,
JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH,	JAMES GILES,
ERASMUS BOERSH,	HENRY SILVERTHORN,
ZACHARIAH TRIG,	JACOB COTNER,
DANIEL JOHN,	JOHN WHITE,
SAM'L WALLIS,	OLIVER SILVERTHORN,
DAVID BERRY,	JNO. BRADY,
JOSEPH WEBSTER,	JOSEPH CRAFT,
JOSEPH ARBOUR,	SAMUEL BRADY,
ALBART POLHAMIOUS,	JNO. HALL,
PETER CORTER,	JAMES PATTEN,
WILLIAM JONES,	DAVID AUSTIN,
WILL'M HEPBURN,	JAMES BRADY,
MATHEW BLEKLEY,	POUEL SHEEP,
PAUL RICKETTS,	JEROM FENEET,
PETER JONES,	CALEB KNAP,
MICH'L CORYELL,	JOSHUA KNAP,
LOTT BOTTMAN,	PETER SMITH,
JOSEPH HALL,	PAUL SHEEP,
RICHARD SUTTON,	EBENEZ'R GREEN,
ALBERT COVENHOVEN,	BEN. GREEN,
LOUWICK BOTTMAN,	JAS. BRADY, JUN'R,
EBENEZER GREEN, JUN'R,	DANIEL HILL,
BENJAMIN LANDEN,	HENRY HILL,
EZER GREEN,	SAMUEL ARMSTRONG,
JOHN PATTON,	THO'S OLIVER,

PHILLIP ADAMS,	GEORGE BARCLAY,
JOHN HILL,	JOHN CORUNNORY,
WILLIAM WATSON,	ROBERT COVENHOVEN,
JOHN HUMPTON,	JAMES COVENHOVEN,
JOSEPH NEWMAN,	FREDERICK LEAF,
JAMES HAMPTON,	JAMES HEPBURN,
THOMAS JONSON,	STEPHEN CHAMBERS,
GEORGE SELVERTHORN,	THOMOND BALL,
OVUKNEY SEPHENSTOPENSON.	

MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS ON THE BALD
EAGLE.

June 21, 1778.

To the Honourable the Supream Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania, in Lancaster :

Wee, your humble petitioners, the Inhabitance of Bald Eagle Township, on the West Branch of Susquehannah, Northumberland County, &c., &c., humbly Sheweth : that, Wherease, wee are Driven By the Indians from our habitations and obblidged to assemble ourselves together for our Common Defence, have thought mete to acquaint you with our Deplorable situation. Wee have for a month by past, endeavoured to maintain our ground, with the loss of near fifty murdered and made Captives, still Expecting relief from Coll. Hunter ; but wee are persuaded that the Gentleman has done for us as mutch as has layd in his power ; we are at lenth surrounded with great numbers on every side, and unless Our Honourable Council Does grant us some Assistance wee will Be obblidged to evaquete this frontier ; which will be great encouragement to the enemy, and Bee very injurious to our Common Cause. We, therefore, humbly request that you would grant us as many men as you may Judge suficient to Defend four small Garrisons, and some amunition, and as we are wery ill provided with arms, we Beg that you would afford us some of them ; for particulars we refer to the Bearer, Robert Fleming, Esq'r, and Begs leave to

Conclude. Your humble petitioners, as in Duty Bound, shall ever pray.

Sined by us :	ROB'T FLEMING, (Blacksm.)
ALEXD'R HAMILTON,	DANIEL CRUGER,
SAMUELL HORN,	JAMES McMICHAEL,
HENRY McCRACKEN,	JOHN CARSON,
JOHN JACKSON,	MICHAEL HARE,
ROBERT LOVE,	ANDREW DONALDSON,
ABR'M DEWITT,	JOHN MANNON,
ROBT. FLEMING, JUN'ER,	JOHN HALL,
GARSHAM HUFF,	ISIAH SUTTON,
JOHN FLEMING,	DAVID DELONG,
ADAM CORSON,	WILL'M CAMPBELL,
JAMES JACKSON,	JAMES ERWIN,
ALEXANDER DONALDSON,	ROBERT DONALDSON,
HUGH MACFADDEN,	WILLIAM DE WIT,
JOHN BAIRD,	JOHN M'CORMICK,
WILLIAM BAIRD,	BENJAMIN BAIRD,
JOHN KINKEAD,	JOHN FLEMING,
ZACHARIAH SUTTON,	JOHN HAMILTON,
WILLIAM BAIRD,	JOHN LOVE,
HENRY ELLIS,	ABRAM DEWIT, JUN'ER,
JOHN M'MICHAEL,	ROBERT HAMELLTON,
JOS. FLEMING,	WILLIAM JACKSON,
JAS. FLEMING,	WILLIAM HORN,
SAMUEL FLEMING,	ANDREW HORN.

DEPOSITION OF CAPT. ALEX. PATTERSON, RELATIVE TO THE DESTRUCTION OF WYOMING.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, ss :

On the Sixth day of July, in the year 1778, Before me, Robert Levers, Esquire, one of the Justices in and for the said County, Personally appeared Alexander Patterson, Esq'r, a Captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, and made Oath that he, being last night at the House of Col. Jacob Strouds, in Lower Smithfield Township, in said County, about nine o'clock, sev-

eral Persons arrived from Wyoming, giving an account that on Friday last a large Body of Men, (the accounts of the number thereof various, some saying Eight, others Fourteen or Fifteen Hundred,) consisting of White Men painted as Indians and of Indians, attacked the Wyoming Settlements on Abraham's Plains, near to Lachawanoch, commanded by Col. Butler, late Indian Agent under the late Sir William Johnson, and after a very obstinate & brave Resistance of the Settlers, who were overpowered by Numbers, destroyed those Settlements, murdering, scalping & burning all before them. From thence the Enemy proceeded to a Fort called Forty Fort, at Kingston, and the besieged there not being able to hold out, were obliged to surrender. That when the Persons who brought these different accounts came off there yet remained a Fort at a Place called Wilkesbury, commanded by Zebulun Butler, unattacked by the Enemy, but from the Numbers of the Enemy and the too rapid Success the Enemy already had, there did not a doubt remain that this Fort also must have fallen into their Hands; and from these Acquisitions The whole country in that Quarter must be entirely in the hands of the Enemy. That by every account it appeared the Enemy had treated such as fell into their Hands with the greatest Cruelties, and that upwards of Two Hundred had been scalped by them. And that, in order to induce the unhappy People attacked to submit more readily to them, the Enemy promised all such as would take the Oath of Allegiance to the King of Great Britain, should remain quiet and undisturbed on their Farms; tho' by every Species of their conduct this offer was made only to cajole, as some who had submitted and surrendered were afterwards murdered and scalped. That about last Tuesday an account had been received from Cushiening on Delaware that a Body of the Enemy, consisting of Three or Four Hundred, had been collected in that Quarter, that the Militia of Northampton County had been preparing to go out to meet them, but on Receipt of the above intelligence from Wyoming, it was judged expedient that it was of still greater Importance to watch the motion of the enemy at Sasquehannah.

ALEX'R PATTERSON

Taken & Sworn the day and year above said Before

ROBERT LEVERS.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO COMMISSIONERS OF CONFISCATED ESTATES.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *July 9, 1778.*

SIR :—As it is great importance to the reputation of the State that attention be paid to the settlement of the publick accounts in due time, the Council think it their duty to call on the commissioners appointed by an ordinance of the late council of safety to seize and dispose of the personal estate and effects of persons who have abandoned their families or habitations and joined the army of the King of Great Britain, to deliver without delay to the Treasurer a true copy of the inventory and sale or sales of such goods and effects as they respectively may have seized and sold. This copy is to be returned on oath. These papers may be appealed to at a future day, and it will be proper for you to make such notes on the returns as will fully and clearly explain your proceedings. The account of each particular estate must be stated separately, and the charges thereon kept distinctly.

By order of the Council,

JOSEPH REED, *President.*

To..... Esq.,

one of the commissioners for the county of

MEMORIAL OF THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

The Subscribers, Inhabitants and Freemen of the County of Philadelphia, in all humble Manner complaining, beg Leave to represent and shew :

That, the more effectually to secure the Liberty of the Subject, and the Freedom of Elections, from all other Restraints than those imposed by wholesome and well regulated Laws,

the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of this Commonwealth expressly provide, that "*all Elections shall be by Ballot, free and voluntary.*" That under this *Palladium* of our Rights, erected in Support of our most invaluable Privileges, we firmly hoped that the Freedom of Elections was safely guarded against those Stretches of *Tyranny and Corruption*, which had nearly enslaved both Great Britain and America.

That, notwithstanding this Confidence, we are greatly alarmed at some late Measures, planned with all the Regularity of System, and pursued with equal Art and Industry, to destroy this Freedom and Security; and which, if not opposed in their Infancy with that Spirit and manly Firmness which is worthy of Freemen, will with a rapid Progress undermine and sap the Liberties of the good People of this State. These Measures, so flagrant in their Nature as to have spread a general Alarm, and awakened Jealousies in every patriotic Breast, we must claim the Privilege of representing to this Honourable Board, and of praying immediate redress against the *pressing Injuries* which we complain of. When the Militia of a Part of the State were lately collected at Newtown, in the County of Bucks, by the Orders of their Commander in Chief, and were detained there, at a great Expence, from their Families and important Concerns, *till the Approach of the General Election*, a *private Meeting* was held there, between *certain Persons*, to which the Body of the Militia, though to be deeply affected thereby, were not deemed *worthy* of Admittance. At this private Meeting a Plan was concerted, fraught with the most dangerous Consequences, drawn up by a Gentleman of Legal Knowledge; and executed with all the *formalities of a solemn Contract*. Its Object was to obtain the Votes of the Militia in Favour of a particular Ticket, by *destroying the Freedom of Elections*. This being agreed on, and the contracting Parties bound by *solemn Covenants in Writing* to carry it into Execution, General Lacey, who commanded at that Station, issued his Orders on the seventh of October, directing "*That the Soldiery should march under the Command of their Officers to the Places of holding Elections; recommending to the Officers to pay the most particular Attention to the Conduct of the men on their march, ordering that they should expressly observe to them that they were still under the Military law, as much so as when they*"

"were in Camp, and that their Behaviour must be conformable thereunto." He further Ordered, "that after the Men should have severally voted, and not before, the Commanding Officers should grant them Permission to return to their Farms where they would have Permission to remain till the Saturday Night following;" adding, that "he expected they would pay the most implicit Obedience to Orders, and that no Man would presume to leave his Company without Permission of his Commanding Officer." These Orders, we cannot help observing, are of the most dangerous and alarming nature. They were issued by a Military Officer high in Command to Men upon Military Duty under his Authority. They are evidently calculated to prescribe, under colour of Military Law, and the Obedience due to Military Orders, a Rule of Conduct to be observed in an important Transaction of Civil Life. And in order to enforce the most implicit Obedience by Freemen to the Will of those who wished to govern the Election of Freemen, the Men were declared to be still under Military Law, as much so as when in Camp. The most implicit Obedience to Orders was expressly enjoined, and Freemen were forbid, under Authority of Martial Law, to presume leaving their Companies without Permission till they should have voted. This Precaution could not have been used to prevent Desertion, because after voting, and not before, reputable Inhabitants were to be permitted to visit their Families. The Orders were expressly to compel every Man to vote, or else not to be at Liberty to see their Wives and Children, although by Law and the Constitution, every Man had a Right to refuse voting at all. As a Soldier cannot question the Propriety of Orders which he receives from his Commanding Officer, every Man who was under military Law must have conceived himself bound by his Duty to obey the Orders he received, be they to vote for any person whatever, and that under the Pain of Military Punishment for Disobedience of Orders. The Militia, a respectable Body of Freemen, were marched in Battalions from the General's Quarters to the Election Ground, and Tickets were put into their Hands before they arrived there.

The General Orders of the Commanding Officer did not permit the Officers, who had a proper Sense of Liberty, to suffer the Men to go out of the Ranks, or to allow them Time or Opportunity

of altering the Tickets; nor had they the Aid of Pen, Ink and Paper for this Purpose, had they *dared* to do it. They had no Opportunity of consulting their Friends, of learning what Candidates were proposed, or of deliberating and acting like Freemen for themselves. *Fathers* were not permitted to *advise*, or even to *speak* with their Sons, as they stood in the Ranks. Instances happened of *Freemen being threatened to be flogged* for refusing to vote. Persons *not qualified* by Law to vote were permitted to do it, and many liege Subjects and reputable Inhabitants, who were *over-awed by military Parade and by military Law*, returned from the Election Ground to their Homes without voting, after going there for that Purpose—an Inspector was seen to tear Tickets and to throw them out of the Window, because they were not *in favour of his Favourites*. To this *degraded Situation* was the Body of officers and the Militia under their Command, as well as many others reduced by the Militia Act, *calculated for the public Good, being made use of as an Engine of Oppression*. These numerous and aggravated Grievances form but a Part of what the *Majesty of the People, the Dignity of Law, and the Cause of Liberty* suffered on the Election Day; a Day on which there was more the Appearance of a Combination against the Freedom of Election than of any Regard to the Rights of the People or of the Constitution. If this daring and outrageous Innovation is not checked in the Bud, it will soon be quoted as a Precedent, and made Use of by every ambitious Man who pursues his own *Aggrandizement* under the specious Appearance of public Good. The Militia were stripped of their dearest Rights, and the Injuries done to others were not of a less aggravated Nature. The Bosom of Patriotism must heave with Indignation at the Insult.

In Behalf therefore of ourselves, and of unborn Posterity, who are attempted to be shackled before they come into Existence, we call upon this Honourable Board, as Guardians of the Rights of the People, to enquire into the Truth of our Complaints. We extend our Application further, and pray, that upon their being supported, the Election of a Counsellor for the County of Philadelphia may be set aside, and a new Election be ordered.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF PHILADELPHIA TO ARCH OVER THE DOCK.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met :

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia and Parts adjacent respectfully sheweth :

That at the Time the City of Philadelphia was originally laid out by William Penn, the Proprietary and Founder, it was conceived by him and the Settlers that it would very much contribute to the future Convenience of the Inhabitants to have a large Dock or Bason within the Body of the City, as well for the Reception of Ships in Winter, when it was supposed that Ice would render the Delaware unsafe, as for reserving a Body of Water running thro' the City to extinguish Fires.

That for this Purpose the Proprietary granted to the Citizens, for public Use, all that Space of Ground (then a Swamp) lying between the Society's Lot on Spruce Street and the Lots on the North Side of the Bridge, and between the River and the fast Land near Second street, which Piece of Ground was afterwards vested in the corporation of the City by their Charter, which declared that the same should be left open and common for the Use and Service of the said City, and all others, with Liberty to dig Docks and make Harbours for Ships and Vessels in all or any Part of the said Swamp.

That the Settlers to whom the adjacent Grounds fell by Lot, upon the Partition of the City, were content and did agree to leave out of their respective Parts so much of their Ground through which the North Western Branch of the said Swamp extended as is at this Time occupied by the Dock and a thirty Feet Street on each side thereof, from the said public Ground up to Third Street, with an Expectation that their Fellow Citizens would unite with them in digging out the same and keeping it in such Order as to be of general Use to the whole City, as well as to themselves, whereby they hoped to derive a Benefit equal to the Value of the Ground so left open.

That many Attempts at diffrent Times have been made, at the Private Expence of the adjacent Owners, to effect the End

intended by keeping that Part of the Dock in a State fit to land Wood, Lumber, Sand, Stone and other bulky Articles; and particularly, about twenty Years ago, an Act of Assembly was passed, in Obedience to which the said Owners, at a considerable expence, secured the Banks thereof from falling in by substantial Stone Walls on both Sides, from Walnut Street to the Foot Bridge, and the Dock was Cleansed at the public Charge in as effectual a Manner as was conceived possible; but the Experience of a few Years fully convinced them and all others that no Emolument or Benefit arising to them or the Public, from keeping Landings thereon, bore any Proportion to the Expence of keeping the Water Course clean, and therefore every Idea of that Sort has long since been given up by most People.

That the Petitioners humbly apprehend the Cause why the Original Design of leaving out so much valuable ground cannot be carried into Execution without an Expence greater than the Benefit resulting from it is, That the said Dock has been and is made Use of as the common Drain and Sink to carry off in Times of Rain the accumulated Heaps of Filth and Rubbish of all the City, except the Parts which lie North of Sassafras Street and East of Second Street; and especially by the late Regulations which turn the Waters of the Commons Westward of the whole City into the Sewers which empty into the Dock, by which Means it is so filled up that the Navigation thereof is become altogether useless to the Inhabitants, and the Stench of Mud and putrifying Filth there exposed for so large an Extent through a very populous Part of the City has rendered it a grievous Nuisance, offensive to the Senses and dangerous and injurious to the Health of the neighbouring Inhabitants.

That the said Owners have submitted to the Loss of their said Ground and to all the Inconveniences arising from their Situation, until Experience has now fully demonstrated that no Use can possibly be derived to the Public from their being longer incommoded by the present State of the Dock, or being longer deprived of the beneficial Uses to which it might be converted in another Way.

The Petitioners further shew that the Space at present occupied by Shambles for the Purpose of a Market Place in High Street is by no means adequate to the Accommodation of the Country Inhabitants who supply the Citizens with Provisions;

insomuch that most of the Country Produce is, and must necessarily be, exposed to Sale, however inclement the Weather may be, in the open Streets from Carts; Waggon, and Sleighs, for want of Room under the Cover provided for them. Nor can it be expected that the Markets established on Callow-Hill, and Society-Hill (however convenient and useful they may be for the Supply of their particular Neighbourhoods) will remedy the Mischief; because the Inhabitants from the Country will not risk the Sale of their Provisions in any great Quantities, at such Distances from the Centre of the City.

The Petitioners humbly apprehend, that the Inconveniences herein enumerated, and many others too tedious to mention, may be removed by throwing an Arch over the Dock from Walnut Street to the Foot Bridge; which may be done at a moderate Expence, as the Stones, which form the present Walls, are at hand ready to form the Walls of the Arch.—By this the Nuisance of the Dock so justly complained of will be effectually removed; the Water Course so useful in draining the Filth of the City will be preserved and improved; and a noble Piece of Ground (for the most Part ten feet wider than High-Street, and running obliquely through three of the most populous and nearly central Streets in the City) will be acquired, capable of containing so many Stalls and Shambles in Addition to those in High-Street as will afford Shelter from the Inclemency of the Weather to all the Country People who bring Provisions to market, and will enable the Citizens, their Wives and Daughters, to purchase what they want, without endangering them amidst a promiscuous Croud of Horses, Carts, and Carriages in the open Streets.

The Petitioners therefore pray that this House will be pleased to take these important Matters into their Consideration, and to enact a Law authorizing and requiring the Commissioners for paving the Streets, or any other Persons Commissioners for this Purpose, to extend the Arch over the common Sewer from Walnut-Street South-eastward along the Middle of the Dock to the Foot Bridge; and to cause the Earth over the same to be filled up and levelled; and the same being perfected, to authorise, and empower certain Persons, upon some proper Plan, to erect Stalls and Shambles on the Middle of the said Ground, from Third-Street as far as shall be conveniently near to the

End of the said Arch ; always reserving one-third Part of the said Shambles or Stalls free for the Country Inhabitants without paying Stallage.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO COL. JACOB MORGAN.

PHILAD'A, *July 13th, 1778.*

SIR:—Your letter, enclosing one from Colo. Hunter, was received by the Council yesterday, and this morning a copy of Colo. Hunter's letter was laid before Congress. By the enclosed letter to Congress you will see that earnest application has been made to that honorable body for effectual aid to our frontiers. That they had our application under consideration on Saturday and resumed it this morning, and we hope that effectual measures will be immediately pursued to punish the murdering crew which have attacked us in so barbarous a manner. Council will not lose a moment in executing what the Congress shall recommend, as they are greatly distressed by your situation.

I am, with great respect,

Your Friend & humble Servant,

TY. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

To COLO. JACOB MORGAN, Lieut. Berks County.

THE REPRESENTATION OF MR. DE NORMANDIE.

Aug't 4th, 1778.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania In General Assembly met :

The Petition & Representation of John Ab'm De Normandie, a resident in the said Commonwealth, most respectfully Sheweth :

That as soon as ever he heard of an Act of the State, intituled "an Act for the further security of the Government," which

was not till after the first day of June, he had a memorial and representation of his situation presented to the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this State in expectation of obtaining that indulgence intended In the said Act for the relief of such Individuals as could not, with safety, comply with the other parts thereof, In which he acquainted them : " That he formerly held a Commission of the Peace for the County of Bucks, under the late Proprietary Government ; but soon after his return from Geneva, which was in the year 1773, he renounced the said Commission as incompatible with his design of leaving America and returning to Geneva, the Country of his Ancestors.

That in order to compleat the design, he resigned an extensive practice in Physic, sold the greater part of his Estate, and retired from all Publick business, in order to avail himself of the first favorable opportunity of embarking.

That being a Burgher, Citizen, and subject of Geneva, where he and his Family have a freehold Estate, besides a considerable sum of Money bequeathed to them by the Testament and last Will of Monsieur James De Normandie, a near relation, Commander of their Forces & One of the Council of 200, which has been lodged in the English funds for their use, and which they never yet had the power to withdraw, as the Interest for a term of years not yet expired, was, by the said Will, applied to other purposes ; under these Considerations the Subscriber begs leave to say that he has considered himself so far as an Alien to both the contending powers, as to induce him not to take an active part or to interfere on the one side or on the other, which line of conduct he has faithfully pursued to this Hour.

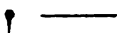
The Subscriber further begs leave to represent and declare that secluded as he is from the Publick and from every busy scene of life, he never saw or heard of a law, Intituled "An Act for the further Security of the Government" 'til the time limited for application to the Supreme Executive Council for leave to sell was elapsed. The subscriber's Case, however, being a singular one, and such as he Humbly conceives does not subject him to the Penalties of the act, and therefore hopes he has some claim to the Indulgence of the Council.

The subscriber pray leave to compleat the sales of his real Estate begun near three years ago ; To sell and convey the small part that remains unsold, and to collect his outstanding debts in such specie as will pass in the Country of his Ancesters, to which he likewise requests liberty to return.

Dated NEAR BRISTOL, *June 12th*, 1778.

Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to the Honorable House that without violating the laws of this State (which, be the consequences what they may, he shall carefully avoid) he could not attend on the Council to solicit his representation in person, therefore sent it by a gentleman going to Lancaster, that the answer he received was verbally ; that it was not in their power, altho' my case was singular, to grant my request ; & recommended an application to the Assembly at their next Sessions.

Your Petitioner, after representing that he still labors under the necessity of not attending in person, begs leave to bring in a Bill to be passed into a law by the Honorable House for the purposes mentioned in the last paragraph of his representation to the Supreme Executive Council with a power in Case the time limited by the same should be insufficient for the purpose of Compleating his business, he may be Impowered to appoint agents to compleat the same.



An Act for the relief of Dr. John Abraham De Normandie, a resident in the County of Bucks, from the Penalties of Sundry Acts of the General Assembly of this State.

WHEREAS, The said John Abraham De Normandie has, by his most respectfull Petition, represented to us, the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania, In General Assembly met, that he is a Freeholder, Citizen and Burgher of the City of Geneva, the Country of his Ancestors, and that for a considerable time past he has had an intention of removing to that City, for which purpose three years ago he began to dispose of the real Estate he held in this Commonwealth, and that he never saw or heard of an act of this State, intituled An Act for the further security of the Government, & until the time therein limited for an application to the Supreme Executive Council for leave to sell, &c., was elapsed.

Now in order to relieve the said John Abraham De Normandie from the disabilities & Penalties in any of the said acts of this State—to satisfy the world that our intentions are to promote the Civil liberties of America, and to allow him, the said John Abraham De Normandie sufficient opportunity and time to execute his purpose of removing to the Country of his Ancestors; Be it enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of this State in General Assembly met, And it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawfull for the said John Abraham De Normandie to sell and dispose of all and every part and parcell of his Estate, either in possession or Reversion lying and being within this State, on such terms and for such payments as he may judge most suitable for his purpose of going to Geneva, and to make and execute good & sufficient Deed or Deeds to the purchaser or purchasers for the Confirmation of the same notwithstanding any law or laws of this State to the contrary.

And it is hereby further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said John Abraham De Normandie to compleat and finish any bargain or Contract already made by him for any part of his estate agreeable to the Covenants and Articles of such Contract, so as the same be done on or before the Day of next ensuing this Session of Assembly.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if the time herein limited should be insufficient for the said John Abraham De Normandie to compleat the sale of his Estate aforesaid, and to settle all his affairs, that then he, the said John Abraham De Normandie be impowered to appoint one or more Attorney or Attornies to be specially appointed by him for that purpose, to compleat & finish the same, so as the said Attornies be subjects of this State, and such as have taken the Oaths of Allegiance according to the laws thereof, which Attornies so impowered are hereby vested with full authority to sue for, recover & Receive any sum or sums of money due or hereafter to become due to the said John Abraham De Normandie, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators, as also to sell and Convey any part of his Estate remaining unsold, and to make, do & execute good & lawfull Deed or Deeds for the Confirmation of such parts of his said Estate as he may have sold,

& from particular Covenant in the Agreement may not have it in his power to execute himself.

MEMORIAL OF THE WIFE OF JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15th, 1778.

To the Honourable the Vice President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

The Petition of Grace Galloway, of the City of Philadelphia respectfully sheweth—

That she is the wife of Joseph Galloway, Esquire, late of this City, who in and by an Act of Assembly of this State, passed at Lancaster, the Sixth Day of March last, is declared convicted and attainted of High Treason, and his Estate, real and personal, forfeited to and for the use of the said State, subject to the just and lawful Claims and Demands thereon, of all the Subjects of the United States of America, and for the more effectual Discovery of the real and Personal Estates of Persons to be attainted, in virtue of the said act, and to prevent groundless seizures of Estates not forfeited by the said act, it is therein and thereby order'd & ordain'd, that the President and Supreme Executive Council of this State shall, in a Summary way, enquire into all such Estates, both real & Personal, as shou'd be forfeited, in pursuance of the said act, and that they shall proceed herein upon the testimony of witnesses, Examinations of Persons interested, Inspection of Deeds, Writings and Records, or otherwise, according to their Discretions. And it is further directed by the said act, that the President and Council shall make a Register of the names of all persons attainted or to be attainted by virtue of the said act, and of all Estates, real and personal, by the said act to be forfeited and vested in this State by Reason of such attainders, and by whom such Estates were respectively forfeited, and what Interest such forfeiting Persons had therein, and the Incumbrances to which such estates are subject.

And it is further directed in and by the said act, that all Persons claim-Right or Title to the Estates so as aforesaid to be enquired of and entered in the said Register, or any Use, Interest or Incumbrance therein, shall make the same in writing to the Justices of the Supreme Court within three Months after the Entry of the Personal Estate in the Register, and within six months after the Entry of the real Estate, as aforesaid, in such Register, or be precluded from the same. And in order to provide for the Wives and Children of Persons so attainted, it is directed in and by the said act that the Justices of the Supreme Court shall and may order and appropriate such parts of the Estates of Persons so attainted, for the support of such Wives & Children, as to them may appear sufficient, agreeable to an act of Assembly, passed the Eleventh day of February last, which same act saves and excepts from Forfeiture such parts of the Estates of Persons attainted of Treason as the Court may name and appoint for the Purpose aforesaid. From all which Clauses in the said act contain'd, and from the whole Scope and Design thereof, Your Petitioner is advised by Counsel learned in the Law, that the said act being a penal act, is, by the Laws of the Land, to be construed strictly and in favor of the subject, and no Innovations upon the Liberty and Property of the Subject not warranted by the said act is to be tolerated. That the Laws of the Land being thereby altered, and the Tryal by a Jury of the Country taken away, the President or Vice President and Council are constituted a Court in the Room thereof for the Determination of Property, and are to proceed in a summary way to the inquiring into and determining of all such Estates and Interests claimed as forfeited within the meaning of the said act, and to the hearing, ascertaining and settling of all Claims and Incumbrances thereon; Before whom all Parties may be heard, and thereby Order and Justice be preserved in the seizure of all such estates, and perpetuating of the evidence relative thereto. And also all Just Claims thereon to be made in regular Manner and satisfied. And if any persons shou'd not rest satisfied with the Proceedings of the President or Vice President & Council herein, their Claims may be made to the Justices of the Supreme Court within the times limited in the said act, after the making of the Entry in the Register, as aforesaid, so,

that Right and Justice may be compleatly done and administered, and such parts of the Estates of Persons so attainted be set apart and appropriated for the Maintenance of their wives and Children, as the said Justices of the Supreme Court, after the making of the Entries, as aforesaid, in the said Register, may think sufficient.

And your Petitioner desires further to set forth that by the unhappy situation of herself and Family, and the attainder of her Husband, she is reduced from a State of Affluence and Plenty to very great Distress and Misery. Yet being willing to abide the Justice of her Country and to submit to the Laws of the Land, she did hope that the Justice and advantages by the said Act provided and allowed for persons in her pitiable and helpless Circumstances wou'd have been generously and benevolently afforded her without any unnecessary Objections being raised to involve her in greater difficulties. Yet now, so it is, may it please the Vice President and Supreme Council, that certain Persons calling themselves Factors, Agents or Messengers of your honorable Body, but acting, as your Petitioner conceives and is advised, without any legal authority for the Purpose, not regarding the Laws of the Land and the Provision made in and by the said Act, or waiting for any Enquiry or Determination by this honorable Body as to the Estate of the said Joseph Galloway, or for entries thereof to be made in a Register to be kept as aforesaid, have violently entered into your Petitioner's House, forcibly taken Possession of the Front Parlour in the name of taking Possession of the whole House, put a certain into the same and locked it up by way of giving Possession thereof to him, and have ordered your Petitioner to leave the same upon a very short notice, and in Case of a Refusal, threaten to come & turn your Petitioner, a helpless woman, into the Streets, and this, notwithstanding she had rented the same house from one of the said Agents or Factors for the rent of £300 per annum and given sufficient security for the Payment thereof in the Presence of Witnesses. And the said Factors or Agents have also opened and examined the Drawers and other private Inclosures of your Petitioner, and taken Inventories of all and singular the personal Goods & Chattels there found, without Regard to the Declarations of your Petitioner, assuring them

that a very considerable part thereof belonged to other People, and are now proceeding in a lawless manner to a sale thereof, without the necessary Proceedings being first had, whereby the Provision intended by the said Act for the support of your Petitioner will be contravened, and the Justices of the Supreme Court prevented from assigning any part of the said Joseph Galloway's Estate for the support of your Petitioner. All which Proceedings of the said Factors, Agents or Messengers are manifestly contrary to and in violation of the known Laws of the Land and the Liberty of the Subject, as well as of the particular Terms of the Act of Assembly herein before set forth, whereby, among other Mischiefs, the following arise : That your Petitioner is not only threatened to be dispossessed of the Estate of which she is seized in her own right, but it is in a violent, unprecedented and illegal manner in Breach of the Peace and of the Laws of the Land dissiezed by Persons acting under the authority and appointment of this honorable Body, which bears the semblance of a judicial violation of the Laws, and that notwithstanding she had rented the same Premises from one of the said Agents or Factors for a Term yet unexpired and given sufficient security for the payment of the Rent. That no entry being made in the Register, as the Law expressly enjoins, before any sale can be made, neither your Petitioner can put in a Claim before this honorable Body or before the justices of the Supreme Court to her own Estate, which she is also informed is also seized by agents or Factors appointed as, aforesaid, and which she is advised is not forfeited by the attainder of her said Husband ; Nor can she put in a Claim for allowance or Maintenance ; nor can any person or persons put in their Claims to their Property seized by the said Factors or Agents or secure any Debts or Incumbrances due to them from the Estate of the said Joseph Galloway, whereby this honorable Body and the Justices of the Supreme Court will be precluded from all Right and opportunity of examining into the Propriety of seizures, the Property of the Estates seized, the Legality of Claims and the Justice of Demands upon the said Joseph Galloway's Estate, as declared by the said Act, which said Act very carefully provides that seizures be entered in the Register so as to become matters of public notoriety, in Order that the Person through want of knowledge

thereof may be foreclosed of their just Rights by a sale of their Property, which is declared to vest an absolute indefeasible Title in the Purchaser. Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays, that upon her giving Security for the appraised value of the Goods & Chattels seized and inventoried as aforesaid, you would be pleased to give such orders to the said Factors or Agents to stay their Proceedings herein till this honorable Body shall examine into, determine & ascertain what Estate is forfeited belonging to the s'd Joseph Galloway, and until proper Entries shall be made in a Register for that purpose provided, as to your Wisdom may seem meet, according to the directions of the s'd Act, & until your Petitioner can make application to the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Provision also mentioned in s'd Act, and also that your Petitioner may be heard by her Council relative to the s'd Estate and her Grievances here complained of.

GRACE GALLOWAY.

Indorsed—Read in council August 17, 1778. Ordered, That this Petition do lie on the table.

T. M., *Sec'y.*

VICE PRESIDENT BRYAN TO JOSEPH McILVAINE.

PHILADELPHIA, 27th August, 1778:

SIR:—Council has heard some rumours of your acting as an agent for the Estates of the Traytors, forfeited to the State, but as it was not noted on their minutes that you had been appointed, the story was disregarded. But in the Pennsylvania Packet of this day, they read an advertisement signed Joseph McIlvaine, Com. B. C., noticing sales of the personal Estates, late of Andrew Allen & Jos. Galloway. It is remembered that you were named in an Ordinance of the late Council of Safety, as a Commissioner for *securing* the goods of persons who should go over to the Enemy, w^{ch} implied, doubtless, a power to sell in case of necessity. After the ordinance had been in Exercise for some months, an Act of Assembly superseded the Commiss^{rs} acting under it, as to persons attainted,

and empowered agents or Factors, with full authority to sell personal Estate, & to lease, & in due time to sell Lands, Yet restrained to a return of Inventory & appraisement into the Register's office before sale.

Under this law, Gen'l Lacey & George Wall, Junior, Esq's. act as the only agents. To them you should deliver up all property you may have seized. It is dangerous to yourself to go on, unauthorised, as it may involve you in controversies & Suits.

I am, Sir,

Y'r most obed't Serv't,

GEORGE BRYAN.

P. S.—Y'r returns as Commis'r, under the Council of safety, are too long delayed.

MR. HOOPER TO VICE PRESIDENT BRYAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 31st, 1778.*

SIR :—Permitt me to address you on a subject which has for some time past given me much uneasyness, as from false representations made to the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, that honourable Body have conceived me to be a dangerous person in the State, violent and ungovernable.

I cannot dehy to you, honourable Sir, that I have a very great contempt for Mr. Sarjent and Mr. Arndt, as private Gentlemen. They have made several attempts to ruin my reputation as an Officer in the service of the States, and have induced the honourable Council to exhibit charges against me which Mr. Sarjent & Mr. Arndt could not support. This drew me into a personal Quarrell with them, but on my honour, Sir, I don't recollect, that at the time of these disputes I ever reflected on Council, but it is true, that very soon after a dispute which happened between Mr. Sarjent and me, and whilst I was warm with resentment against him, I wrote a Letter to the Hon'ble Gouverneur Morris, the particular Expressions in which Letter I don't well remember, but believe, from information, that they were generally ungentlemanly and in-

deasant. I hope, Sir, you will believe, and that the honourable Council will believe, that I have long had a great personal regard for the late worthy President and you, and that I have ever had reason to esteem those Gentlemen in Council with whom I have the honour to be acquainted as worthy Citizens, and that I am sorry to find that the expressions in that Letter may be construed to extend to you or them. I hope you will believe that they were not my deliberate sentiments, and that I am incapable of treating so respectable a Body with the least disrespect.

I should not have taken the liberty to trouble your honour with this Letter if you was a stranger to my general character, which I am happy to say is the reverse of what has been represented to Council—permitt me then to request you will be pleased to assure Council that I never meant to reflect on their honour's honourable body. It is extremely disagreeable to me to know that they think I have, and as (since I entered into a parole agreement with Mr. Arndt, in June, 1777,) I have assisted the Magistrates in executing the laws of the State. I mean to continue so to do, and hope by a steady, firm and just behaviour to all men to take off the prejudices conceived against my General conduct as a Citizen & an officer in the service of the United States, and finally to merit the esteem of Council.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your most h'ble Serv't,

ROB'T LETTIS HOOPER, JR.

The Hono'ble GEORGE BREYAN, Esq.

COL. JOHN BULL TO THE COUNCIL, "WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE BRIDGE UP SCHUYLKILL."

AUGUST 31, 1778.

To the Honorable The Execut. Council for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENT'N:—At the Request of Council I have view'd the Bridge over Schuylkil at ye Fattlandford, near the Valey Forge, & Do Report my Opinion That unless some Repairs be

done upon it before the ensuing Winter, it will be swept away by the Ice and High waters, &c. The Necessary Repairs seem Principally to be of Two Kinds :

First, the Throwing a Quantity of Stone in and about such of the Peers as seem to be most injur'd by ye Gravel being wash'd from them, which would be a means of Supporting them for a longer time.

Second, Some of the Peers are floor'd about three feet above Ground. Upon these floors the filling is laid, three of which has been too Heavy and Broke down the sills, whereby not only the Stones have fallen to the Bottom, but the Braces which supported the two upper Posts and whole frame of the Peers (and were set in the Sills) are rendered useless. Therefore other Sills, Braces, and floors, ought to be Put in those which are Broke, and a proper Quantity of Stone as Ballast for the Peer and not to break the sills.

I am Further of opinion that a Considerable Improvement to all the Peers may be made at a small Expence by what I think may properly be call'd Fenders. Let one long and strong piece of timber be set slooping, one end thereof in the River about thirty (or more) feet above the Peer and the other properly Fix'd on the Top of the Peer, or in case one Piece Large enough sufficient for the purpose could not be procur'd, let three smaller ones be placed in the stead thereof, Two of them close by each other, and the third on the Topp and a little in front. These Fenders would receive the first shock of Ice or Logs Coming down the River, and large Ice would Naturally slide up some height above water, and with its own weight Break and of course pass the Peers much easier.

JNO BULL.

THOMAS DUNDAS TO MAJOR GABRIEL HEISTER.

READING GAOL, *Sunday Morning.*

SIR:—When you was here last friday you mentioned that you had sent me to Gaol with reluctance, and that you was in a manner forced to do it by a number of violent people then

present. These people are now mostly gone, and the rest will follow to-morrow. I therefore expect you will order me to be released in two or three days at farthest, and that you will discharge the Gaol-Keeper's bill, on which Conditions I will cheerfully overlook your part in this Transaction, and never give you the least trouble or molestation about it. But if you persist in keeping me confined, and I should hereafter have it in my power, you must not be surprised if I should seek redress in a legal way for the Injury I have sustained. With regard to the Gaol-Keeper's bill, I don't mention on account of the Value, which will be very trifling, but because I cannot easily bring myself to submit to the imposition of paying for being unjustly imprisoned—I say unjustly, for no man in his senses can pretend that the Council of Safety are properly authorized to act as they have done. Your answer will oblige,

Sir, Your humble Servant,
THOMAS DUNDAS.

Major GABRIEL HESTER.

GEN. SMALLWOOD OF VIRGINIA TO THE PRESIDENT.

CAMP WHITE PLAINS, 9th September, 1778.

SIR:—As I have not the pleasure of a Personal acquaintance (tho' not unacquainted with your character) hope you will excuse the Intrusion of addressing you on a subject which will demonstrate I have nothing more in view than to set in a clear light the conduct of a Man who rendered his country singular services, whilst I commanded in Wilmington last winter; and the manner in which he was under the necessity of effecting it, has, perhaps, laid his character under suspicion, in such a manner as to require an explanation to justify it. William Kerlin, in Chester, was recommended by Gen'l Wayne, Capt. Rumford, & others, in whom I could confide, as a proper person to give Intelligence, which Induced me to send for and open my views to him, and see if he would engage to inform himself, and give me Intelligence from time to time, respecting the enemy's designs or motions against Wilmington or any

part of the Adjacent Country, which he frankly engaged to perform, and did accomplish, I verily believe, to the utmost of his power, under such Passports & Permits as were necessarily granted for the purpose, which he informs me has subjected his conduct to censure. Let it, therefore, suffice to say he rendered me essential services whilst in that Garrison, and did not abuse or betray the confidence reposed in him, nor made any improper use of the Licence given Necessarily to obtain Intelligence, and therefore should be sorry his conduct should be called in question, as unfriendly to his Country in any transaction of this nature under me. I have the Honor to remain, with due regard,

Your most ob'd't II'ble Serv't,

W. SMALLWOOD.

COL. MATLACK TO JUSTICES OF PHILA., BUCKS,
CHESTER AND BEDFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, 14th Sept. 1778.

GENT: I am directed by Council to inclose to you the act of Assembly for the the Election of Justices of the peace, &c., Just passed, in order that you may be enabled to give your aid in supplying the County of [Chester] with Justices of the peace as by law directed. It would seem that Legislature intended by the last Clause in this act to enable Council to appoint in all Districts, who have already had an opportunity of choosing, but by the use of the word *when*, this seems doubtful. Had *where* been (line 2d) used instead of it, no difficulty had remained. As to future neglects, their authority will be sufficiently clear. However, the Executive power is not disposed to deprive the *Freeholders* of this privilege, for in them is the Choice. Tho' their claim be dubious, the Commission issued by Council will heal all defect.

You are therefore, Gentleman, authorized by Council, some or one of you, to issue your writ or order without delay to the Constables of every vacant District in the County of [Chester,] and take care to transmit the return made; whither it be the names of Justices Elect, who should be persons who have

give assurances of allegiance and renunciation of the King of Great Britain, or the refusal and neglect of the freeholders. Direct to me in this City. By your attention to the foregoing the County may be supplied speedily with Magistrates.

I am,

Sirs,

Y'r most obed't Serv't,

TY. MATLACK, *Secre'y.*

VICE PRESIDENT BRYAN TO JACOB MILLER.

PHILADELPHIA, 22d September, 1778.

SIR:—One, Henry Funk, of your county, is come here, & alledges that you have seized the real & personal Estate of Abraham Meyer & Michael Myer, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance & abjuration appointed by law. Perhaps there may be some mistake in your proceedings. I shall therefore state to you in short the business you are called to. By the Act of Assembly under which the agents of Council act, the Estates in land & goods of persons charged with Treason in the Act, or by Council in proclamations since issued, who have not come in & surrendered themselves for Trial, are put under their care & disposal, & no other. Should any person called on by the magistrates to take the said Oath, refuse it before them, and persist in such refusal in the Court of Quarter Sessions, afterwards he would forfeit his goods to the State, not his land, or anything fixed to or growing on it, but even in this Case the Sherrif, not the agents, would take care of the forfeiture.

I write these lines by direction of Council, as well in behalf of these men, that nothing unlawful be done to them thro' mistake, as to caution you to keep yourself within your Duty, for be assured you may expect that the doings beyond what is warranted by the Act of Assembly would bring you under severe Censure & heavy Damages, recovered by the party affected.

I am, sir,

Your very hum'l Serv't,

GEORGE BRYAN.

To JACOB MILLER, Esq'r, one of the agents of N'n Co'y.

LEWIS WEISS'S ACCOUNT WITH GEN'L ASSEMBLY
IN 1778.

1778. Several Committees of Assembly, To Lewis Weiss, Dr.

For drawing the Bills following, viz't:

Aug'st. To repeal of three several Acts of Gen'l Assembly, relative to the places of holding the Supreme Court, the Courts of Philad'a, Chester & Bucks Counties, &ca.....	£4 10
17. To declare valid the Acknowledgments of Deeds, and the probate & Registry of Wills taken by sundry persons during a certain time.....	7 10
18. A Supplement to the several acts of Assembly, relative to the importation of Negroes, &c., (twice drawn,).....	7 10
22. To explain and strengthen that clause of a former act, by which the Disabilities of Persons not having taken the Test are continued during ye Life of ye Delinquent.....	7 10
— A Supplem't to the Chester Creek & Draw-bridge Act.....	3 10
3. To regulate the Trade & navigation of this State.....	7 10
Sept'r 8. To regulate the mode of assessing and levying Taxes in this State.....	12 00
	<hr/>
	£50 00

A Duplicate of this Account I have delivered with the last mentioned Bill to Mr. Whitehill, member of that Assembly.

L. WEISS.

PHILAD'A, *Febr.* 15th, 1779.

A GENERAL RETURN of all the arms, &c., the property of the State of Pensyl'a, Delivered out of the public Armourer's Store, at Allen Town, from October 15 to Dec'r 4, 1777, Included.

WHEN DELIVER'D.	TO WHOM DELIVER'D.	Pistols.....	Musquits	Bayonets	Scabberds	Rifles.....	Carbines.....	Gun Barrells
1777.								
October 18..	Major Boyd, of Northampton County Militia.....		2	32	40			
19..	Colonel Brinegh...do.....do.....do.....		1	16	16			
21, 23..	Colonell Wetzell, Northampton County, Lieut.....		13	13	18			
27..	Colonell Dearth...do.....do.....sub-Lieut.....		6	6	6			
31..	Captain Pearson—Capt'n of the Amunition Guard.....		7	7	7			
November 18..	...do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....		2	2	2			
26..	Colonell Wetzell, ——— County, Lieut.....		12	12	12			
27..	Colonell Miller, of Northampton County Militia.....		22	22	22			
29..	Colonel Henry, ——— Lieut. of Phi'a.....		180	180	180			
December 2..	James Allison, Adjutant of Northampton Militia.....		33	33	33			
4..	Adam Clendening, Lieut. 6 Batt. North'n County Militia.....		18	18	18			
	Remaining in the Store.....	7	206	341	349			
		7	514	506	11	36	5	25
		7	810	847	390	36	5	25

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE AGENTS OF SEVERAL COUNTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, 9th October, 1778.

SIR:—By order of the Council, I request you may without delay return to me schedules with appraisments of all the goods & chattles belonging to Traytors which you have seized. By the Law under which you act, these ought to be sent to me as register. Before any sale be had a careful attention to the directions of the Law is necessary to secure you from the difficulties which may arise from a neglect of them.

It is the opinion of the Attorney General that real estates in respect of marriage are forfeited during the husband's right to the profits. You are, therefore, to seize such for the use of the commonwealth, & to make return to me thereof, as in other cases.

Monies arising from the real & personal estates of Traytors ought to be lodged with the Treasurer without delay. And as the wives & children will presently urge the Supreme Court for some support, it will be expected of you to enable the court to consider of such applications by sending to me all accounts of sales & other information you can as early as may be.

I am directed to remind you of the necessity there is to pay strict attention to preserve the woodland on forfeited estates, and that no waste of any kind be committed upon those estates.

JOSEPH REED, *President*.

CHEVALIER DE CAMBRAY TO CAPT. WM. SOMMERVILLE.

FORT MCINTOSH, 10th October, 1778.

SIR:—You will please to make inquiry from the horse-master of the quantity of lead which was in his care, and after having verified her, to give him an accountable receipt of in your name, making the same time a return for me.

In my absence you have not orders to wait from any persons except the commanding officers. No distribution of ammunitions in your case can be done without his orders, which must be directed to you, and you will please to refuse all request which could not have those two conditions.

It is probable that in a few days it arrived here some cags of powder ; you will please to do the verification of, with the utmost exactness, and to apply to the Q'r Master, or any other persons, of which you can have want, for to fit in the parc of the Artillery a proper place, with tents, or anysoever means, where the powder can be depos'd in safety until the room for the Artillery stores are finished in the Fort.

In every case where you shall want fatigue or guard men, or other succors, you will direct you'self to the commanding officer or to the Brig'd. Major for that purpose. The consign of centinels of the parc of the Artillery is to hinder any body, except they are in your or in my company, to approach, and to keep for all kinds of fire ; you will please to take care that consign are exactly followed, and if you judge requisite to add something to it for the safety of stores, to apply to the commanding officer, for his orders are given. You will please to do a return of the ammunitions following the last inspections, in such a manner that the totals may be seen easily, moreover, a return of the consummation since your being Conductor, at last a confrontation of all with the invoice of the commiss'y of Carlisle ; you may have it of Mr. Van Lierla.

I am, Sir, your Most obed't, most humble Servant,

LE CHEV'R DE CAMBRAY,

Com'dt the Art'ly & Engineers in the W'n Depart.

To MR. SOMMERVILLE, Conductor of the Artillery.

CHEVALIER DE CAMBRAY TO CAPT. WILLIAM SOMMERVILLE.

FORT McINTOSH, 2d November, 1778.

SIR:—Being obliged to follow the army, I leave in your care all the ammunitions & the Artillery ; it is expedient to let car-

ry all the powder, lead, flints, &c., in the Fort, for their best safety; the commander of the Fort, in the absence of the General, shall be requested by him to let get ready firstly, a convenient room, close and remote, where the ammunitions shall be deposited; their distribution shall not be done without his written orders; and you will apply to him every where you shall want his assistance for the good of your business. It will be expedient to weigh & mark again all the powder delivered by Col. Steel in such a manner that constantly appear in each cag the quality of powder, with the quantity of, &c.

It shall be done too, for the powder which come from Lowrel Hill, the last powder which came from Mr. Lockart was verified by me for his quality, the want only to be weighed. I used the marks *F-FH*:*F-FH* for to specify the first, second quality, or when it is mixt.

I recommend to you to be careful and exact in your receptions and distributions, for you shall be answerable of all.

I am, Sir,

Y'r m't humble, most ob't servant,

LE CHEV'R DE CAMBRAY,

Comd'g the W. Artill'y & Engineers.

To Mr. SOMMERVILLE, Conductor of the Artillery.

The General Orders are: the Artillery Horses must not be employed to draw; in the occasion you must represent that they can't be employed without an especial order of the com'd'g officer.

You will please to do a return (and sent them to me by the first occasion) of the real quantity of powder, le'd, &c., now in your hands, with the quantity issued since your being Conductor, to verify coming from Col. Steel, and to give me notice of the ammunitions that you shall receive.

COL. ANDREW BOYD TO COL. JAS. YOUNG.

SADSBUry, 7th Nov'r, 1778.

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to inform you that they are the greatest complaint by the wagoner, on account of Forrage, in

Philadelphia. They only got half a bushel of bean, and as much Indian corn, which is not more than half allowance. A Brigade was lately sent to Egg Harbour. They refused to give them any Forrage, and say'd that the wagons was come for private property, and by what I am told, it appears that it really was such. Forrage is allowed to be kept at Mill Town on the Lancaster Road, but for what reason I know not. They are seldom any to be got there—none since I was appointed in the Wagon Department. Their ought to be the strictest attention pay'd to providing for horses in the service, as the preservation and safety of the army depends on it, and to have the Teams wore down, unfit for business at this season of the year is doing injustice to Individualls and the publick in general.

I hope, sir, you will think this matter an object worthy of your application to the Gentleman concerned in the Forrage department.

I am, Dear Sir, with much respect,

Your Very Humbl. Serv't,

AND'W BOYD, W. M. G., Chc.

JAS. YOUNG, Esq'r, W. M. G.

MEMORIAL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BRIG CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov'r 16th, 1778.*

To his Honor the President, and the Honorable the Executive Council for the State of Pennsylvania:

The Humble Petition of the Under subscribed Officers of the Convention Armed Brig, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners have been in the State service and Bore Commissions in said service in the fleet since the year 1776, and have on the last Cruize of the Brig Convention had new Commissions from your Honor and Council; and whereas we did then, and do now, look upon Ourselves to be in actual service on Board said Brig. We Humbly Beg (as the Commissary hath Refus'd us,) that your Honor & the Honorable Coun-

cil would allow us our Rations and Pay until our Commissions are Revok'd by your Honor and Council, in so doing as in Duty Bound Your Petitioners Will Ever Pray.

THOS. PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut.

JAMES SIMPSON, 2d Do.

JONATHAN BRAMAN, late 3d Lieut.
of Warren Galley.

PETITION OF THE WIFE OF A BRITISH PRISONER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r 23d, 1778.

To the honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of Sarah Neal, wife of James Neal, Mariner, most respectfully sheweth:

That your Petitioner, with her Husband, were on their Way down the River Delaware, on their Passage to Ireland, their native Country, (at the Time the British Troops were evacuating Phila.,) & were taken by some armed Boats belonging to the State of New Jersey & our Property sold.

Since which my Husband has been sent to New York by Mr. Thomas Bradford, Comm'y of Prisoners in Exchange for some Person belonging to this State. The Time of my Husband's Departure was not convenient to your Petitioner to go with him. Your Petitioner now finds herself unable to support herself, Provision, Firing & Rent being so high, therefore prays your Honours that she may be allowed to go to her Husband in New York.

Your Honour's Indulgence in granting your Petitioner's request will be by her most respectfully acknowledged.

SARAH NEAL.

MEMORIAL OF MESSRS. NESBITT AND FITZSIMONS.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th Nov'r, 1778.

*To the H'ble the Executive Council for the Commonwealth of
Pennsil. :*

The subscribers beg leave to represent That they, together with Robert Morris, Esq., of this City, are owners of a Brigantine Called the Neptune, lately built at & now laying in Bermuda; that it is their design the s'd Brig'e should be sent from thence to the West Indies for a Cargo of salt, to be bro't to this place, but are Informed by their Agent that provisions are not to be obtained in that Island to victual her for such a voyage.

We therefore pray your honors to give us permission to ship on board the Sloop Eliz. & Mary, John Lightburn, Com'r, now bound from this port to Bermuda—

Eight barrells of bread,
one bbl. of flour,
one bbl. of Pease,
four bbs. of beef,
two bbs. of Pork.

Which being for this victualing of the s'd Brig for her intended Voyage, we hope may be done Consistent with the act of Assembly, which prohibits the Exportation of Provisions.

J. M. NESBITT,
THO'S FITZSIMONS.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND
COUNTY FOR "EXEMPTION FROM TAXES."

NOVEMBER 25th, 1778.

*To the Hon'ble, The General Assembly of Representatives of the
Freeman of Pennsylvania, met at Philadelphia the twenty-
sixth day of October, Anno Dom'i 1778.*

The Memorial and humble Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in the State aforesaid, most respectfully sheweth,

That the Inhabitants of this County for near a year past, have laboured under the distressing circumstances of an Indian War. While this War (tho' more dreadful in its nature than any kind of Hostility) was carried on only by straggling Indians, we endeavored to bear up under our misfortunes. But the total overthrow of the People at Wyoming, and the apparent approach of so formidable a Body of Savages spread at once Desolation over our County. Scarce a single Family remained in their Habitations; The Women & Children were generally removed; great loss of Property was sustained by almost every individual; & what was still more distressing, the Harvest in most places was lost. The same calamity yet continues. For the savages are still our Enemys & commit frequent Barbarities among us. Thus the Prospect of Distress is extended to another year, as scarce any Fall Crop has been put in this season.

Your humble Petitioners therefore pray for the serious attention of this Hon'ble House to their distressed situation. And that such Relief may from time to time be afforded them as their unhappy circumstances may require; and in particular, that your Petitioners may be exempted from the payment of the present heavy tax laid on them. We beg leave to assure the Hon'ble House that while our circumstances admitted of it we were determined to pay with Cheerfulness, resting satisfy'd in the Justice of this House, that every disproportion in assessing the County Quotas would be fully adjusted hereafter. But we now declare ourselves utterly unable to pay these Taxes, unless by the sale of our Lands. Our effects

have been lost in flight or abandoned to plunder, our Cash has been apply'd to the immediate support of our Familys, and many have contracted heavy Debts, while at the same time we are prevented from using any Industry to recover our affairs. We therefore humbly implore the Clemency of your Hon'ble House, That we may be exonerated from the Payment of Taxes during the Continuance of this distressing and Calamitous Indian War. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray.

THOMOND BALL,
JOHN CLINGMAN,
P. HORTERMAN,
WM. SIMS,
SAM'L HARRIS,
WILLIAM CLARK,
WM. DEWART,
JOHN ADAM BULEHR,
JOHN WHITE,
JNO. BUYERS,
MICHAEL WANLER,
JOHN TRETSOORT,
JACOB JOIAN,
DAVID McKINNEY,
ALBERT COVENHOVEN,
MARTIN APLEY,
PETER WICKOFF,
WILLIAM HEPBURN,
MICHAEL RORT,
JO'N FILOP,
JO'N LOCKOW,
CASPER RICHARD,
BENJ. WEISER,
THO'S PRICE,
TIMOTHY LEWIS,
CORNELESS ROWE,
JOHN McCORD,
ALBREIGL SWEINFORD,
JOHN WEITZEL,
THO'S HAMILTON,
HANANIAH LINCOLN,

CORNELIUS LOW,
HENRY COCK,
VALENTINE ROEBUCK,
CORNELIUS LOWS,
WILLIAM LOW,
JACOB COURDT'L,
GEORGE SWANN,
CHAS. YOUNGMAN,
ANDREW STROUB'L
ELI MEAD,
FREDERICK FREEMAN,
NICHOLAS SHAFFER,
JOHN HARRISON,
ROB'T PLUNKET,
MICHAEL KURTZ,
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
CONRAD SHEFFER,
FRED'K RICHARDS,
JAMES GEREY,
GEORGE LERNEDNER,
HENRY RICHARD,
GEORGE HAROL, SENER,
GEORGE HAROL, JUN.,
SIMON HAROL,
GEORGE BOWMAN,
JOHN RESHABOCH, SEN ,
JOHN RESHABOCH, JUN.,
JOHN SELLAR,
MICHA ALD,
MICHAL HANE, SE'R,
MICHAL HANE, JUN.,

FREDERICK WISE,
ROBERT McBRIDE,
JOHN RILER,
VALENTINE GEIGER,
CRISTOPHEL KITTICK,
MAT'W CATHON,
WILTON ATKINSON,
SAM'L HUNTER,
PETER WHITMAN,
JACOB HEVALING,
CASPER GABEL,
DANIEL GABEL,
STEPHEN FIDDLER,
CASPER REED,
GEORGE LANDNER,
STEPHEN SMITH,
ADAM FISHER,
GEORGE GLOSS,
ANTONEY MOLL,
JOHN HARDER,
ADAM SHAFER,
JOHN SHAKE,
MARTEN SORTMAN,
HENRY SORTMAN,
JOB HORTERMAN,
NICOLAUS GORT,
HENRY RINE,
JOHN BIGGARD,
SIMON ROADBACK,
CHRISTAN SEGRIST,
STOPHEL SIMMARMAN,
SAND. BUCHAL,
PETER BOWER,
ANDRESS SHEARER,
JOHN SWATS,
ABRAHAM BULLMAN,
VALENTINE LAUDENSHLOGER,

HARMAN SNIDER,
HENRY, ———,
STOPHEL SNIDER,
THOMAS SNIDER,
JACOB HEFLECH,
CONRAD HEFLECH,
SIMON WOODROW,
WILLIAM LEES,
HENRICH HERMAN,
JACOB EGHARB,
JACOB SHOWER,
HANNAS SWATS,
ANTONEY BETTZ,
FREDERICK GARY,
MICHEL ALD,
JOHN SELLAR,
JACOB NIGHMAN,
MICHAL NIGHMAN,
BORTAN KERSTATER,
MARTEN KERSTATER,
LENARD KERSTATER,
CHRISTIAN RESHART,
ZACHRAS SPENGE,
ANDRES SPENGE,
JACOB SNEIDER,
JAMES POLLOX,
CRISTOPHEL MITMER,
ABRAHAM SNEIDER,
WILL. KINNERSLEY,
JNO. HARRIS, JUN'R.
SAM'L WEISER,
JOS. WALLIS,
JAMES JENKINS,
ROBT. CRAWFORD,
WM. COOK,
JOHANNES VANDOZ.

VICE PRESIDENT BRYAN TO COL. JOS. KIRKBRIDE
AND COL. WALL.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *November 26, 1778.*

SIR:—His Excellency General Washington, has applied to this state, thro' the Board of War, for four or five hundred militia to guard the Prisoners taken at Saratoga thro' this state, on their way to the Southward. There intended march is by Reading, Lancaster and Hanover; you are, therefore, hereby authorized and required to call into service, with all possible expedition, the first call of the militia of the county of Bucks, and march them to Easton immediately. If the first class has been called out, then the next in order is to march. His Excellency's letter has, by some means, been several days on the road, which makes it but too probable that there is danger of the troops being delayed in their march if the utmost expedition is not used in sending forward the militia. It is expected that the militia will furnish themselves with arms as far as it is in their power, as there is some uncertainty of their being supplied in the county of Northampton; but there must be no delay in their march. If there be any deficiencies you will give notice to the council, that orders may be issued to supply them at Easton as far as it is possible.

By order of Council.

GEORGE BRYAN, V. P.

To COL. JOS. KIRKBRIDE and COL. WALL.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. ARCHIBALD THOMPSON.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec'r 4, 1778.*

SIR:—The Council have received information from Col. Wall, Lieutenant of the County of Bucks, that a class of

militia of that county has yeilded but about one hundred men. There is too much reason to fear that the militia of Philadelphia county will also fall greatly short of the number expected from the class already ordered, and as a delay of five or six thousand men, even for a few days, in a place where proper provisions has not been made for them, would be attended with very alarming consequences, and eat up the country round them for a considerable distance, the Council find themselves under a necessity to order out, and you are hereby required to call out two more classes of the militia of this county from the same Battalions out of which the last call was made, and march them with all possible expedition to Sherrard's Ferry.

The Councils Sees and laments the great hardship it is to the * * to have so many classes called out at one time, and so suddenly, but the service must be performed, and immediately, and it is evident that the remissness of those already called renders the present order indispensibly necessary.

Your Zeal, &c., (as in the letter to Col. Wall.)

The enclosed letter from Col. Blane, to whose conduct the convention troops are committed, will inform you of the route they take, and his orders are to be obeyed.

Your ob't Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Col. ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, Lieut. of Philada. County.

DR. ROBERT HARRIS TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, Dec. 3d, 1778.

HON'D SIR:—If Permission is granted by Council for me to transport such of my Effects as I have in Nova Scotia, shou'd be glad if you will be good enough to give it to Colonel McNutt, who is to carry a Duplicate of it with him, at least as far Boston, and I hope will assist my Brother in doing what will be necessary on the Occasion.

I am, Honored Sir, with much respect,
y'r most humble Servant,

R. HARRIS.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, Philad'a.

COL. ANDREW BOYD TO COL. JAS. YOUNG.

SADSBURY, 4th Decem., 1778.

SIR:—The bearer, Mr. William Boyd, was obliged to by the Head of Elk & Cristiana Bridge to discharge publick property that his Brigade was Loaded with, & to draw Forrage. Col. John Mitchel oposes to pay him, but with abusive Language, &c.

You will please to assist him in geting his acc't settled. I expect soon to have the W. M. that went to Egg Harbour before you, and any depositions that may be necessary, and will then do my self the honour of writeing you.

I am, Dear Sir, your

Very Humb. Serv't,

AND'W BOYD, S. Lt.

John Mackey, a Brigade W. M., begs your asistance in settling his acc'ts.

MEMORIAL OF COL. NICHOLA.

PHILAD'A, Dec'r 5th, 1778.

*To his Excellency the President & Hon'ble Executive Council
of the State of Pensylvania:*

The Memorial of Lewis Nicola, Town Major of Philadelphia, Humbly Sheweth:

That your memorialist was appointed Town Major to this City by a commission from the then Council of Safety, dated the 2d Dec'r, 1776, & has since received pay and rations from this State, and also his allowance of wood from Col. Melchor, then Barrack master general to this State till the city was evacuated, & also since we repossessed this city till three weeks past, when Col. Melchor informed your memorialist that, as an officer under the United States, he could no longer supply an officer of the State of Pensylvania with wood, which obliges

your memorialist to request an order to the Commissary of this State to supply him with the usual quantity of wood from the 24 day of Nov'r last.

All which is humbly submitted to your Excellency & the Hon'ble Council.

LEWIS NICOLE, *T. M.*

INVENTORY OF HOSPITAL STORES—1778.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 6th*, 1778.

An Inventory of the Medicines & Instruments now in the Pennsylvania State Hospital :

Opium, 2 drs.
Calomel, 1 oz.
Tart. Emet., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pulv. Cort. Peruv., 1 lb.
Pulv. Jalap, 1 lb.
Pulv. Ipecac, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Pulv. Rhœi., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Sol. Nitri., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Pulv. Sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Lin. Sapon., 1 lb.
Gum. Camph., 2 oz.
Ext. Saturn., 2 oz.
Elect. Lenitiv., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Ung't Basil F., 1 lb.
Ung't Mercur., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sal. Ammon. Crud., 2 oz.
Bals. Copivi, 2 oz.
Merc. prescip. Rub., 1 oz.
Caust. Commun., 2 drs.
Amputating instruments, one set.
Trepaning Instruments, one set.
One Tourniquet; one Dozen Bandages; Lint & Tow, one lb.;
one Dozen Splints, and one Pestle & Mortar.
The above are all the medicines and instruments in the State Hospital. The quantity of medicines is trifling, and many ar-

ticles are now wanting. No Pocket Instruments, Scalpels, or Lancets are now in the Hospital, and they are more frequently wanted than any other. There are no Stores of any kind, nor a sufficiency of Bedding, or Blankets. The men belonging to the Gallies are at present Healthy, but I conceive provision ought to be made for at least twenty sick, as that will probably be nearly the number, on an average. Bunks and Hospital Bedding will be but a trifling expence, and by furnishing them, the sick will be infinitely more comfortable and better accommodated. A compleat Chest of Medicines would be less expensive, than buying every article as it is wanted, and a small Quantity of Stores are necessary.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Surgeon to the State.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r.

PRESIDENT REED TO HON. JOHN JAY.

IN COUNCIL,
December 22nd, 1778.

SIR:—The Council on the 31st of August last, received from the Honorable Henry Lawrens, Esq'r, late President of Congress, twenty-four blank Commissions for private Ships of war, and he, in his letter inclosing them, observes, that three bonds were deficient of a former grant of twelve commissions. I now enclose you twenty-two bonds taken on the issuing those commissions, and two Commissions which have been filled up on application, but which have not been called for; and also two bonds taken upon the issuing of two of the former twelve commissions. The third Commission was sent to the Navy-board of this State, and has not yet been accounted for by that board.

As no commissions remain in the hands of Council and several applications are now made for them, you will Judge of the propriety of furnishing the Council with a further number.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH REED, *Pres't.*

H'n'ble JOHN JAY, Esq'r, President of Congress.

COL. MATLACK TO COL. DAVID ESPY, OF BEDFORD.

PHILAD'A, *Dec'r 23, 1778.*

SIR:—Herewith you have Commissions for the following officers in the County of Bedford, to wit: Prothonotary, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions have a right to recommend to Council two persons, of which one is to be commissioned, to be Clerk of the peace; this has not been done, and therefore the commission cannot now be sent you. As the Court have power to appoint a Clerk pro temp., there will be no inconveniency attend this delay, but it will be proper to send the recommendation as soon as opportunity will admit.

I am, &c.,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

TO DAVID ESPY, Esq'r.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO COL. JACOB MORGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 31, 1778.*

SIR:—The Council have received information that Colo. Lindimot, or his Lieutenant Colonel, Stationed last Summer at Fort Jenkins, in Northumberland County, has taken from one Webb five rifles, under pretence of his being a disaffected person. They direct me to write to you, and request that you will demand the said five rifles, and take them into your possession, and forward them at the expense of the person who seized them—to Samuel Hunter, Esq'r, Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland, to be by him delivered to the proper owner, unless some good reason may occur to you for the contrary, and you will please to acquaint Council with your proceedings herein.

I am with great respect,

Your very humble Servant,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

TO Colo. JACOB MORGAN, Lieut. of Berks Co.

PAPERS
RELATING TO THE
WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,
1779.

COL. MATLACK TO CAPT. WM. MCPHERSON.

PHILAD'A, *Jan'y 2d*, 1779.

SIR:—The Council hearing of your arrival in this city from New York, were in expectation that you would have waited on them; but as you have not done so, I am directed by the Board to inform you that they desire you will attend at the Council Chamber on Monday, 12 o'Clock.

I am, with great respect,

Your most humble Servant,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y*.

Capt. WM. MCPHERSON,

Present.

CHEVALIER DE CAMBRAY TO CAPT. WM. SOMMERVILLE.

FORT PITT, *6th January*, 1779.

SIR:—The following instructions I address to you for the public good and the best management of your department:

Arms.—It is necessary that all the arms in your care be put in the best order as soon as possible. The orders of the General McIntosh having been: you are to exchange all the arms unfitted for service, when brought to you. No Regiment shall be in want of Armourers, who ought to be collected by you, and applied under your directions to the mending of arms; if you want fatigue men for to help them in clening, you are to apply to the commanding officer.

Every arms mended or cleaned ought to be seirted or greased for to preserve them from the wet, & put on scaffolds. Their construction I leave to your discretion.

Cartouch boxes, pouches & other leathern things.—All these things having suffered by wet, are to be dried, rub & greased, and suspended in a convenient room.

Powder, cartridges, fire works, &c.—The powder is a thing very nice, who require the greatest care. You must inspect all the Kags again. When you shall see that the powder has been wet, contain some dust, is full of grit, you will endeavor to dry it, exposing it to the over sheets or other things, to let crush the stones, to let it be sift, & putting it again in the Kegs, to shut them carefully, to place them in a dry place, & to change them of side every fortnight, for to avoid the saltpetre be sunk in the Kag bottom. The cartriges and fireworks ought to be kept carefully in boxes, situated in dry places. If the ammunition wagons, the guns, carriadges, or their apparatus, want some repairs, you are to request the artificers necessary for it, applying to the commanding officer. For the supplies necessary to your department you are to apply to the Q'r master, & in case of refusal, to form your complaints against them. You must insist repeatedly four your store-house be put in order, to secure the military stores, who, if continue to be neglected, in three months more ought to be unfit for service. If you insist you shall not be accountable of it, but the Commanding officer.

If I did omit something, I leave to your discretion to supply it.

I recommend to you once more the greatest care, and to be very scrupulous on the orders of issuing, for to avoid, if possible, the bad effects of the vasting genius who reign all over this department.

I am, Sir,

Your most ob't, most humble servant,

LE CHEV'R DE CAMBRAY,

Commanding the W'n Artill'y & Engineers.

To Mr. SOMMERVILLE, Conductor of the Artill'y, Fort McIntosh.

GEN. WM. THOMPSON TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, 7th Jan'y, 1779.

SIR:—In answer to an order of Council, a Copy of which has been sent me by the Secretary, I beg to inform them, thro' your Excellency, That, altho' I shall ever most readily submit to the Judgment & Laws of my Country, Yet I shall as steadily

oppose every species of Usurpation, and will never, by an acquiescence of mine, furnish a precedent for the Exercise of illegal Power.

That Mr. M'Kean has already applied to bind me over to answer criminally for a Libel, but the Justices, who were competent to the Decision, have refused to comply with his request, on the Ground that the Dispute was of a private nature, and that the words complained of did not relate to him in his Official Capacity.

That I apprehend a Court and Jury, and not the Council, are the proper Judges on this occasion, and to them I shall most cheerfully refer the Matter.

That I am not a Brigadier of this State, but a Brigadier in the Army of the United States.

That all I have said of Mr. McKean will be Justified by every Man of Hon'r from the Treatment I have received at his Hands.

That I will ever maintain my Right to Judge of Insults offered my Hon'r, and I desire to assure you that no station, however elevated, shall screen a Man from my Resentment who unjustly attacks my Reputation.

I am, Sir, with due Respect,

Your most obed't Hum'l Serv't,

WM. THOMPSON.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq.

MEMORIAL OF OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9th, 1779.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President of the Honorable Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the Officers in the Regiment of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Thomas Proctor, Most respectfully Sheweth:

That your Petitioners have experienced sundry Disadvantages, as well in Honor as otherwise, by delay in the Arrangement of the Regiment to which they belong.

That from your Excellency's well known Attachment to the Army and influence in Council, your Petitioners solicit your kind Interposition in their behalf; with full confidence of a speedy removal of those Grievances which they have so labored under, and which they look to the Authority of this Commonwealth alone to redress, To wit:

1st. That all vacancies at this Time in the Regiment be filled up, agreeable to a resolution of Congress of the Twenty-fourth of Novem'r last, (recommending that Promotions in future take place in the Line of the respective States only.)

That your Petitioners may be allowed the privilege which Officers of other Corps (of this Commonwealth) enjoy, in drawing clothing from the State Store, according to another Resolution of the sixteenth of Septem'r, 1778. We, in behalf of the Officers aforesaid, beg leave to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most devoted and very humble Servants.

ISAAC CRAIG, Capt.,

AMOS WILKINSON, Capt.,

WORSLEY EMES, Capt's Lt.

PRESIDENT REED TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Jan'y 19th*, 1779.

SIR:—At the Desire of Council, I inclose your Excell'y a State of Col. Samuel Atlee's claim, upon which are founded his Expectations to be recommended to Congress as a Brigadier Gen'l of this State. I also inclose your Excell'y the Resolutions of the Council of Safety respecting the prisoners & the plan of arrangement from which you will have a very clear and explicit view of Col. Atlee's Pretensions. Upon all these the Council request your Excell'y to favour them with your opinion, how far it may be proper to recommend him to Congress.

I have only to add that if consistent with justice & military Rules, Col. Atlee can be advanced, this Board are of opinion

his Merit & sufferings render him worthy their Regard & Attention.

I am, with every Sentiment of Respect & Regard,
Your Excellency's most Obed. H^{umble} Serv^t,
JOSEPH REED.

STATE OF COL. ATLEE'S CLAIM.

On the 21st March, 1776, Col. Samuel Atlee was commis'd as a Colonel of a Regiment in the service of the State of Pennsylvania.

On the 5th July, 1776, this Battalion was ordered to march out of the State for the service of the United States.

On the 15th, they did actually march, & were put upon Continental Pay, &c.

On the 28th August, 1776, this Regiment, with others, being advanced from the Lines was cut off; great part taken Prisoners, & Col. Atlee among them. In Oct., 1776, the Remainder of this Battalion was incorporated with the Remains of two others raised in the same establishment, most of the Officers, then Prisoners, being omitted on the new Establishment.

On the 24th October, 1776, the Council of Safety passed the following Resolution: That the Officers of the Troops belonging to this State who are now prisoners with the enemy shall take rank in the service of this State according to their several commissions, and be entitled to pay and rations the same as if they were in actual service.

On the 30th January, 1777, the Council of Safety came into the following farther Resolution: That the officers of the troops raised in this State for the Continental service who are now prisoners with the enemy shall retain their rank according to their several commissions, and be entitled to pay and rations the same as if they were in actual service, and when exchanged to be provided for.

On the 24th November, 1778, Congress published the Principles of Arrangement & Promotion in the army.

Col. Atlee having been exchanged in the Year 1778, signified his Intentions of entering into the Army again if his Rank was preserved. He has persevered in these Intentions, & now claims to be presented to Congress by the Council for the Post of a Brigadier Gen'l on the Nomination of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT REED TO HON. JOHN JAY.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, *January 22d*, 1779.

SIR:—The Supreme Executive Council of this State, on the 20th Octob'r last, transmitted to the Hon. Congress sundry papers respecting one Mr. Levy, who in violation of the Resolution of Congress of the.....last, & the Authority of this State, was attempting to pass to New York. These papers were sent to Congress, supposing them to be connected with the Charge against David Franks, then under their examination. But this having since subsided, Council request the Papers may be returned to them, that such measures may be taken as the Interests & Honour of the State may require.

I am, with the greatest Respect and Regard,

Sir, your most obd't H'ble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED.

THOMAS BURKE TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan'y 26th*, 1779.

SIR:—Mr. Root suggested to a committee to whom Congress have referred a report of the committee of appeals relative to the case of the Sloop Active, in which it seems the State of Pennsylvania have some political as well as pecuniary Interest, that you are desirous that some arguments or documents should be offered to them on behalf of the State before their report is concluded on; the committee are desirous of clearly understanding your wishes, and have every disposition to comply with them. I request you, therefore, to let me know them particularly, that I may assist them at our next meeting.

The Committee is not appointed to review the Decree of the Committee of appeals, but to state the principles of their power, and the reasons for the Judges refusing the Execution, and they are to report specially.

I am, Sir, with all due respect and personal regard,

Your Obed' Serv't,

THO'S BURKE.

FREDERICK VERNER TO SUPREME EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL.

PHILAD'A STATE PRISON, *February the 1st, 1779.**To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :*

The Petition of Frederick Verner most Humbly Sheweth :

That your Petitioner being Confined now almost Eight Months, one Month in Eastown Gail and the Remainder time in the Dungeon, and in a Separate Room of this Gail without benefit of air or Exercise, having been tryed Long since by a General Court Martial, at Which tryal had I been Permitted to Get my Evidences I am Confident I should have been acquitted.

Tho' I kept the old Gail, I had no Prisoners under my Charge but Criminals ; therefore, Honored Sirs, I think my Case very hard, being Close Confined, not being Permitted to Walk in the yard or Hall, Whereby I find my health Much impaired, being subject to dangerous fits, depriving me of all sense and Motion ; that in Reality my situation is very distressing, having a Wife and three small Children who are entirely without support, my Wife being Necessitated to sell what few things she has to get Provisions for hir self and Children ; the small matter of Cash I had When taken by Capt. McClain, Was by him taken, with all my Wearing apparel that I had with me, which I thought both hard and unjust. I should have apply'd long ago to your honorable body had I a known that my Case was Committed to your decision, which Pleased me much when I heard it. Therefore, humbly praying that your Excellency wo'd be pleased to Consider my deplorable situation, and to Grant me the Liberty of Walkin' in the yard or hall for the benefit of air and my health, and your Petitioner in Duty Bound Will ever pray.

FRED'K VERNER.

Endorsed : Petitioner being a Military Prisoner must be delivered up by Congress to the authority of the State before this Board will interfere.

J. REED, *Presid.*

COL. WM. C. BRADFORD TO COL. MATLACK.

February 6th, 1779.

SIR:—Yesterday received from you a Memorial presented to Council by George Allen, which was endorsed by the Hon'ble President, with an order on the back to give an answer by 11 O'clock this day, which is as follows:

He complains he had repeatedly applyd to me for his Money, which is false. I never saw him but twice, and the second time I believe he was in liquor, when he behaved very abusive, at which I told him to go about his business and call to-morrow, which he answered in some harsh words, at which I told him he had been flogged before, and he had better go about his business. I have, upon receipt of the Memorial, paid him his Wages, which was not so great sum as to prevent me from paying him. There is some of the men, when they got in their Cups, very abusive, which occasions there being taken a little notice of. I hope my answer will be satisfactory to the Hon'ble Council, & I am, with respect,

Sir, Your Very Humble Serv't,

WM. C. BRADFORD.

COL. WM. C. BRADFORD TO COL. MATLACK.

FEBRUARY 6th, 1779.

SIR:—I received yours with the Inclosed Petition of John Willson, and agreeable to the request of Council, have made some few observations. At Trenton there was some of the Lieutenants made several impositions on the Muster Master & myself (by rating themselves in the Muster Rolls as first Lieutenants, tho' at the same time were no more than Second Lieutenants,) which came to my knowledge after a little time, upon which I apply'd to the Navy Board upon the Subject, and they gave me a Written order to pay no Officer without his producing his Commission, If I had the least suspicion of his

being guilty of the above abuse or his not being properly appointed.

After the Hancock Galley was raised at Trenton she was brought to the City, where she lay by the Wharf till the Carpenters laid her on the shore and repaired her in a few days; they then made her fast to the Wharf, where she lay without any Officer on board till Capt. Garland was Commissioned for therefor, Mr. Willson doing the duty of first Lieutenant, was not many days, if any, tho' the duty is much the same as Second Lieutenant.

When Mr. Willson apply'd to me the 2d Nov'r, for his pay, I offer'd to pay him as usual at £7/10 p^{er} mo., having at that time Four Months two days pay due, and informed him that Council had ordered me to tell all the Supernumary Officers that I paid, that they must look upon themselves discharged, which pay he refused, saying he had acted as first Lieutenant on board the Hancock. I then informed him I could not pay him as first Lieut. (but would as Second Lieut.) without an order from Council, knowing he never had been appointed first Lieut. by any person that was authorized so to do.

He then complained to the Vice President, and said he was distress'd and could not get his pay from me. Three days after I was at Council, when the Vice President informed me of the above complaint. I informed him of the Circumstances, and told him that Mr. Wilson had refused to receive his Money on acco't of his being discharged and not having first Lieutenant's pay; he then Ordered me to go to Mr. Crispin, the Commissary, and stop his Rations, which I immediatly comply'd with. In this Petition he says it was the 24th Dec'r before I would pay him, which is a falsehood. The reason of his not getting his Money before was for want of application, and not a refusal of mine, (therefore, it was his own fault not mine,) tho' I had seen him several times after his refusal of the pay I offered him.

I am, Sir,

Your Very Humble Serv't,

WM. C. BRADFORD.

Col'l T. MATLACK, *Pres.*

COL. JOSEPH JEFFERIES TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

YORK TOWN, *February 9, 1779.**To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

The Petition of Joseph Jeffries, Waggon Master General of York County, Humbly Sheweth :

That your petitioner did procure Baggage Waggon in York County to the amount of upwards of one hundred for the purpose of Conveying the Convention Troops from Susquehannah to Albemarle in Virginia.

That those waggon Under the Command of proper Waggon Masters have done the duty assigned them. That those of the Waggon masters Who have return'd have brought Accounts with proper Vouchers of their having Expended Considerable Sums of money for the procuring forage & other Necessarys.

That your petitioner has apply'd to the Quartermaster Purchasing & Issuing Commissaries of York Town, for the Repayment of the moneys thus Expended, who all say they have no Appointment for sutch purposes.

That the Reason why the afforesaid Waggon masters were necessitated to make the foresaid purchases of forage was the Removal of some of the Public Stores.

Your petitioner Humbly begs that some way may be appointed to Redress the Grievances of the foresaid Waggon masters, and your petitioner as in duty bound Will pray.

JOSEPH JEFFERIES, W. M. G.

N. B.—Your petitioner Begs leave further to lay before your Honorable body, that he has acted as Waggon master General for the County of York Upwards of a Year, has never received any pay, prays to know where to apply for the same, and as the Deputy Waggon masters make great Complaints on account that one of the Rations due to them by Law are by the Quartermaster detain'd from them. Neither will he pay any wages or Rations to them for their services in taking a list of the Number of Wagons & Teams in their Districts. Your petitioner

therefore prays the Honourable Council to Direct in the premises as they in their Wisdom shall see meet.

In behalf of the good people of York County who have Teams in the service of the public, your petitioner wou'd humbly beg leave just to mention that vast numbers of their Horses through excessive fatigue have been worn out and lost, and those Teams which went to Virginia with Burgoin's troops are mostly Imprest into the service of that State, & numbers of them already dead, that as this State has from the Circumstances & Exigencies of publick affairs been oblig'd to projuce sutch Large Quantitys of Horses, the Loss of Horses must have been sensibly felt by Individuals; therefore prays the Honourable Council to Recommend a Consideration thereof to the Honourable the Assembly or Continental Congress.

JOSEPH JEFFERIES,

W. M. G., York County.

Indorsed—Petition of Joseph Jefferies, of York County, complains :

1. Non-Paym't of the Waggon.
2. Non-Paym't of his own Pay.
3. Non-Paym't of Rations.
4. Virginia impressing the Waggon.

PRESIDENT REED TO HON. JOHN JAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb'y 12th, 1779.

SIR:—I have the honour to enclose to you twelve bonds taken on issuing the twelve commissions to Private Ships of War, which you were pleased to put into the hands of the Council of Pennsylvania, And, at the same time to acknowledge the receipt of six other blank commissions of the same kind signed by you.

The manner of application for the last number requires you should be informed that the Council were at that time engaged in a business of considerable length, which prevented a formal

order of the Council respecting them, which I hope you will receive as an apology in the case.

I am, Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your very humble servant,

JOSEPH REED.

H'n'ble JOHN JAY, Esq'r, President of Congress.

THE BOARD FOR BEDFORD COUNTY TO THE
ASSEMBLY.

BEDFORD, February 16th, 1779.

*To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met :*

The Petition of the Board of Commissioners, Assessors &
Assistant Assessors of Bedford County, Humbly Sheweth :

That the Petitioners have met in order to Lay the Taxes directed by Law to be paid by this County, but the situation of the greatest part of the County is such that Humanity forbids them to levy the same, and induces them to apply to the Honourable House for relief, and to represent That for eighteen months past the frontier Inhabitants have almost entirely been deprived of the fruits of their labour by the incursions of the Indians. Many of them are gone entirely out of the County, and when that part of the Petitioners whose duty it is to take the Returns of Property, went to the once Chearful abodes of Humble Industry & Content, the Inhabitant had fled to preserve his life, and nothing presented to their view but forlorn habitations and untilled fields, (in several of which the grave of the former owner, murdered by the Indians, was to be seen); and to levy Taxes off those would be adding distress to the afflicted and taking from the Poor that which he has not to give. That part of the Inhabitants who remained, collected into forts—some formed into Companies and Ranged along the Frontiers in order to afford some small Protection to the rest, who, at the hazzard of their lives, ventured out to save their scanty harvest and to prepare another; but they were so often driven in that it was but little they could do. The Panic occasioned by one incursion was scarcely over till they were alarmed afresh by another. Many were deprived of sowing

& planting, & not a few were prevented from reaping that which they had put in; In consequence of which, Famine stares us in the face. There is not Bread enough amongst us to sustain the Inhabitants till Harvest, & were it to be had for Money, which it is not, many of the Poorer sort have not wherewithal to purchase it. The great Plenty of Money that is circulating in other parts of the Country is to them no relief, because their Savage Foe has prevented them from having anything to sell to acquire Money; and many of them have undergone such a variety of hardship & distress, and suffered such loss that they are really objects of Compassion, & if the Times would permit, their situation would strongly Plead for Public assistance, to save the helpless families of those who have perished by the sword, and those who have been deprived of Providing Bread for their Families, from suffering by Famine. The few who have been permitted to remain at their Habitations, and reap the fruits of their industry, will chearfully pay their part of the Taxes, according to their circumstances; but should the whole Quota laid on this County be levied off them, it is so large and their numbers so few that they would be reduced to beggary by it. We, therefore, intreat the interposition of the Honourable House, and that they would grant such an exemption in the Premises as to their Wisdom shall seem meet, & the Petitioners as in duty bound shall Pray, &c.

JAMES MARTIN,
SAM'L DAVIDSON,

Commissioners.

ALLEN ROSE,
DAVID JONES,
GEDEON RICHEY,
JOHN CANAN,
WM. GOFF,

County Assessors.

HENRY ABRAM,
HUGH ROBINSON,
JAMES LITTLE,
ABSALOM GRAY,
THO'S CROSSAN,
ROBERT MOORE,

Township Assessors.

INHABITANTS ON THE JUNIATA TO THE ASSEMBLY.

February 20th, 1779.

To the Honourable the House of Assembly now sitting at Philadelphia :

The Memorial of the Inhabitants Living on the Head Waters of the Juniata, part of the Frontiers of Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, Humbly Sheweth :

That We, your Honours' Memorialists, taking under Consideration the present defenceless situation of these parts, Rendered valuable on many Considerations, that in Case of a sudden Penetration into this Contery, we, ourselves and Families, must fall a Marcyless Pray to the Savages, whose rule of War is to punish with the Greatest Tortures those that is so onhappy as to fall in their Hands. The situation of this Country is very allarming, Rendered so by the Savages and Toryes Last Summer, who prevented the Inhabitants from raising what grain would be necessary to suport themselves and families until next Harvest. Numbers is already suffering for want of Bread, standing in Defence of their Contery on this Fronteer, who, without speedy assistance, will be under the necessaty of moaving their familyes to the Interior parts of this or some other State, as Grain is not to be had hear. If your Honours means to assist us, now is the time to send up a store of Flour, as the Juniata in Common is not naverageable for Boats and Canoes above two Month in the Spring.

That in Consequence of the above mentioned situation of these Fronteers, We, your Honours' Memorialists, do most earnestly pray for some immediate assistance to be Given, so as to Prevent any of these dreadfull effects from taking place, which they must unavoidably do if we are visited by our enymies, as we have the utmost reason to expect.

That We, your Honours' Memorialists, having a Personal Knowledge of the Present Commander of these parts, Major Rob't Clugage, and as he has at all times Testified the Greatest zeal for Serving his Country, in reliveing the Distressed Inhabitants, shewing the utmost willingness to attend to any alarms that might be given, we do, as we are alread Bound in

Gratitude to that Gentleman, Beg of your Honours to Continue him amongst us. He may prove, if Necessaty should require, a skillfull Director in any Case of Difficulty precents, as he being well acquainted with the face of the Contery will be the most Capable of Defending the same. Humbly Hoping that our Memorial may meet with your Honours' approbation, We remain with the Greatest Respect Your Honours' most Obedient & Very Humbl. Serv'ts.

PETER McMULLIN,
JAMES CARLILE,
LUDWIG SELL,
JAMES DEAMENTT,
WILLIAM SIMONTON,
JACOB HALL,
THOMAS BEDWELL,
WILLIAM LARD, JUN.,
RICHARD TRAVANY,
BENJAMIN WEBSTER,
JOSEPH FOX,
ANDREW HUBERT,
ROGGER McCLEAN,
PETER RIELY,
ROBERT HOWARD,
JAMES MOORE,
JAMES CANELL,
DAVID STUARD,
JOHN BELL,
ARCHABALD PATERSON,
JOHN VANSANT,
JAMES VANSANT,
GEORGE VANSANT,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
JNO. DAVIS,
JNO. McDONNEL,
PATRICK McDONAL,
DANIEL MOORE,
SAM'L MOORE,
PETER TITES,
DAN'L TITES,
WILLIAM WAGH,

MICHEL McMULLIN,
JNO. MAGUIRE,
HENRY BLACK,
EDW'D BEATY,
JOHN SPENCER,
PETER GRAFIUS,
JOHN CANAN,
ABRAHAM HAINS,
FRANCIS CLUGAGE,
HUGH McHENRY,
BENJ'N ELLIOTT,
JOSHUA LEWIS,
JNO. LEWIS,
ARCHABALD FLETCHER,
JAMES GIPTON,
MICHAL CRIDAR,
JAMES CARMICHAL,
JOHN CARMICHAL,
JAMES THOMPSON,
GEORGE ASHMAN,
JACOB LEARD,
JAMES MAGINNIS,
JOHN WISTON,
LAWRENCE SWOPE,
THOMAS MAGAN,
HUGH MUNTHOLAND,
BROARA COLE,
JAMES IGAW,
DANIEL LEAN,
JOSEPH ARMINTAGE,
JOHN TEE,
GEORGE JACKSON,

JOSEPH ROBERTS,
ISAAC HUTSON,
NEEL GRAFIUS,
WILLIAM LARD,
JNO. KANADAY,
PATRICK MAGUIRE,

NICHOLAS GRAFIUS,
JAMES ADAMS,
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
NICHOLAS COONS,
WILL. HOLIDAY,
ADAM HOLIDAY,

PRESIDENT REED TO COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

PHILAD'A, *February 21st*, 1779.

GENTLEMEN :—The severe Depredations lately committed by the Enemy upon our Trade has given a very just alarm not only to the authority of the State, but to the Merchants, who are more immediately interested in it; and as we apprehend a seasonable & vigorous Exertion will give them a Check, we are resolved to make it with all possible Dispatch. It is represented to me that you have a vessel now nearly ready to launch, which in our Circumstances will answer our purpose better than any other now to be procured. I am thereupon to request, on Behalf of the State, that you will accommodate the publick with her on as reasonable Terms as you can afford, and that our mutual views & Expectations may be now precisely defined, I beg your free & early answer to the following Propositions :

1st. Whether you will sell or hire her to the State, with such Rigging and other Articles as may be provided, & on what Terms respectively.

2nd. In what manner you would propose a Valuation to be had if it should be necessary.

3. What sum of Money you will expect to be immediately advanced.

I am, Gent'n, Your Most Obe't
& Very Humble Ser't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Messrs. IRWIN, BARCLAY, COPE & MITCHELL.

PRESIDENT REED TO MESSRS. MORRIS & CO.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Feb. 27, 1779.*

SIR:—The Vessel alluded to in my Letter this Morning was that lately commanded by Capt. Conyngham, which some Gentlemen represent as very fit for our Purpose, inasmuch as she draws very little water. I have said lately commanded, but I would not be understood by this to mean that Capt. Conyngham will not, in Case we agree & he chuses to continue in Command, be appointed to the Service, as he bears the Character of a good Officer.

I am, Sir, &c ,

JOSEPH REED.

To Messrs. MORRIS, NESBITT & Co.

PRESIDENT REED TO GOVERNOR TRUMBULL, OF CONNECTICUT.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 29th, 1779.*

SIR:—The bearer hereof is a subject of this State, and complains of a most unjust detention and seizure of his property by persons acting under a military authority. The commander-in-chief, to whom the papers have been transmitted by General McDougal, will, from his known attention to the interests and rights of the people, doubtless take care to punish this abuse of military power, if upon enquiry it should be satisfactorily proved. In the mean time, I beg leave to request your countenance and protection to the man in the recovery of the property of which (from the papers enclosed) he seems unjustly deprived. And I beg leave to assure your Excellency that we shall upon all occasions endeavour to afford the subjects of your State, or other persons recommended by you, all possible relief and assistance.

And I am the more induced to repeat this assurance, as misrepresentation or ignorance of the true state of facts may have

led some persons to suppose a late intervention, or rather interest, of the State in the case of a Sloop, claimed in our court of Admiralty in the names of some mariners from your State, may not have corresponded with this sentiment. Had those persons retained their interests and sought their remedy, either in accommodation or the courts of Law, I trust they would have had no reason to complain of the Justice of Penn'a. But the interposition of other persons no wise connected with the original right, had created much difficulty, and seems likely to be attended with disagreeable consequences.

I am, Sir, with due respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient
and very humble Servant,

JOSEPH REED,

President.

P. S.—The property complained of, was taken in the State of New York and carried into the State of Connecticut.

THOMAS BURKE TO COL. MATLACK.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 12th*, 1779.

SIR:—My letter was addressed to the President, with whom, and not with Council the Committee are to confer. The Conference is ordered to be in a letter from him to the Board of War, and a report by that Board thereon. Congress have not understood his letter as an act of Council, and I think it expressly declares the Contrary. You do not, Sir, inform me whether the President received my letter, and I am still unable to decide when it will be Convinient and agreeable to him to meet the Committee. I request you, Sir, to take measures for explaining the mistake to the Gentlemen of the honorable Council, with whom we have no powers or Instructions to confer. I shall wait the answer of his Excellency, which I suppose he will send me with Convinient Expedition.

I am, Sir, with due respect,

Your ob'd Serv't,

THOS. BURKE.

TIM'Y MATLACK, Esq.

GEORGE HENRY TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, *March 12th*, 1779.

SIR:—Yours of yesterday I have had the Honour to receive. You may be assured I will make use of every possible Exertion to collect the Stores, & will with pleasure obey every other order therein contained.

I have it at *last* in my power to Inclose you an Acc't of Sales of Vessels, &c., made agreeable to an Order of Council. As soon as possible I will dispose of those that remain unsold.

The Monies arising from the Sale of the Tools of the Gun factory are not yet received, w'h prevents my furnishing *that* acc't. The Expenses attending the moving of Stores & charges of Workmen, even for the most trifling Jobs, are now so very high that I am obliged to apply to Council for an Order on the Treasurer for One Thousand pounds, or what other Sum they may think proper, w'h shall be used with the greatest economy.

I have the Honor to be, with the greatest respect, your most Obed't & very Humble Serv't,

GEORGE HENRY.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, President of the State of Pennsylvania.

COL. THOMAS HARTLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

YORK TOWN, *March the 17th*, 1779.

SIR:—Upon my Return to this place, I inquired into the Conduct of Mr. Geo. Eichelberger on the Day of the Election and at the meeting of the Judges afterwards. I am informed that the Judges who sat with Mr. Messerly & the Inspectors say that they did not see Mr. Eichelberger behave immoderate on that Day.

That about one o'clock (which is beyond the Usual Time of opening Elections) the People without were desirous that the Judges and Inspectors should proceed with the Election, that

thereupon Mr. Eichelberger came into the Court House and spoke to the Judges, but that they saw him guilty of no violence, and that the Election was carried on as quiet as any they had been at.

As to his Behaviour at the meeting of the Judges, he was of opinion, with others, that it was the Duty of the Judges to make a general Return upon the Returns presented by the several Judges on oath, & that they had no Right to Judge of the Legality or Illegality of Elections or votes in particular Districts. That if there were such objections, it was the Province of the Assembly to determine thereon. The York district alledged there did not appear any unfairness or Illegality at their Election, so that there was no Excuse for the Judges not doing their Duty; that for non-Compliance therein they were subject to prosecutions agreeable to Law. Mr. Eichelberger might have used warmer Language than the rest, but the most of the Persons present seemed to be of the same opinion on the subject matter.

A number of Depositions could be produced on the foregoing Facts, if necessary.

When Mr. Eichelberger was in Philad^a, it seems a general order was served on him from Council. At the Time he was to have appeared the Council were engaged in a Conference with the Assembly.

The next Day he imagined some evil minded Persons might have misinformed Council concerning him, & meant to do him an Injury. He thought if he was charged with any offence he would receive a summons specifying what the same was, so that he might be prepared to answer, but none such appearing for some days, and those he deemed his adversaries having left the City he thought the Cause might be removed. He meant no Disrespect or Contempt to Council. In a few Days he returned Home.

Upon my arrival here I found many of the Inhabitants much dissatisfied with the Determination of Council concerning the York Election. They thought it hard that a Majority of the Electors should be deprived of a Representative in Council for Years.

They knew they had been as patriotick as any; that the York District had armed the first in Pennsylvania, & had

furnished more men for the war and lost a greater number of men in it than any other District on the Continent of the same Number of Inhabitants.

At Fort Washington only, they lost 300 men, not 50 of which have ever returned. (Their distressed Parents and Widows daily evince the melancholy Truth.) Yet in a matter of such high Concern as a Councilor they were without a Representative.

As to the taking the Oath before the first of June, they were well convinced that more Persons had taken the Test in the York District in due Time than in any other of the County, and that many who now made the most noise had done the Least in the Contest.

They talked of petitioning from the County, should that be the Case a large and respectable number would appear as signers.

I have endeavored to reconcile matters. I have recommended unanimity & the fullest Exertions of every Individual to support and Carry on Our Government. If there are defects in our Constitution they will appear. They can be remedied by a majority of the People on a proper Occasion.

I hope the Assembly will be able to get through the great Business before them. I am about setting off for Maryland. Upon my Return, I shall be always ready to assist in any measures which may be adapted for the Common Good, & am,

With the greatest Respect and Regard,

Your most obed't humble Serv't,

THOS. HARTLEY.

His Excellency Jos. REED, Esq., Presid't of Penn'a.

COL. JOHN CLARK TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, 18th March, 1779.

May it please your Excellency, I am going to address a few lines to you, and hope they will not be disagreeable, tho' in my own behalf. On the 20th of June, 1775, I engaged in the Continental Service, and marched to Cambridge with the first Company of Riflemen from York County, & have been in constant service in the Field since that time. How far my Conduct has merited the esteem of my Countrymen, and our illustrious Commander-in-Chief, I can easily make appear if necessary; and hope I have done my duty. I have experienced the fatigues and hardships of war, with no other benefit than a very scanty subsistence and but little pay. Necessity has at length, or rather justice to my Family, obliged me to beg of Congress that sundry regulations in my Department may take place, that I may be enabled to quit the arduous task assigned me with honor. This I hope to affect in the course of a few days; and altho' I can live Independ't, (as well as increase my fortune, provided I adopt the common mode,) yet my wish is to serve the cause I have been engaged in, in some capacity that will make me a better return for my services than those I have hitherto enjoyed; but should I be obliged to retire from the busy scene, I declare sincerely I should look back like the *Patriarch's Wife* to a service, (which I have been so kindly drawn from,) with regret, tho' there is nothing but flames in the prospect, (this by way of preface.)

I am just informed that the Council of which you are at the head, are so displeased with the D. Q. M. G. in this City, that they have thoughts of displacing him, & have a power of appointing another in his stead, *pro tempore*. Should this event take place, I shall be obliged to you as well as Council for the appointment. The Interest of the Quarter Master General I flatter myself I have obtained, & hope if I hold or merit any of your Friendship you will, if consistent with the public good, (which is ever to be esteemed) give me your interest in this particular.

I am just going to visit my Family at York Town, & will return in a few days at furthest. But should I receive a line on this subject will obey your command at a *moment's warning*. I shall be happy to hear from you; if a line is given to one of *the York Representatives*, with direction to send it *immediately*, I shall receive it. I sincerely wish the factions of the State to subside, and that you may live to see those who are your Enemies your Friends.

I am with sincere regard,

Your very H. Ser't,

JNO. CLARK, JUN'R.

N. B.—I don't mean to injure the D. Q. M. G. in any manner, nor to wish the berth unless it should be vacant. Excuse this scrawl.

His Excellency the Presid'nt & Council of Pennsylv'a.

NOTE.—Should you have occasion to write, Col. Cox will despatch an Express to me in an Instant.

COL. BRODHEAD TO PRESIDENT REED.

FORT MCINTOSH, *March 20th, 1779.*

DEAR SIR:—As I Conceive it to be for the Interest of this Extensive & Fertile part of America that you should be made acquainted with the intelligence we have rec'd respecting the Designs of the Enemy, I here enclose you Copies of sundry letters received from our Friends at Coochacking. Those addressed to General McIntosh were enclosed to him and me jointly; that from Mr. Hackenwalder was sent me in the pad of a Moravian Indian saddle. It must be Confessed that those good People at Coochacking have render'd the States much real service, but from the Tenor of their letters they seem to be dispirited. I wish, therefore, to have them encouraged by carrying on an early Campaign into the enemies' Country, (the only effectual method to Cover them and our settlements from the enemy,) and at the same time think it would have a salutary effect, were the Legislative Bodies of the States of Penn-

sylvania & Virginia to send them a small present of Cloathing, of which they appear to be in great want.

I am very sensible that nothing in your power will be wanting to support the Army here, and I need not mention how essentially necessary it is to provide for the protection of the Frontiers of Westmoreland County, &c.

It is some time since I applied to the Board of War for a supply of Cloathing for my Regiment, and Coll. Bayard informs me that I am to rely on a supply which was lately purchased in Virg'a. I am not Ignorant of that supply; it Consists only of a Quantity of Cloth, but neither linen, thread, shoes or stockings are provided, nor Taylors engaged to make up the Cloathing, were the means furnished. In the mean time, my Men are barefooted, and very little service can be expected from them until they are supplied. I shall, therefore, be much obliged to you for interesting your self in favor of my Regiment, and preventing the ill Consequences that must attend so great a neglect. We have only one Month's provision at the different Posts.

I have the honor to be,

With the sincerest regard and Esteem,

Dear Sir, Your most Obed't Serv't,

DANIEL BRODHEAD,

Colo. 8th P. Reg't.

P. S.—Shoes sent for this department ought to be of the best kind.

D. B.

Gen'l McIntosh, with near 600 Men, is gone to throw a small supply of Provisions into Fort Laurens, which has lately been twice besieged by the Indians.

D. B.

His Excellency, JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, Gov'or of the State of Pennsylvania.

COL. JOHN BULL TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

March 23d, 1779.

Col'l Bull Beggs Leave to Inform the Hounourable the Executive Council that a number of hands are now Employed in stoping the Breaches and Repairing the Banks a Mudd Island, and as some Part of the Bank on the Southwest Corner for many Rods in Length will Require to be suported with Rubidge of small stone, &c., would be glad to have some Directions Respecting it, and Beggs Leave further to Inform the Hon'l Council that if any Considerable Number of hands will be wanted they may be much Easier Engaged at this time then a Fortnert hence, and that some Proper Person, to be appointed by Council, Intrusted to Draw money to Pay the men and other Just Demands is highly Necessary.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH TO PRESIDENT REED.

2 O'CLOCK TUESDAY,
PHILADELPHIA, 24th March, 1779.

Levi Hollingsworth presents his most respectful Compliments to his Excellency & the Supreme Executive Council of the State, informs them that the Populous are now assembled at his Stores, and should be much obliged to the Honorable Council for the Letters & papers left with them a few minutes ago, that he may Justify himself as far as relates to the Flour.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, & the Supreme Executive Council.

CAPT. BOYS TO COL. MATLACK.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 25th*, 1779.

SIR:—I Just Rec'd yours of the 23. You will please to acquaint Council that the gallys is out in the Stream, with all their Stores on board, Except the powder, which will be got on board as soon as the wether will permit. I gave orders to Capt. Boach, of the Chatham gally, to proceed up to Trentown, in order to assist in giting the guns Down from that place. Capt. Marton Stills Remains at the Cape with his arm'd Boat, in order to make Signals to Vessels outward bound. Our men is in a bad way for want of Blankits and Clothing.

I am, with Due Respect, your very
Humble Servant,

NATHAN BOYS.

MEMORIAL OF COL. LEWIS NICOLA.

PHILAD'A, *April 7th*, 1779.

To His Excellency the President and the Hon'e Executive Council of the State of Pensylvania:

The Memorial of Lewis Nicola, Town Major of Philadelphia, Humbly sheweth:

That your Memorialist being, by an express clause in his commission as Town Major, appointed to the rank of Major in the Pensylvania line, apprehends he is thereby entitled to partake of the generosity of the Hon'le Assembly in their late resolve. When your Memorialist was honoured with a commission in the service of this State, his allowance was a genteel one, but by the depreciation of the paper currency and exorbitant rise of goods, the pay is not sufficient to cloth him as an officer, and from the duty of his office he is obliged to reside constantly in the capital city, where his expences are unavoidably greater than if he was in camp and his family in the coun-

try. He therefore requests an order on Col. Farmer to supply him with such articles as are mentioned in the above resolve.

Which is humbly submitted to the consideration of your Excellency & the Hon'le Council.

LEWIS NICOLA, *T. M.*

Indorsed—Petition granted. Col. Nicola to draw with Col. Proctor's Reg't.

J. REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO CAPT. JOHN McELHATTON.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILAD'A, *April 14th, 1779.*

SIR:—Inclosed is an appointment of you to be Captain of one of the Companies of Rangers to be raised for the Defense of the Frontiers. Gen. Potter recommended you so strongly that we cheerfully come into it & have a very full Confidence you will answer the Expectations of the publick. Mr. Gaddis, the Bearer, is directed to leave 1,500 Dollars with you to begin the recruiting service as soon as possible. We have forwarded to Col. Hunter, Lieut. of Northumberland, the appointments of your Lieutenants, & also copies of the recruiting Orders; but we would wish you to see Mr. Arthur & Mr. Dougherty as soon as possible. We shall expect to hear from you soon & frequently, that if any Disappointment should happen there may be time to apply a Remedy. Should Mr. Arthur & Mr. Dougherty have left the Parts, or decline the Service, we have desired Col. Hunter to recommend others, in which he will doubtless consult you.

We must request you to exert yourself, & you may depend upon all the support & Countenance of the Authority of the State upon all Occasions.

I am, Sir,

Your very H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

GEN. POTTER TO PRESIDENT REED.

PENN'S VALLEY, *April 17th, 1779.*

D'R SIR:—Your favour of the 27th of March in Council, and yours of the 3d of April I received, the one two days ago, and the other yesterday. It gives me pleasure to see that the Business is left to Council and General Washington. Your letters I am convinced will answer every good and encouraging the frunteers. They were much discouraged, and under great apperhansions of danger, but hearing of such preperations and supleys will encurige them to make a stand, and I think notwithstanding the preperations that has been maid by the people to flee they will stand the shock mutch better than they did last year.

You give me pleasure by informing me that publick desencions declined, and Harmony seemed likley to take pleace. God grant it may be so through the United States.

I am sorrey that any Collumney or Reproch should be throwen on any carracter so undeserving of it as yours is, but such is the evile disposition of the world that no good man that dos his duty In publick life can escape.

D'r Sir, pations and perseverance in doing your duty and acquiting a good Conscience, will give ample satisfaction. Any reproach your enemys have endavoured to throw on you will end too their disshonour and your advantage.

You express your desier of Relieving those poor people that have fled from the frunteers; they are so numbrous and scattered over the Countrey that I can't see any thing that can be done for them but leave them to the care of heaven and good men.

I see the Assembly has taken under there consideration the propriatory Encrochments; I do hope you will do what is right in regard of them. Before this comes to hand you will have heard of the attact on Wicming, and Whitmer and his family being killed up Chillasquaqua.

I am, Dear Sir, with great Esteem,
your most Ob't Humble servant,

JAS. POTTER.

P. S.—Before I received your favours I Received a letter from General Washington, which gave me a full account of what he was determined to do for our Relief, but I was not allowed to publish it.

SAMUEL CARUTHERS TO COLONEL MATLACK.

CHESTER COUNTY, LONDON, BRITAIN TWP.,

April 19th, 1779.

Mr. TIMOTHY MATLACK.

SIR:—After a small aquaentance, my notion was that you rather Chus'd to Improve your mind than your fortune, &c., &c.; it was allways my Case. Yet at that time fortune smil'd on me and frown'd on you; now its Vice Versa, But may turn again. I had in my youth a large share of a Liberal Education, never of aney Benefit to me yet, which I have Improved much these three years in the Country. When I moved I had a fortune suficient to keep me like a Gentleman. I am no rustic or Clown; therefore such desearve the denomination of Gentleman—a man is the same in Rags as in Robes I can say it without ostentation; when in affluence I took pleasure in helping the Distress'd, when aney gentleman applied seting forth their Indigencey's; this I can prgve, besids as I was able, to ye poor who was ashamed to let their case be known, and I hope there is not a few of the same disposition, if applied to in a polite manner. Me being a Loyal subject, my faculties & senses granted as I possess now, may be useful in societie, altho' but a remnant of life. I have a more than ordinary right in the Legislator for a maintenance. If they'll grant me a living adequat to my former station, I shall Desire no favour of any Gentleman; also what arears due me since the first Emission of New paper Currency, or any how their wisdoms thinks proper. Summum Jus est summa Injuria. Lex natura est lex Dei. But to go back to Anno Dom. 1774. I made over all my property to Reese Meredith, for an annuity of £60 a year,

During my natural life, to be paid in four Equal quarterly payments; first four quarters paid five half Joes or 40 mil'd dollars, or paper currency equal in value, 7/6 half Joes, £3, never one more foreign Coin or papper Currency of like value. My old friends, & all that seene me formerly, would be astonished to see me now; even my enemyes, had I aney, would pittey me, and here me relate what a Chain of trouble and distresses atended me since I left the Cittee. How like a Skelleton I look—a meere Skear Crow—my Clothes and linnens quit out in a manner, ashamed to appear, much dejected, &c. I go back to A. D. 1776, finding I keep too much company, Lived above my Incum; like to short'n life. Culpra non est in vino sed Bibentes. When numbers were fleeing from the approaching Danger with property, I made one; had in a waggon my all, being a small bedsteed, bed & beding, a port mantue trunk, an arm'd Chair, two Chists, one containing a small but valuable Collection of Authors of usefull knowledge in all arts & sciences; Begun a new life insted of my old Companions; these has been my onely Companey & Companions, and Continues so to this day, wherein I am much Improved. There is nothing but what Industry will overcome. Were there aney want of a Preceptor in these parts my wants would be but small, if aney. The Hon'rabl' John Evans, who lives about 3 mile Distant, hearing of my Distress, was pleased to send me a letter, an Extract of which is as folows:

“Altho' some situations may be more Difficult than others yet none need despair, for the good and virtuous people of this State will not see a good man suffer or repine under Indigent Circumstances without endavouring to alleviat his wants.”

Now, sir, its plane its for want of knowledge I suffer. About the midel of winter I sent a petition to the Assembly and lately to the President of Congress—probable both miscaried. Mr. Sam'l Meredith, my now Bondsman, was pleased to send me a half Joe out of his own privat purs, he being one of the Executors, and no doubt will send me more if applied to. Sir, you pleas to let such gentlemen know my wants; truly they are almost everything; and if aney of them should call I have not so much as a glass of wine at their service. Now, sir, I have done; and I assure you I put more Confidence in you than I would aney man in Philade. Whether you succed pleas

to send a line to the Care of the Chief Jude Evans, and excuse my orthographie, while I remain your verey

Hu'bl. Servant,

SAM'L CARUTHERS.

NOTE.—I Can teach the French & Eng. Grammar.

THO. BALL TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SUNBURY, 27th April, 1779.

GENTLEMEN :—I think it my duty to inform you that a Certain Matthew Russell, of this County, against whom several Complaints were exhibited in the course of last summer before Thomas Hewitt, Esq'r, one of the Justices of the peace, and also one of the Commissioners for the said County, of which Mr. Hewitt informed your Hon'l House, in consequence of which information I presume you proclaimed him with several others as inimical to the United States of America. In your proclamation bearing date the 30th day of October last, appointing the 15th day of December for the said Russell and others to surrender themselves, which the said Russell did not comply with, but on the 6th Inst. he came into Fort Jenkins and surrendered himself to Capt. Sweeney, the Commanding Officer there, who Immediately sent him to Capt. Bush, the Commandant here, by whom after proper examination he was assigned to the Civil Authority to be dealt with as the laws direct. The said Matthew Russell is now a Prisoner in the Gaol of this County, together with the following Persons, all charged with Treason or misprision of Treason, viz: Duncan Beef and Charles Carroll charged with endeavouring to seduce Daniel Galloway and William Russell, Two Soldiers belonging to the late Col. Hartley's Reg't to desert to the enemy; David Fowler charged with holding a criminal correspondence with the enemy, and sending a certain Caspar Reemey & others to the savages, for the Purpose (as it is supposed) of giving them information of our present strength (or as I may more properly say, want of strength) on the Frontiers; the above named Caspar Reemy for going to the enemy by the persuasion

of the above named David Fowler and James McNeile; William Dugan, as yet charged with no Crime, but his connection with the above named Fowler, Galloway and Russell, The two soldiers before mentioned, for having agreed to desert had their Crime not been timely discovered. There is also a certain Robert Conn who is charged with Murder, who has been a long time confined here. As the County is now in the Greatest Confusion, and probably the Inhabitants will soon be obliged to evacuate this Town, In which case we must set at liberty the delinquents above mentioned without Trial, as it would be inhuman to leave them locked up to the mercy of the Savages, I therefore submit it to consideration, if it would not be Proper to apply to the Chief Justice of the State to appoint Judges to try said Persons, so that the County may be Relieved from the Trouble and charge of their Confinement. Should an appointment of Judges be thought expedient upon this occasion, The Chief Judge, as well as yourselves, may be at A loss to know who are in or out of the County. I shall therefore take the liberty of mentioning A few Gentlemen, who, I think, will probably remain here as long as any Persons, and who, (In my opinion,) are as fit as can be found for such business, viz: William Maclay, Samuel Hunter, Robert Moodie, Robert Martin and John Weitzel, Esquires; also, Thomas Hewitt and David M'Kinney, Esq's.

Am, Gent'n, with due respect,

Your very Hum'l Serv't,

THOMOND BALL, *D. Prot'y.*

COL. HUMPTON TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE
COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, 28th April, 1779.

GENTLEMEN:—Oct'r the 12th, 1778, I settled an acc't of eight Thousand five hundred Dollars with the Auditors in Camp, which was money drawn for the use of the 11th P. Reg't, from the House of Mease & Caldwell; the Auditors in Camp had no other acc't against the Reg't. On my seeing in the Papers

Auditors appointed to settle the acc'ts of the late Council of Safety, 17th Oct., '78, I had his Excellency's order & leave to come to Phil'a from the Camp at Fredricksburgh. On my arrival I found the Auditor's Office not Establish'd.

11th March I left Camp at Millstone, N. Jersey, by Order & leave of Major Gen. St. Clair, in Order to get the Acc'ts of my Reg't settled with the present Auditors. I wait'd upon them, and Mr. Fuller gave me an acc't of eight thousand and sixty-two pounds ten shill's money drawn by the different Officers of the 11th P. Reg't, by order of the Council of Safety, & told me it was all placed to my acc't. The 26th I render'd in my acc'ts to Mr. Fuller, who was extremely obliging & ready to expedite them as fast as possible. The 27th I carry'd my vouchers to correct any errors. Mr. Fuller had examined my acc'ts & found them correct, except, I think, an error of ten shill's, and my acc'ts might been finished in half an hour had not Mr. Nixon endeavored to throw every difficulty in my way by rejecting the Auditor's acc't in Camp, and telling me it was not their business to settle the acc'ts of a Continental Reg't. I requested my vouchers to be examined, which he refused & told me he had not leisure to do it. There was no particular business in the office to prevent it, & the other Gentlemen would have done it with great pleasure had not Mr. Nixon opposed it with all the Power of Office. My acc'ts not being settled will put me to the greatest inconvenience, & be a means of withholding the money from the State. Therefore I beg and request that the President and Council will give directions to the Auditors to examine & pass my acc'ts, if found just and right.

I am, with due respect, Gentlemen,

Your most ob'd. hum'l serv.,

RICH. HUMPTON, *Col. 10 P. Reg.*

The Hon'bl. President & Council.

Endorsed: As Col Humpton waits in Town on this Business only, the auditors are desired to give him as early an Answer as they conveniently can.

J. REED, *Presid.*

COL. BLAINE TO PRESIDENT REED.

CARLISLE, 29th April, 1779.

HON'D SIR:—I find great difficulty in procuring the quantity of Provisions necessary for the Susquehannah and Western department, and doubt not being able to compleat them. Your order to the Commissary General I received, and agreeable to your directions have ordered Provisions to Hanah's Town and Sinking Valley. Our Prospects some time ago of a plentiful harvest was verry great, but the Late frosts has almost destroyed all the rye and early wheat. This great misfortune, with the meloncholey Depreciation of our money, makes it almost impossible to obtain any supplies from the Farmers. Wish to God some plan could be adopted to reduce extravagance and support our currency. Have been all over this Country and find many distress'd people which will not be able to support their families till they can have relief from the crops now in the Ground. Shall be happy in executing your orders at any time, and remain with the Greatest respect,

Hon'd Sir,

Your Most obd't &

Most H'ble Serv't,

EPH. BLAINE, D. C. G.

Gov. REED.

COL. NICOLA'S RECOMMENDATION OF MR. SAMUEL STORY.

April 29th, 1779.

S'R:—Informed you are desirous of having Mr. Story in your regiment, I should think myself guilty of injustice to him if I did not endeavour to confirm you in your design, & assure you your corps will make a valuable acquisition. Chance threw him in my way when I was under great necessity of a clerk; & I have been often thankful to her for it, as the close connection we must unavoidably have had for upwards of ten

months has disclosed many merits unsullied by any vice I could ever discover. What his birth is I know not, but his behaviour bespakes him a gentleman; nor does his education bely it, as he is conversant in many of the polite arts, & am certain he will not, like too many young gentlemen in our profession, content himself with barely doing his duty, but will, by study & observation, endeavour to make himself master of his business, as I have constantly found him, at every leasure moment, endeavouring to improve himself. I flatter myself I am not over apt to be censorious, but am certain I never give any person a character beyond what I conceive his merits deserve. By warmly supporting the young gentleman I do myself a real injury, but should think myself guilty of an unpardonable fault if did not endeavour to remove him from a station so inferior to his deserts, confident he may really serve the publick in other capacities.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed't Serv't,

LEWIS NICOLA.

To Colonel PROCTOR.

HENRY VAN VLECK TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, May 1st, 1779.

To His Excellency the President in Council.

The Memorial of Henry Van Vleck, late of the City of New York, Merchant, now of Bethlehem, in the County of Northampton, in this State, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Memorialist, five years ago and upwards, had for his Wife's Health's sake, retired from New York, and left his chief concerns there to the management of his eldest son and Partner in Trade, Abraham H. Van Vleck, who is since deceased. That by this Event your Memorialist's mercantile and other private affairs are become greatly perplexed, and as he is advised by several of his Friends, so he firmly believes that by his presence at N. York he might save a considerable part of his Property; Besides Your Memorialist had left a

Negroeman, with his wife, to take care of his Dwellinghouse and effects in the same, which by the late Fire have been consumed, and he is very solicitous to reclaim these Negroes, and if possible to take them home. In these Circumstances, Your Memorialist humbly prayeth for your Excellency's Recommendation to the Commander-in-Chief or the Commanding Officer on the Lines, to have a Flag to New York for settling his private Affairs in that Place, and Permission on his Return from thence, to bring the said Negroes out with him.

And your Memorialist, as in Duty, &c.

HENRY VAN VLECK.

COL. JOHN BEATTY TO PRESIDENT REED.

COMMISS'Y PRISS'RS OFFICE,
MIDDLE BROOK, *May 2d*, 1779.

DEAR SIR:—I am to address your Excellency on the subject of the supplies, Your Honourable Board and the Assembly of the State of Penns'a have generously Voted for the better sustentance of the Officers and Troops of your State now in the service of the Continent. Conceiving myself an Officer, born in the State of Penns'a, and as never yet giving up my Rank in the Line, (altho' representing the States in Common in the capacity I now serve,) I may, perhaps, with some propriety, lay claim to those stores you are pleased occasionally to supply your Troops with. The nature of my Office, obliging me to live in camp, subjects me to all that expense that any other officer in the Line of the Army is put to, and I may with truth assert my pay is by no means adequate to the exigencies of my office and the Family I have to support. I am therefore to request your Honorable Board to take into Consideration my situation in the service of these States, and if not inconsistent, desire I may be put upon the Footing the other officers of the State of Penns'a are by your late Resolve

I am, with great respect & Esteem,

Your Excellency's most ob't very Hum'l Serv't,

JNO. BEATTY.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire.

HONORABLE THOS. BURKE TO COL. MATLACK.

STATE HOUSE, *May 4th*, 1779.

SIR :—There was a letter from the honorable the President of the State of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the Council, addressed to the Delegates, and inclosing some resolves of that Honorable Body relative to the officers of the Pennsylvania Line. The Letter stated several things which the Council supposed to be grievances to the Troops of Pennsylvania. The Delegates laid it before Congress, and it was referred as I before mentioned. I have frequently applied to the Gentlemen you mention, but they assure me they have not Copies, and they have referred me to you. A copy is necessary to be returned with the report, and it is delayed only until we can obtain one. I hope you will be able to supply me with one, and enable me to report to-morrow.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your ob't Serv't,

THOS. BURKE.

Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania.

HON. THOMAS BURKE TO COL. MATLACK.

STATE HOUSE, *May 4th*, 1779.

SIR :—A paper purporting Instructions from the honorable President and Council of the State of Pennsylvania, to their Delegates in Congress, stating some supposed Grievances in their line of Officers in the army of the United States, was referred to a Committee, of which the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania was a member. Upon his declining, or discontinuing his attendance in Congress, some time past, the papers which were in his possession, have been mislaid, and among them that above referred to. We have for some time delayed reporting, in hope of recovering the papers; that hope is now en-

tirely lost, and I am under the necessity of applying to you for a Copy of the Essential paper here described. I request you, sir, to transmit me a copy as soon as convenient.

I am, sir, with due respect,

Your ob't Servant,

THO'S BURKE.

Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania.

MEMORIAL OF THE MEN OF THE ARMED BOAT LYON.

May 4th, 1779.

To the Honourable Ex'cutive Co'ncl of The State of Pennsylvania :

The Humble Pe'tion of the People Belon'ing to Arm'd Boat Lyon, Under Capt. Martin's Command, Esq'r., Humbleth Sheweth :

That your poor Pet'tion's Have been down at the Capes for this Eleven weeks past, and not Rec'd no wages For this three Months past, and not one of this People has a Shurt to their Backs, and I hope your Honours Will be so good to take it into Consideration that the pay Will not allow one single shirt to a man, and we lik'wise Hopes that your Honours will Consider the afor'said Men. The pay Master will not give but one month's pay to the people, which won't buy a pair of shoes, and, Indeed, we are Intirely Naked for want of Every Thing, and we hope your Honours will look upon us and Give the afor'said their discharg, Or allow More wages; and In so doing we will Ever Pray.

ROBERT MERRION,
JOSEPH FINNEY,
JOHN McCOMBS,
JOHN EGAN,
JOHN DUFF,
ISAAC TEMPLIN,

HUGH MALLOY,
WM. GOWDAY,
THOS. HARRIS,
DUNCAN McKENZIEY,
JOHN BRANNAN,
GEORGE JOHNSTON.

CIRCULAR TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX IN
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

LANCASTER, *May 7th*, 1778.

GENTLEMEN:—As it is of great importance that the Tax of five shillings in the pound, ordered by Assembly last winter, and one other Tax, ordered by Assembly the 27th March last, should be laid and levied with punctuality and vigor, I am ordered by Council to enquire of you what progress has been made in assessing these Taxes in your county; what difficulties (if any) have occurred, and wherein the interposition of Legislature may be necessary to enable the county officers to collect a proper supply for the public exigencies. The Assembly meet hear next week. Your early answer will be convenient.

The spirit and chearfulness with which levies of money are making in most of the United States, has made Council solicitious that Pennsylvania should not be disparaged in this necessary exertion. I hope the happy turn that public affairs have taken, will soon lessen one more the embarrassments caused by the presence of the enemy in the State; and am,

Sirs, Your very humble servant,

GEORGE BRYAN, *V. P.*

COL. WM. BRADFORD TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, *May 25*, 1779.

SIR:—This Day the People have taken up several Persons, among which was Levy Holingsworth. They charged him with taking Flour that was sent into Town for our Prisoners and applying it to his own use. I could get no distinct account among a great number of citizens assembled in the street before the Coffee House, where every man seems to desire Revenge and most void of Cool Reflection; I, therefore, propose as a place of safety to Mr. Holingsworth to send him to Goal and refer his case to your Excellency, which I propose

to the people, and they agreed ; accordingly they carried him to the Goal.

PHILIP FLECK, witness.

There was also taken up one Claret, lives in market street, accused of being Turnkey to the Goal while the enemy was here, and using the Prisoners Ill. I also advised to carry him to Goal till proper steps should be taken, for if the people had been let loose, I dreaded the Consequence, as they seemed ready to destroy them.

Witness :

John Lawden, in Fourth Street opposite, Henry Kipple, Jacob Barge.

In this proceeding I hope I have not acted amiss, praying your Excellency will take the said persons, under examination.

Your most Obedient H'ble Serv't,

WM. BRADFORD.

MR. BENEZET, OF BUCKS, TO VICE PRESIDENT
BRYAN.

NEWTOWN, *May 26th*, 1779.

SIR:—In answer to your favor of the 14th Instant, The List of the Justices that have been Commissioned by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council are :

Joseph Hart, Esquire, Warminster Township.....	Qualified.
Henry Wynkoop..... Northampton	ditto.
John Vandegrift..... Bensalem	ditto.
Timothy Taylor..... Newtown.....	ditto.
Joseph Sacket..... Wrightstown	ditto.
William McHenry.... Bedminster	ditto.
Andrew Long..... Warrington	ditto.
Josuah Anderson..... Lower Makefield.....	ditto.
Thomas Long	Durham..... ditto.
Robert Patterson..... Tinicum	ditto.
John Davis..... New Britain	ditto.
Thomas Dyer..... Plumsted..	ditto.
John Clark..... Bristol	ditto.
George Wigart..... Milford.....	ditto.

John Lacey, Senior, removed to Maryland, not.... Qualified.
 John Ball.....Bedminster ditto.

I have wrote to him twice, but received no answer.

Martin Shipe not Qualified, nor do I know where he lives. I have been informed that he received his Commission from the Honourable the Council at the same time Commissions were sent to Robert Patterson, Thomas Long, & John Vandegrift, Esq's. In regard to George Wigart, I cannot at present positively acquaint you where he lives, but think it is either in Richland or Milford Townships.

The Districts, or rather Townships, which I apprehend are vancant, by the neglect of the Freeholders, are—

Bristol Borough.

• Buckingham.

Falls.

Hilltown.

Haycock.

Middletown.

Makefield, Upper.

Milford.

Nockomixon.

Rockhill.

Southampton.

Solebury.

Springfield.

Warwick.

Richland.

I believe the Honorable Joseph Hart can acquaint you in which of the above Townships George Wigart, Esq'r, resides.

I am with Respect,

Sir, Your Most Obed't Serv't,

JAMES BENEZET.

To the Honourable GEORGE BRYAN, Esquire, Vice President to the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia.

DR. ROBERT HARRIS TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, *May 25th*, 1779.

SIR:—Last Fall I put into your Excellency's Hands a memorial praying that I might be furnished with a Pass-port for such Property as I then had in Nova Scotia, in the hands of my Brother & others there, & was not without hopes of Obtaining my Request. But as the Opportunity which at that time presented was lost before the hurry of Bussiness with which ye Honourable Council were engaged cou'd permit, I have not Since troubled you upon that head. However, as I now have it in my Power to forward such Instructions to my Friends in that Country as may be favourable to my Intentions, & no Injury to the Community, beg you'd be so kind as to resume the Consideration of my Prayer to you, & grant Such Indulgence as may with Consistency & Justice be allowed under the present Circumstances.

Sir, your most humble Serv't,
R. HARRIS.

His Excellency, JOSEPH REED, Esq'r.

COL. JOHN BAYNTON TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 26th*, 1779.

His Excellency, JOSEPH REED, Esq'r:

SIR:—Having been honor'd by the Continental Congress with the Appointment of D. Pay M'r Gen'l to the Troops on the Western Frontiers of Virginia & Pennsylvania, in which capacity I have serv'd for near the Term of Three Years in that remote Quarter, it has been wholly impracticable to procure such necessaries as Decency requires.

The Duty of my Department now requiring my Presence in this City, I have unsuccessfully applied for cloathing to the Gentlemen appointed to supply the Army, and the exorbitant Demands of the Venders of such Articles as I am in need of,

induce me to represent to the Hon'ble Executive Council of Pennsylvania my peculiar situation, flattering myself with every Assistance that can, with Propriety, be afforded.

I have the Honor to be, with great Respect,

Your Excellency's most Obed't

& very hum'l Serv't,

JNO. BAYNTON.

MEMORIAL OF SUNDRY INHABITANTS FOR AN EXEMPTION FROM THE WAGON LAW.

NEW HANOVER, *June 3rd, 1779.*

*To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the
Honorable the Council of the State of Pennsylvania:*

In consequence of an Express warrant from the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Directed to John Moor, Esquire, Waggon Master for the County of Philadelphia, whereby he is Commanded to furnish forth with to Charles Petit, Esquire, Assistant Quarter Master General, Forty Waggons, with Four horses and driver each, according to Law, for the use of the United States of America.

The Humble Petition of the hereunto Subscribers Sheweth:

WHEREAS, There is Such a Large Number of Horses and Waggons belonging to the United States of America, distributed among the Inhabitants of the County of Philadelphia, and others, to wit: there is Sufficient Number of Serviceable Horses and Waggons at the Post of Potts Town, Philadelphia County, to furnish of two Compleat Brigade waggons by three days' warning, if the Quarter Masters only Could be Supplied with drivers, for, as we understand, there is none to be had for twenty Pounds P'r m'th. And, also, we are Informed by a Credible waggon master, that there is a Large Number of Serviceable Contenantel Horses in the upper part of Bucks County and the Lower part of Northampton County, upon expence of the Continent. Therefore, your Petitioners prays that the Inhabitants, if possible, might be Considered, for there is hearily

one horse to be had but what stops a Plow if be taken ; and as it is already the General Call for Bread in our Neighbourhood, and came to such an Exdtraordinary price that no Common Man Can buy any.

And your Honorable Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

FRIDERICK WIHL,
ANTHONEY BITTING,
GEORGE RICE,
BERNIT DODDERER,
PHILIP KUHN,
GEORGE BOOCKER,
DAVID BURKERT,
BASTIAN REIFSNYDER,
ADAM HOLBUSH,
PETER HASSINGER,
ANDREUS YEURGER,

P'R RICHARDS,
HEINRICH GOYER,
JOHANNAS STUFFER,
JACOB DINGLER,
MOSE BINDER,
MARTIN SENDERFER,
GEORGE BURKHARDT,
MICHAEL KREBS,
ANDREW OHL,
JNO. RICHARDS.

Indorsed: A Petition from sundry Inhabitants of Philad. County praying to be relieved from the Waggon Duty, required by the late Order of Council, & repres'nts the great Defect of Horses & Necessity of their Families. *Resolved*, That Col. Hart & Col. Smith be a Committee to confer thereon with the Assist't Q. M. Gen'l on the Facts set forth in the Petition, & represent to the Bearer of the s'd Petition that the like or greater Demands are now made in other Parts of the State, & that any Partiality or local Easement may be productive of bad Effects, and cannot be granted but in Case of the most absolute Necessity.

J. R.

CAPT. CHARLES HALL TO VICE PRESIDENT BRYAN.

LANCASTER, *June ye 28th*, 1779.

SIR :—I Have Rec'd the instructions of Council with the Advertisements. I Shall be Oblidged to Council to Cause a Serch to be made for a Discription of a Peice of Land on Susquehanah, Late the Property of James Rankin. At the time of Seizure I

Could not Learn the Quantity, and now Can't Sell without Council Sends a Discription of it, which I shall be Glad may soon be done, as Col'l Stewart and myself intends Selling as soon as we can, agreeable to Law, after I have a Discription of this place. James Rankin had it Surveyed about Seven Years ago. William Henry, Esq'r., has Just Shewn me a Letter from you to him. Col'l Stewart has been with me and Shew'd one of his advertisements. I told him he was wrong, and Shew'd him the Law ; he says it was the first time he had Seen it, and sent a man to thake down those he had put up, and the man hath this Day been brought before the Committee for it, But I had mentioned the matter to a Member before, which Settled the matter easily for the man. There is two Agents in this County, one twenty-five miles above, the Other about the Same Distance Below Lancaster, Neither of which have made any Seizures. I Shall be Glad if Council will inform me if it is necessary to Call on those Gentlemen at that distance to Sign the Advertisements, or if each may not Sign and Sell what he has Seiz'd, or if they must be Sign'd by more than One, if the two that has Acted is not Enough. Col'l Stewart Desired me to inquire if the Sale may not be Held on the Premises, as he thinks they would Sell better. He had advertised the sale on the Premises.

I am, Sir,

Your Honour's Very Humble Servent,

CHAS. HALL.

To the H'n'ble GEORGE BRYAN, vice presedent of the Supreme Executive council at Philadelphia.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE WYANDOTS—1779.

Coochocking, June the 29th, 1779.

Secret matters to Col. Brodhead only.

SIR:—As I am come to this place last night in my own private Business, I thought to acquaint you with the true situation of the Wyandotts. It is my opinion that the Wyandotts are not inclined to make a proper Peace with the Americans at

present. They only mean to deceive you awhile until such time as their Corn gets hard, and they have brought it out of your way, after which their Tomahawk will be as sharp against you as ever, provided you do not march out through this Country before that time, which if done, will assure you a peace with them before you reach their Towns.

As to the Wyandotts at Detroit, that motioned at first a Friendship to you, they do not incline to be out of favor with the English, on account of the many presents they continually receive from them. Therefore, they to be in on both sides, may send some few to treat with you, while others are going to war for the English, and to convince you of this, I must only inform you that four Days ago five of the Wyandotts from over the Lake who slept 2 Nights in my House went off to war. They are to meet in the swamps with twenty-five more from the same place. Then to go either to the Falls of Ohio or to Centuck and make a stroke. The reason why they bend their course that way is to prevent being discovered by the Friendly Indians here. The last speech they delivered to Capt. Bird was, that as soon as their Corn is hard they put it out of the way. Likewise brought their Women and Children off, & to a safe place, then to join with the Mingoes, Shawnees, & other nations, and go with him to War, where he pleased against you. As for the English at Detroit, I am pretty sure they will carry on a Campaign against you this summer, for which they are now preparing, having at present 400 Regular Troops, & expecting 300 more every Day.

I should think it a very proper thing for you to keep 2 Delaware Men as spies at the Mouth of Gajahaga River, who might hunt there without being discovered. I further inform you that Simon Girty, with 8 Mingoes, is gone to the Inhabitants to fetch a packet of Letters out of a hollow Tree, I understand somewhere about Fort Pitt. Alexander McKee is newly created Indian Agent in the room of the great Hero, Mr. Hays, and lives now at Detroit. There is 2 of the largest Vessels from Detroit, named Dunmore & Gage cruising upon the Lake, in order to discover your coming against them. This information which I have now given you is certainly to be looked on as facts, and I assure you should anything of any con-

sequence come to my knowledge hereafter I shall inform you of it.

I am, sir, your most ob't H'bl Serv't,
O. L.

MEMORIAL OF COL. NICOLA RELATIVE TO DESERTION.

PHILAD'A, July 3rd, 1779.

To his Excellency the President & the hon'ble the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

The Memorial of Lewis Nicola, Town Major of the city of Philadelphia, Humbly sheweth :

That in an Act of the Hon'ble House of Assembly of this State, passed the 20th of February, 1777, for discouraging desertion, in the first clause whereof the intention of the act is said to be for discouraging desertion from the troops of the United States or this State, & in the subsequent clauses the words deserter and deserters are used without any restriction to the troops belonging to or forming the quota of this State, tho' an additional reward of three dollars over and above the reward ordered by Congress is directed to be paid for every deserter apprehended in this State. Your memorialist being appointed by the Hon'ble Board of War to pay the reward for deserters brought into this city, is uncertain whether he is to pay said additional reward for all deserters brought in, or only for those from regiments forming the contingent of this State, & from whence he is to draw the money necessary for this purpose ; therefore requests the directions of your Excellency & the Hon'ble Council.

All which is humbly submitted.

LEWIS NICOLA, T. M.

JAMES HALLETT TO PRESIDENT REED.

STATE PRISON, *July 5th, 1779.*

May It Please your Excellency : The feelings of Justice Induces me to address your Excellency agreeable to the Dictates of reason and Justice. Soon after I had the pleasure of seeing your Excellency at your place of residence, near the Valley Ford, and not haveing any Command in any Department, at the same time being antious to serve my Country in all Cases, I thought my procuring Intelligence would be of more utility to our Country's Cause than I possible Could be in tarrieing here. Agreeable to those Conjectors I repair'd to Long Island for that purpose, and soon after my arivel their I got in a true Line to procure the best Intelligence our army ever had, and transmitted it over to Norwark, in Connetticut, In New England, thro' the Hands of George Smith, Esq'r, D. J. advocate to Gen'l Gates' Army.

I should have tarried longer on the Island, but I Conveid some letters to our officers their from Smith Town to where they resided, and one of those officers Devulg'd the secret, tho' not designedly, to one of his friends, and by that means the Enemy heard of my proceeding. Then being under the necessity to proceed Down to Smith Town as fast as possible, for the Enemy sent twenty Light Horse after me, and I lay some Days Conceal'd before I Could possibly get off, and after my arivel to Norwark I should have done myself the pleasur to wate of his Excellency Gen'r'l Washington, but I always thought the Gentleman that received the Intelligence from me had transmited the same to his Excellency Gen'r'l Washington, as he had to Gen'r'l Gates, but it seems he had not. In Consequence of that neglect I am here Confin'd in the State Prison, and haveing no friends to assist me, I suffer here unjustly, and therefore, in order to let your Excellency know How unjustly I suffer, I shall Inclose two Extraats of my proceeding. I have a number more from our friends on the Island, but I think it not prudent to menchen the perticulars, for of this Letter should be Intercepted, in Consequence of that our riend that New my proceedings would undouptedly suffer. I

pray your Excellency will think how Cruel it is for me to suffer when I have been serving my Country at the Hazard of my life. I have been here about a month, and at the same time have been sick the most part of the time ; in short I am not allowed so much liberty as a prisoner of war, and in this Disagreeable situation they Deal out my Rations, and its out of my power to procure anything sutible for a person Indisposed. Therefor I hope your Excellency will please to Consider my Disagreeable situation and pardon me for the Liberty I have taking in writeing this sincere Letter, and forgive the tenderness of a sincer heart, who always Gloried in the Cause of my Country.

From Your Excellency's obedient Humble Servant,

JAMES K. HALLETT.

P. S.—If I Could have the Honour of having a Conference with your Excellency, and let me have the happiness of Relating my proseedings, I Dair say your Excellency would not suffer me to be long here.

COL. MATLACK TO MR. MEASE.

PHILAD'A, *July 8, 1779.*

SIR:—At the importunity of Captain McPherson, the Council have been induced to pass the foregoing resolve,* supposing there could have been no reasonable objection to his having the cannon at the price demanded. The principal objects of Council were to secure the expense of bringing the cannon from Bordentown, and to reserve a right of purchase in case it should be again sold and the State have occasion for it. These objects being secured the Council have no wish to lay difficulties in your way, or prevent your disposing of the Cannon as you shall think proper. I am directed by Council to express in their name these sentiments to you, & am,

Sir, Your humble Servant,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y,*

To Mr. JOHN MEASE, Present.

* *Vide* Col. Rec. Vol. XII. p. 39.

PRESIDENT REED TO CAPT. JAMES MURRAY.

PHILAD'A, *July 9th*, 1779.

SIR:—I duly received your Representation of the 21st June last, respecting the additional Pay to be allowed, & the Loss you sustained by some Deserters, after having their Bounty. I am sorry to inform you that it was not practicable to allow the former without setting up a Precedent of a very extensive & pernicious Nature, & making the allowance an absolute loss to the State. On the other Point, Council being willing & desirous to comply with your Request as far as possible, have favoured it on the Terms mentioned in the Resolve, which I here enclose you.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed. & very H'mbble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Capt. JAMES MURRAY, of Northumberland County.

PRESIDENT REED TO DAVID HARRIS.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *July 9th*, 1779.

SIR:—I herewith send you a Resolve of Council on an application lately made by the Justice of Northumberland to appoint a Successor to you on Account of the Death of your Deputy & your Non-Residence in the County. It will give us Satisfaction to hear that you comply with the Wishes of the good People of the County to reside among them & exercise the Office yourself; otherwise our Duty to the Publick, which must prevail over all private Considerations, will induce our Compliance with a Request which appears perfectly consistent with the Nature & Spirit of our Government, & is otherwise highly reasonable.

I am, Sir,

Your Obe't H'ble S't,

JOSEPH REED, *President*.

To DAVID HARRIS, Esq., Prothonotary of Northumberland.

RESOLVES OF COUNCIL.

A Representation having been made by the Justices of Northumberland County, that the Prothonotary thereof, David Harris, Esq., is a Non-Resident, & his Deputy deceased, by which Means the Duties of the s'd Office are neglected to the Prejudice of the public; and sundry letters from the s'd David Harris thereupon having been read, in the last of which he proposes to return to Sunbury & attend to the Duties of his Office.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Board that Mr. Harris ought to reside in the County of Northumberland & execute s'd Office of Prothonotary himself, or that it be done under his immediate Direction, and that in failure hereof this Board will consider the Office as vacant, & appoint some Person being a Resident of the County thereto.

HONORABLE THOMAS SCOTT TO PRESIDENT REED.

HANNA'S TOWN, *July 10th*, 1779.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Huffnagle shewed me a letter directed to your Excellency. The County Lieut., and other Gentlemen of this County, informs me that Mr. Huffnagle hath been very Industrious, and of singular service in raising the two Volunteer companys and putting them in proper order; in which service he hath been at very considerable expense.

If your Excellency should be of opinion that council is not the proper place for him to apply for re-imbursement, I am to request the favor of your interest with the board of War, or at other proper place, in the above respect, as your Excellency's letter to Col'l Lockry mentions a Major for the two companies as unnecessary, and it would be very hard for Mr. Huffnagle to bear the s'd expense, especially when all the circumstances relating to the transaction is taken into view, and that the s'd Gent'n was urged to the undertaking by the principal inhabitants and officers of this county.

I have nothing worth your excellencie's notice to relate ; but with great Gratitude to acknowledge the receipt of your late favors and that,

I have the honor to be with profound respect,

Your Exc'l's most obedient and very Hum'l. Serv't,

THO. SCOTT.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r., &c., &c., &c.

GEN. ST. CLAIR TO PRESIDENT REED.

CAMP AT SMITH'S CLOVE, *July 12th, 1779.*

SIR :—Capt. Lee of the Artillery has been applying to me for orders to receive for his Company a proportion of the Stores furnished by the State for their Troops, and seems to think himself ill treated that I would not comply with his Request. He has a Copy of a Resolve of the Assembly directing the Delegates for the State in Congress to move that his Company might be considered as part of the Quota of Pennsylvania, but whether they are considered as such or not I cannot learn. I should be glad to have the Directions of Council about the Matter, and also about the Artillery that is attached to the Division. The officers applied for Stores, assuring me that when attached to any of the other Lines they always drew as the Troops to which they were joined. I complied with their Request, but at the same time desired Capt. Zeigler to open an account for whatever was issued to them against the State of New York, that in case it was disapproved of by Council they might be drawn back in kind from their agent.

Yesterday Mr. Robert Martin, a Gentleman from St. Croix, very particularly recommended to Colonel Hamilton, and by him to me, joined the 10th Regiment with his Excellency's approbation as an Ensign. Will you be pleased to have his appointment, if agreeable to the Council, signified to the Board of War that his Commission may come forward, and if you please of that date, as he will be doing the Duty.

A Detachment of the Enemy under Governor Tryon and General Garth are ravaging the Coast of Connecticut with a

Degree of Ferocity unknown amongst civilized Nations. They burned East Haven and Fairfield, and it is said have landed again near Norwalk, but this is not confirmed. Governour Tryon sent a Message to Colonel Whiting, who commanded the Militia at Fairfield, and gave him an Hour to consider on it, but before he had time to read it half through the Town was in flames. The Messenger was our old acquaintance, James Sayres. Their Path has been marked with Rapine, Violation and Murder. I am very sorry I have not better News, and am,
with Esteem and Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

AR. ST. CLAIR.

I have taken the Liberty to enclose a Letter to Mrs. St. Clair, which you will oblige me very much by forwarding.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE CONTINENTAL TREASURY BOARD.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *July 15th*, 1779.

GENTLEMEN:—I have now the Honour of inclosing you an Act of Council founded upon a Resolution of Congress of the 29 June last, for borrowing 20 millions. We beg leave to suggest the necessity of fixing the Pay or Allowance of the Gentlemen for this service and also the mode of supplying them with Certificates, & some instructions will also, we apprehend be necessary to enable these Gentlemen to discharge their duty to the satisfaction of Congress & Advantage of the Publick.

I am, Gent., with great Respect & Regard,

Your Obed't & H'ble Ser't,

JOSEPH REED, *President*.

GEN. WM. IRVINE TO PRESIDENT REED.

CAMP SMITH'S CLOVE, *July 16th, 1779.*

SIR:—The Hundred Dollars gratuity lately given by Congress brought on an eclaireissement in our line respecting the enlistments. All who were for three years, or during the war, thought they had a right to a discharge at the end of three years, but by a well conducted mixture of authority and persuasion, almost all have taken the money and signed receipts, a copy of which is inclosed. I have also inclosed your Excellency a recommendation of a serjeant, John Raniston. Tho' I am not fond of promoting serjeants Generally, yet I think it not a miss now and then, as it creates emulation. The seventh Regiment has not one ensign nor compliment of Lieuts. ; this, with the desire of the officers, induces me to request you will please to appoint him an Ensign in that Regiment. The enemy continue Burning along the Sound. I presume if they remain long on shore we must follow them.

A number of our men are yet kept with Col. Nicola, who, I am certain, are as fit for service as any we have. Some, if they were not fit for actual service, could in many cases supply the places of able men ; for instance, our State Store Guard is not allowed in the General Detail. Some who are good Clerks could do the duty of 1st serjeants to Companies Beside, I know Col. Nicola has men that were never regularly transferred. His answer to Officers Commanding Regiments who order their men on, has been inclosing Certificates of Surgeons setting forth their inability.

This moment the news has arrived that Gen'l Wayne has surprized & taken the garison at Stoney Point, King's Ferry, with the loss of 4 Men only Killed & a few wounded. The whole Army will be in motion in one hour, I believe, for King's Ferry.

I have the Honour to be

Your Excellency's Most Ob't,

Most Humble Servant,

WM. IRVINE.

N. B.—The Garison was 500 strong.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President.

WILLIAM McALEVY TO THE COUNCIL.

BEDFORD COUNTY, STANDING STONE VALEY,

July ye 20th, 1779.

To the Honourable the President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

A PETITION.

WHEREAS, About the middle of Aprill Last was a year there was an Insurrection made by a tory party in the County of Bedford, and your Petitioner having the Honour to Command as Collenel the third Battalion of Bedford County Millitia, Immediately upon notice of their Rout I called as many of the Batt'n together under arms as could conveniently be collected, in order to pursue them, and at frankstown met with a party of Collenal Buchanan's Battalion of Cumberland County Militia that had marched up the Juniata River in order to Joyn us, when I was informed that on their march up s'd river they had come past one of the Insurgent's houses, viz : Jacob Haus, and had brought with them four horse * * and a man's Rideing saddle, and intended to secret them till their Return and Carry them Back as a private acquesetion for private use, which I looked upon as a piece of Injustice to the Commonwealth, and had the Horses Brought to see if they were fit to Carrey Loads with us, but found they were not. I then, not knowing that there was men apointed in the County for such Cases, nor having any man there to give them into Charge to, I ordered them to be sold at publick vendue, which was accordingly Done for Ready money, and not, at the time, at an undervalue ; the men, however, that Bought, being Call'd in haste from home, had not money with them to pay, but said they would pay as soon as they Returned home. There being then Neither time nor paper to take obligations, and the men being looked upon as sponsible, there was nothing further Done, save that the vendue paper was kept, with the Names and sums, which List, as soon as I Returned and understood that there were men Commissioned for that purpose, I gave to Messrs. Thomas Urie and John Piper, two of them, to collect the money, which they appeared willing to Do, but has since Declined it, and the money is not paid. But I have some time since Rec'd a Letter from mr. Robert Galbraith, ordering me to send the creaturs to him,

which was not then in my power, as the Horses had Been sold several monthes and the List Returned to Urie & Piper, which I cannot think he was Ignorant of before he wrote to me. Your petitioner therefore prays that of your wisdom you may be pleased to give such order Concerning the above affair as may tend to Discharge me from any further trouble Concerning it and may be most Conducive to the good and welfare of the State, and your petitioner shal, as in Duty Bound, ever pray.

N. B.—be pleased to send your petitioner an answer to the above petition by Mr. John Harris, member in assembly for Cumberland County, or by the first safe opportunity.

WILLIAM McALEVY.

The names and sums are as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Bedford Co'y...george Hutcheson, to 1 horse,	30	0	0
Cumberland Co'y, george galbraith, to 1 mare...	22	10	0
Do.....John montgomery, to 1 saddle..	19	0	0
Do.....Lanty Junkens, one mare.....	35	0	0
Do.....george galbraith, to one mare,	67	0	0
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PRESIDENT REED TO COL. PHILIP MARSTELLER.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *July 24th, 1779.*

SIR:—Yours of the 21st is just received & is very acceptable. We would not by any Means have you exceed the Prices given by the Commissioners under the United States, it being our Intention to avoid all Competition with them. Should there be any general Regulation made for the County, as we understand is probable, we desire you to conform thereto in future, & endeavor to have the Transportation of the Flour upon the least expensive scale possible. We have given Mr. Gloninger an Order on Mr. Rittenhouse for £20,000. In addition to the Plan of introducing Cloathing, we have concluded

to order a Quantity of Salt, which is likely to be scarce & dear this Fall ; which we propose, if it arrives safe, to divide among the Counties at the regular Prices in Proportion to the Flour we receive from them, & those Persons who aid you in the supply, either by furnishing wheat or transporting it, will be entitled to a Preference proportionate to the Services.

The Advance monies were forwarded, or at least such Order given, as were requested in the letter we received on that Occasion.

If you can add to the Quantity of Flour, it will be agreeable to us to have it extended to 1,000 Barrels ; but let it be of good Quality, & forwarded as fast as possible.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. H^{ble} Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Col. PHILIP MARSTELLER, Lebanon.

WILLIAM BARTON TO PRESIDENT REED.

LANCASTER, *July 28th*, 1779.

SIR :—The Situation in which my young Brothers and Sister stand and the manner they are circumstanced, by Reason of the absence of their Parents, lays me under the necessity of applying to your Excellency for Permission for the Bearer of this, Mary Thornbough, to have an Interview with my Father at Elizabeth Town. She has lived in our Family nine or Ten years ; and my Father, on his Departure from hence, placed the Children under her immediate Care and Direction. After seeing my Father at Elizabeth Town in February last I intended, in Conjunction with Mr. Zantzinger, to solicit Leave for his Return, and, therefor, did not concert any Plan with him, concerning the future Disposal and management of the Children, which I should otherwise have done, for, as their elder Brother, I think it my Duty to render them all the Assistance in my Power. From some Circumstances, however, which arose subsequent to that Visit, I was discouraged from making the application I proposed, and which I mentioned to your Excel-

lency my Intention of doing, when I had the Honor of seeing you last. It is now become very uncertain when my Father will have it in his Power to return to his Family; and this makes me extremely anxious that some means may be immediately adopted for their Support and Education. It is, therefore, in order that some Arrangement of this kind may be made by my Father, that I wish the Bearer to see him. If she should succeed in her application she will readily submit to any Restrictions with Respect to the Conveyances of Letters, &c., under which your Excellency and the Council may think necessary to lay her. I sincerely believe she has no other motive for undertaking this Journey; and if the honorable Council should see no Impropriety in granting our Request, Mr. Zant-zinger and myself, as well as the rest of our Family, shall consider their doing it as an Obligation conferred on Us.

I take this opportunity of thanking your Excellency and the Council for the Appointment with which you have honored me. I shall enter upon the Business of my Office as soon as I receive my Instructions, and shall be happy, on this and every other Occasion to testify my zeal and Readiness to serve my Country.

I beg my most respectful Compliments to your Lady and Family, and am,

Sir, With great Respect,

Your Excellency's Obligated humble Servant,

W. BARTON.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE TO PRESIDENT REED.

HANNA'S TOWN, *June 28th, 1779.*

SIR:—A few days agoe Col'l Lochry shew'd me a letter from your Excellency, dated in Council May the 21st, being an answer to his of the first of the same Month, wherein you mention that Council did not see the necessity of a Major for the two Companies, that it was unusal and liable to the construction of making an officer for a man and not providing men for Officers.

Your Excellency certainly has the best right to know how matters of that Nature ought to be manag'd, being well acquainted with the Military Service. Give me leave to assure you that had it not been for the particular Request of General McIntosh & other of my Friends in this Country, I should not have accepted of the appointment.

General M'Intosh as Commanding Officer of this Department inform'd me that he was invested with the power of raising the two Companies and the appointment of the officers, as such I took the Command, in expectation that I might be of some service to these distress'd Frontiers.

As your Excellency differs with General M'Intosh, I would just inform you that I never ask'd the appointment, nor do I want it. Yet at the same time I think it but requisite that I ought to be paid for the trouble and expenses I have been at in getting the Companies rais'd & getting them put in proper Order. I hope you will not take it amiss for troubling you with a few lines upon this subject.

I have the Honor to be, your

Excellency's most ob't H'ble Serv't,

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r.

COL. ADAM HUBLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

FORT SULLIVAN, on *Tioga*, Aug. 24th, 1779.

SIR:—Since the closing of my letter of this morning, I was apply'd to by the Officers of the Regiment to take steps to have the Regimental vacancies filled up.

Capt. Forrester, of my Regiment, having obtained leave to go on furlow for two months—commencing the first of February last—since which we have had no accounts of him, excepting verbal, informing us he had resigned, and did not consider himself an Officer any longer. His not coming to join the Regiment, or even writing to any of the Officers, sufficiently proves the report, and consequently justifies the filling up of his vacancy.

I must, therefore, beg your Excellency will order the following promotions to take place, which will be agreeable to the arrangement transmitted you some time since, Viz't: Capt. Lieut. Septimus Davis, to the rank of Captain; Lieut. Edward Burke, to the rank of Captain Lieutenant; and Lieut. Jacob Weitzell will fill up the vacancy of first Lieutenant.

The great care which your Excellency has ever taken to promote the happiness & welfare of the line, induces me more particularly to rest assured everything in your power will be done to have my request comply'd with.

I am, Your Excellency's most ob't h'l Serv't,

AD'M HUBLEY,

L't Colo. Com. 11th Pa. Reg't.

Any particular Occurrences which may turn up during the expedition, I shall take the liberty to inform your Excellency of.

To JOSEPH REED, Esq'r.

CAPT. JAMES McDOWELL TO COL. BENJAMIN BLYTHE.

AUGUST 31st, 1779.

DEAR SIR:—I thought to have been with you and Jointly Wrote to the County Lieut. concerning the Class that is now under the call, as they seem to turn out but in a poor way. I think not more than ten offers, as yet, that we can Depend on in the Sixth Batt'n; it never yet, on so necessary a call, seemed to do so ill; we ever heretofore did as well as any other part of the County. But the fines not being Steadily a collecting, a hardened Stupidity seems to taken place in the minds of the greater part of those who are not the most De-cerning, and they fondly hope they never will; others hope to find refuge in new Settlements; the Express provision is made in the Confederation against such Dishonest conduct. I think we (the Lieuts. of this County) should represent to the Coun-

cil, and they to the Assembly, the insufficiency of the Law and suppliments as to Collectors. Constables put it off in a slight careless way so as to save their fines. The Sheriff, from the lowness of fees, is unable to get Deputies, and is forced to do all the business himself, so that it is not to be expected of him, and no freeholder can be compelled ; so it is, and on the account thereof our Principle band of union and force is like to faile.

Capt. James Patton, who is the commanding and only officer that Marches out of this Batt'n in the present call, will, I dout not, inform you more particularly in this matter. The Shiriff informed me that some of the Eight Batt'n were to call on me for Arms. I cannot, therefor, be from home now. If you go to Carlisle, pray remember me as to the Last Laws, I need them much.

I am, Sir,

Your very Humble Serv't,

JAS. McDOWELL.

To BENJ. BLYTHE, Esq., a sub-Lieut.

COL. BENJAMIN BLYTH TO PRESIDENT REED.

SHIPPENSBURG, *Sept. 4th*, 1779.

SIR:—Your Excellency's favour of the 21 Came safe to hand. I hope I shall not be thought trubelsom by this which haith been ocasioned by sum dificalty in executing the militia Law.

Question. Is officers subjects of fines or trial by Court martial who have not marched in their Classes? The princabl reason of which haith been the grite Delinquency in Privites, & if Court Marchel, how Can a general Court Marchal be Caled, not having a general in the county, & when under Marching Orders removed from under the Power of the Lieut. of the County.

Sum Dificalty haith arison in Colecting fines for none attendance of muster days. The Law not being Explisiet in what way delinquents shall have an appeal in Case of sickness

or onavoidable axadaints. Since the last suplyment to s'd Law, I have thought the Lieut. directing the warrant the sence of s'd suplyment, but there appears much refracttoriness in Delinquents in their not having had appeels. There seems to be nothing in the Lieut's Provence but to order the Colecting with respect of the People. By this your Excelency will know it is only this sumer I have Rec'd any returns of this sort.

Much Deficualty arises in getting Collectors. They are Pointed out as mean & contemptable, & they complain their fees are to Low. It haith been said to the sheriff when Calling on a Gentleman who is now a member of the assembly for his fine: "Is the sheriff of Cumberland County becom a sub Lieut. pettey Collector? How meen indeed," with some threats. Your Excelancy will have hear inclosed a letter from Mr. McDowell on that subject.

Q. Where fines ar Due, no goods as Chattels to be found, save Debts due to the Delinquent, & he gon to the Enimy, the Credetor acknoliging the debt, but refusing to pay, how shall I proseed in that case?

The Present Call of the militia is truly Dischariging. A Verry inconsiderable Number haith appeared, not one as yet Marched from the Eighth Battalion, & from the 1st not exceeding twenty, this with the former being my District, & Mr. McDowell's letter informs your Excelency of the grate Delinquency in the Sixth Theas three Battalions were most Depended on. A general in atention to the Publick interest seem to prevel; the more welthey take shilter in their being able to pay their fines, hie as they seem, with more advantige then sarving two monthes in the militia. The Poor will not stop to say they have nothing to pay, & know that were the Law fully executed & they Committed to Cloos Custoday for four monthes, their Famalys would suffer in such a degree as would ingure the Publick. In this Last Case I have been much Deficualted, but hear I Complain of what I beleve Cannot be easely Remedied. The Releef afforded by almoners is now so inadiquite, that it scarsly has aney influence. Would the Legislative Body incress the donation by Almoners, it might remove the Poors' Complaint. The Lieut. hith acted in the Present Call, as also Mr. Gregray, but I believe Mr. Sharp haith not. I am Doubtfull, notwithstanding they will Presist in their former

Detarmanation. If that is the case, I know not how their
Plases Can be filled Equally.

I am, Sir, you Excelancy's

Most Obedaint Hub'l Serv't,

BENJ'N BLYTH.

His Excelancy, JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, President of the Supreme
Executive Council of the Commonwealth Pennsylvania.

PETITION FROM PENN'S VALLEY TO BE EXCUSED
FROM MILITIA SERVICE.

PENN'S VALLEY, *August 21st, 1779.*

*To the most Honourable the Council of Safety for the State of
Pensylvania :*

We, the Poor Inhabitan's of Pen's township, in the County
of Northumberland, Pray the Honourable Council to Take in
Consideration our Distressed Situation, Being we have the
most Savadge Enemy upon us most every day, not knowing
which Day will bring the fatal Doom upon us, either to be
kil'd, taken Captive or to be drove from our Lands and Lib-
ertys ; and by all this we are Loaden with the most Trobelsom
Burthen of the militia, which we freely and Vallentirle would
Take upon us, and have done as much as Leys in our Power
to stand and hold our ground unto this Day in all this Dolefull
Time. We, therefore, Pray the Honourable Council to Take
in Consideration that the most Part of the Bak Inhabitan's are
of the minor Rank which, most out of want, was'obliged to
settle the Bak Parts In hope to get a Living in the Wilderness,
and are, all of us, new Beginners, that which was Obliget to Be-
gin with good and Charitable People's money, and, therefore, are
not Capable to do our Duty for the Pressent Time in the militia,
for it is Impossible for us to get our Living In this Dismal
Time if not Releast and from the militia. We, therefore, Pray
the Honourable Council to take in Consideration that we must

either to be Released from the militia for the Present Time or
Leave the County as many of our fellow Cittizen has done.

From Your Humbly Petioners,

ALBRIGHT SWEINFORD,	JOHN RESS,
MICHAEL RAYOR,	PAUL DAUERFACHS,
WILLIAM WEIRICK,	CHRISTIAN TAUBERMAN,
JOHANNAS THOMAS,	JACOB SPIES,
JACOB WALKER,	HERMAN BOSINGER,
MICHAEL MOTZ,	JOHAN AHLY,
JACOB MEIER,	MICHAEL MAURER,
JOHANNAS MAYER,	PHILIP ANMILLER,
ELIAS ROGER,	SIMON MINICH,
ANDREW LIST,	CONRAD MAURER,
DOMINICK AUGUSTINE,	GUSTAV MAURER,
GEO. THOMAS,	CARL MOYER,
RICHER MANEN,	PETER LAUDENMILLER,
STOFIL CLINE,	THOMAS ZEIL,
STOFIL ALBRIGHT,	JACOB ZEIL,
JACOB CRECK,	JOHANNAS HOFFER,
ADAM ROGER,	DEITRICH SEERLOFF,
ADAM BOLANDER,	ANDREW MOORE,
JACOB HOSSINGER,	GEORGE RAUCH,
MICHAEL STOSS,	JACOB RAUCH,
LOWRANCE ARNOLD,	ADAM SIEBER,
JACOB LAPLEY,	GEORGE GLASS,
JOHN HESS,	FREDERICK MILLER,
PETER NEWCOMER,	PETER STROUB,
FREDERICK EBERHART,	JOHANNAS STRAUB,
MATHEW HOCK,	CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT,
JACOB SCHRECK,	JOHANNAS BAUERMANN,
CASPER YOST,	JOHANNAS REIBER,
JACOB SPATE,	MATTHIAS HESS,
FREDERICK LAUDENMILLER,	
JOHANNAS REICHENBACH.	

DAVID BREARLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

TRENTON, *September 1st, 1779.*

SIR:—A few days ago three British Soldiers were apprehended making their way through the Pines of Monmouth to the seashore, in order to get to New York. Two of them had deserted from us at Fort Frederick, in Virginia. They were brought before me, together with one of their guides, and upon examination, it appears that a guide was procured for them in Pennsylvania by one John Adkinson, of the County of Bucks, Blacksmith, (Thomas Yardley and John Robins, Blacksmiths, both of Bucks County, were present at the time, but what part they had in the business does not yet appear); they also say that one — Burns, (his Christian name not known,) who lives in Buckingham, gave them directions how to pass through Jersey, and who to call upon, and that Burns told them that he had frequently been through to New York. I have therefore thought it proper to give you this notice, that you may order such measures to be taken with them as shall be suitable to their crimes. The Soldiers are safely lodged in Gaol, so that you can have them to give Testimony if necessary. The guide that they procured in Pennsylvania is a Jerseyman. We have also got him in custody, and shall take proper notice of him.

I am, with perfect esteem,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

DAV'D BREARLEY.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire.

COL. JACOB STROUD TO COL. MATLACK.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, *October the 16th, 1779.*

COLLONEL MATLACK:—I must Beg of you, if it is in your Power, to assist me in geting again 27 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels of salt

that I had engaged and paid for last April to Able James, but being alarmed with the Indeons so that I could not send for it, and looking on it safer than it would be at home, as I did not know but every day wee should be drove off. I had ingaged all the salt to my Nabours that allways this several years have had there supplyes from me. If anything should be wanting to Inform any Gentleman, Mr. Able James will be able to give a full information. I spoke to his Excellency, the President, and he told me I should have some, if not all. I now have sent my Team for the salt, and as the president has so much buseness on hand to take his attention, I must Beg of you to Take the Troble to forrowd the mater. The salt was Taken by the Committee, and what Line that Lies in now is unknowing to me, as I live so far off; and as we Live so far of, we Don't stand any Chance of geting salt to what others Doe that Lives near Town, and as for sending flouer down, we Can't do it now, as the army has been abought hear and has Taken all our grane, &c., that unles it is a few men that hav a little yet. Any Troble you are at I shall be Ready and willing to pay you for, and be very much obliged to you, besides I don't know of any other man at this time I can apply to but you.

I am, sir, your very umble serv't,

JACOB STROUD.

THE SALT COMMISSIONERS TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD., *Oct'r 23d*, 1779.

SIR:—The following is a list of names as fitt person to be appointed Commiss'rs of Salt.

Thomas Briton,
George Renhart,
Jacob Keimle,
Charles Pryor,
John Purden,
James Lang,
Thos. Cuthbart, Sen'r,

James Hunter, Sen'r,
James Hunter, Jun'r,
John Willson,
Rob't Hunter,
David McCulloh,
Antony Cuthbert.

We are of opinion that six out of the above ought to be appointed, but as there is great opposition we are doubtfull of the success of measure, unless something more is done to satisfy the holders of salt.

We are your Excellency's

Devoted and Very Humble Servants,

SAMUEL WOOD,

JOHN McCULLOH.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq.

MEMORIAL OF MERCHANTS RELATIVE TO THE SEIZURE OF SALT.

PHILAD'A, 23^d October, 1779.

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The memorial of Vanuxem & Clark & Peter January of the City of Philadelphia, Merchants, Humbly Sheweth:

That your memorialists lately bought at Greenwich, in New Jersey, Thirty-four Tierces of salt which they brought into this City, intending to use the same in salting provisions for the use of their shipping. That your memorialists refused two hundred dollars a Bushell for the same salt which was offert for't delivered at Burlington, but finding that the salt was very much needed by the Publick they Consented to deliver it up to Mr. James Hood for the account, as your Memorialists believe, of your honourable Body, & for the Purpose of procuring Flour for the French fleet. That your Memorialists asked of Mr. James Hood only to be reimbursed the prime costs and expenses with five per cent. Commissions, which he agreed to. That when your Memorialists afterwards sent to Mr. Hood for the amount, they received for answer that it was resolved this kind of salt should be seized in the stores & paid for at the rate of Thirty Pounds the Bushel, & that we were to receive no more for ours.

Therefore your Memorialists humbly pray that your honourable Body will take their Case into Consideration, & provide

that they may at least be indemnified & reimbursed in the Money which the salt has Cost them.

JAMES VANUXEM & CLARK,
PETER JANUARY.

MEMORIAL OF CAPT. JAMES SMITH.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY,

October the 27th, 1779.

To the Honorable the Executive Council:

The memorial of James Smith, humbly Sheweth :

That on his return last winter from the French Creek expedition, Col. Lochery sent a Capital Complaint to General McIntosh Concerning your memorialist's Conduct on said expedition unknown to your memorialist. But after some time your memorialist went to Fort Pitt and Laid the pay abstract before General McIntosh, but the General Refused to Sign said abstract, and told your memorialist that he stood accused of Capital Crimes by a Deposition sent to him by Col. Lochrey, and that one of the Guides had sworn that he, the said Guide, proposed to take your memorialist to an Indian town only ten miles off one way, or to another town only fifteen miles off another way, and that your memorialist would not go with said guide to kill said Indians ; therefore the General would not sign the pay abstract until this matter would be Cleared up. And the General said also that he could not try your memorialist, as he was not then in actual service, but Recommended it to your memorialist to apply to Col. Lochry, (our County Lieut.,) who had accused your memorialist. Your memorialist did apply and insisted hard for a trial, and likewise for a Copy of the above mentioned deposition, which your memorialist asserted he could make appear to be false by near two hundred Evidences. After a considerable time, Col. Lochry sent an arrest to your memorialist, but never would particularize any Crime to him until the Court was sitting, which was only Eight Days ago ; and Col. Lochry then laid in some complaints very foreign from what he at first held forth,

which he could not prove; therefore, your memorialist was acquitted by a general Court martial.

And whereas, Your memorialist apprehended the publick service and his private character was much injured by Col. Lochry's Conduct, he laid in several Complaints to the Sub-Lieut's of this County, particularizing each Crime and alleging By what is held forth in our militia Law that a County Lieut. hath a right to be tried in the County where he Resides, by a Court Martial. But as the Sub-Lieut's seems to be in suspense in Regard to this, Your memorialist humbly prayeth to have the sentiments of the Honorable the Executive Council on this matter. Inclosed your memorialist hath sent a Copy of the above mentioned Crimes Laid in to the sub-Lieut's, against Col. Lochrey, and your memorialist presumes he is able to prove, if he can obtain a trial, By a Concurrences of Circumstances, that it was envy that excited Col. Lochry to act as above Represented, as he advertised an election for who should be Commander of the French Creek expedition, but Did not obtain it himself.

Your memorialist as in Duty Bound Shall ever pray.

JAMES SMITH.

N. B.—Your memorialist Sent the same as above to the Honorable the Executive Council a few days ago, but least it should be miscarried has also wrote this in haste and sent it by the express.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. JOHN THOMPSON.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILA., *October 30th*, 1779.

SIR :—Your favour of the 10th October, by Captain Irwin, is now before me. I was not able for some time to understand what you mean by advance pay as the Continental Army far from being advanced in their pay, or receiving any advance of it are frequently mounths behind. But Captain Irwin supposes you mean an allowance for subsistence money granted by Congress to the troops enlisted during the War. As I never

understood it was extended to other troops than those in the Line, I am not in possession of it, but from full enquiry am perswaded this was the intention.

The present situation of the Treasury which is nearly exhausted by the heavy demands for the purchase of flour for the French fleet hourly expected, and our own Army, does not admit of our sending money at present, but as this emergence must be soon over we shall not neglect you. The members of Assembly will return in a few weeks, which will afford an opportunity of which we shall avail ourselves if no better presents.

We sent by Mr. Carson, of Carlisle, last week, 80 blankets, and this day I gave an order to Captain Irwin for 40 more; shoes are to be provided at Carlisle.

You was right in not settling the recruiting account till authorized, but I would have you procure them to send down to us, with such remarks as may occur to you.

Agreeable to order of Council, the Lieutenant of the County should certify the appointments of the Officers, in order to procuring their Commissions, and as Colonel Piper, of Bedford, being chose a Councillor will probably soon be down, we will then procure and forward the Commissions you desire.

Captain Irwin takes up the Commissions of his Officers with him.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,
JOSEPH REED, *President*.

Colonel JOHN THOMPSON, paymaster & Muster Master Corps of Rangers.

P. S. Inclosed is the resolution of Congress and Assembly under which the Company's were raised, which contain all the encouragment we know of.

MEMORIAL OF COL. NICOLA ON HIS RANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov'r 3d, 1779.

To his Excellency Joseph Reed, President, and the Hon'le the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

The Memorial of Lewis Nicola, Town Major, Humbly Sheweth :

That your Memorialist, when appointed Town Major in December, 1776, was put on the same footing with the other Majors of the State & continental troops, as to pay, rations & firewood, & previous to the evacuation of this city he received his rations from the State Commissary and his wood from the Barrack master Gen'l who was then a State officer, but since our return to this city the last has been supplied by the State Commissary, the barracks and its officers being now continental. On his first drawing his rations, the commissary being unprovided with rum, soap and candles, he was paid for them at the price fixed for the continental troops, 6 pence a gill, or 16 shil's a gallon for rum, and a penny half penny per ration for each of the other two, which prices he still continues to receive, tho' the continent issues the former in kind & now allows ten-fold for the latter. Your memorialist, unwilling to trouble your Excellency & the Hon'le Council, submitted to this considerable loss because it being a voluntary act of his does not imply any reflection on his military conduct, nor does he now desire any alteration therein, but being informed that it is under consideration whether he shall in future be allowed fire wood, he humbly requests of your Excellency & the Hon'le Council not to come to any determination unfavourable to him, but to continue the former allowance, as besides the loss, which would be severely felt by his numerous family, it would imply a severe censure, as on the best enquiry he can make he does not find any reduction is made in the emoluments allowed to other officers, which censure, he flatters himself, he does not deserve.

All of which is humbly submitted by,

LEWIS NICOLA T. M.

MEMORIAL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SHIP GENERAL GREEN.

November 4th, 1779.

To his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq'r., and the Honourable the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, wish to know if we have been and are considered as Officers of the Navy of this Commonwealth.

And if we are considered as such, whether we do come under the Resolution passed the 24th of last March by the General Assembly of this State respecting the Navy thereof.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,
ROBERT CALDWELL,
SAMUEL CARSON,
JACOB DE HARTZ,
SAMUEL HOLLINSHEAD,
ANDREW TODD,
JAMES MACKEY.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. PHILIP MARSTELLER.

PHILAD'A, Nov'r 10th, 1779.

SIR:—In answer to your Letter of the 6th Inst. I must acquaint you that a Draught on the Treasury in its present State would be of no Benefit to you, as Mr. Rittenhouse could not answer it. And we really do not know what to understand by the Loan Office of the State, as there is no such office but that which subsisted under the old Governm't. If you will explain it in your next we will endeavour to accommodate you.

We are of opinion an officer is intitled to the £20 Bounty, but we never understood the subsistence extended beyond the Line of the Army. The Militia of this City have been in ser-

vice during the Summer but have never claimed it, nor has it been granted in any Instance.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. & H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Col. PHILIP MARSTELLER, Lebanon.

CAPT. JOHN PALFREY TO THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20th, 1779.

*To the Honorable the Delegates of the United States of America
in Congress Assembled:*

The Petition of John Palfrey, Humbly Shews—

That your Petitioner is a Native of the Town of Boston & State of Massachusetts Bay, which Place he left upwards of thirteen years Since, being then a Minor. That he has ever Since follow'd his Occupation of a Marriner, & lateley commanded the Sloop Neptune, in the Merchant Service of a Subject of the King of Great Britain, at New York; that Said Vessell was Afterwards taken into the Service of the British Government and Ordered to be Station'd (Under the Command of Your Petitioner) near Elizabeth Town Point, where she lay till the Night of the 14th of October last, when she was boarded by a Party of New Jersey Militia, and your Petitioner, with his Crew, made Prisoners of War. That your Petitioner was Afterwards Conducted to this City, where he was Confin'd in Prison, and Afterwards releas'd upon his Parole.

That your Petitioner, feeling the warmest Affection for this his Native Country, and Sensible of the Justice of the Cause in which they are Engaged, is desirous of remaining in the Country and becoming a Subject of these United States, and this favour he can Request with the greater Confidence, as he has never taken any Oath of Allegiance to the Crown or Government of Great Britain, & has, on all Occasions, indeav'd to shew his Attachment to his Native Country, as will appear from the Attestations which Accompany this Petition. That

as he is not an Inhabitant of any Particular State, he is under the Necessity of Applying to the Congress at large, and most humbly requests they will take the Premises into Consideration, and prays that he may be releas'd from his Parole & permitted to take the Oath of Allegiance & Fidellity to these United States.

And your Petitioner as in Duty bound Shall ever Pray, &c.
JNO. PALFREY.

The wife of my brother, late an inhabitant of New York, Speaks of Captain Palfry's behaviour to her, on her way from that city to Elizabeth-town, under some difficulties and in a boisterous time, in terms which do him real honor and entitle him to my warmest acknowledgments. .

TY. MATLACK.

We, the Subscribers, having had occasion, Separately, to go to Elizabeth Town Point with Flaggs of Truce, and being stopped by Cap't Palfrey in the Arm'd Sloop Neptune, who was stationed there to receive the Flaggs, do declare that he behaved to us with kindness & hospitality, & rendered us every Assistance in his Power, and that we heard the Same Character of him from the Continentall Officers Stationed at Elizabeth Town, and from Conversation we then had had with him, we verily believe him to be friendly to these United States.

SAM'L DEWEES,
GIFFORD DALLEY.

IN COUNCIL, Dec. 10, 1779.

Endorsed :—The Petition of John Palfrey being read and Considered, The Council came to the following resolution, to wit :

It appearing that the Petitioner is a Prisoner of War, captured by the Militia of New Jersey, & not a Native or Inhabitant of this State, nor under a Parole to this State, the Council are of Opinion the Matter lays more properly with the State of New Jersey. Added to this, we are of Opinion it will be a bad Precedent to admit Prisoners of War to take the Oath & release them from Captivity, while we have so many Officers in that Condition with the Enemy.

JOS. REED,
President.

COL. WM. PALFREY TO COL. MATLACK.

MONDAY EVEN'G, 12 o'CLOCK, 22d Nov'r, 1779.

DEAR SIR :—I saw the certificate you was pleas'd to give my Brother, & from thence am led to think you would willingly befriend him if you had it in your power. I am sorry for the occasion which obliges me to trouble you. The Congress have referr'd his Petition to the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay ; he has been absent from that State upwards of 13 years, and they know no more of him than they do of the man in the Moon. The Circumstance of his Capture was peculiar, and I would just hint to you in Confidence that it was preconcerted ; this is well known to General Whipple, Mr. Lovel & Mr. Peabody, Member of Congress, to whom I mention'd it before it took place. Unfortunately they were not present when his Petition was read and discussed..

I am obliged to set out for Boston, and shall leave him here without friends or the means of supporting himself, as he cannot engage in any Business until he is released from his Parole and received as a subject of the United States. I know of no way but for him to present another Petition to Congress, setting forth that his Finances will not permit him to go to Boston, that he married in this State, and wishes to reside in it, and, therefore, pray that Congress will reconsider his former Petition, and allow him to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States in general ; Or if Congress should not think proper to grant this, could he not be received as a subject of the State of Pennsylvania ?

From the Circumstances I have before hinted, you must be sensible he cannot return to the Enemy, and if he is not received as a subject of the United States he must be in a most miserable situation.

I must intreat you will assist him in draughting another Petition, and when it is presented you will be pleased to advise him to give the New England Delegates notice, especially the Gentlemen before named. My best friend, President Reed, will, I dare say, render him any service in his power when he is acquainted with the circumstances of his Case.

I must beg your Pardon for the trouble I give you, and can assure you with great sincerity that I shall be extremely happy to have it in my power to return the obligation.

I am, most respectfully,

Sir, your most obed't Servant,

WM. PALFREY.

Hon'ble TIMO. MATLACK, Esq.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO PRESIDENT
REED.

TREASURY OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Dec'r 7, 1779.

SIR:—I have the Honour of enclosing your Excellency, by Direction of the Board of Treasury, an Extract from the Journals of Congress of the 7 of Oct'r last :

As it is essential to the Public service and the Business of the Treasury that the Treasurers of the respective States should be punctual in making their Monthly returns, the Board request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures for this purpose.

The Board further request your Excellency to direct the Treasurer of your State to transmit, as soon as possible, a Return of the Money he has now in his Office.

I have the Honor to be,

With Great Respect,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

ROB. TROUP, *Secretary.*

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r., President of the State of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT REED TO GOVERNOR TRUMBULL, OF
CONNECTICUT.

PHILAD'A, *December 8th, 1779.*

SIR:—I have the Honour of inclosing you a late Resolution of the Assembly of this State touching the Territory in Dispute between Pennsylvania & the State over which you preside. Our desire to terminate this Controversy in the most speedy & amicable manner, and thereby perpetuate not only the common Benefit of Union, but of friendly & affectionate Intercourse, cemented by the Blessings of Freedom & Independance, are, we trust, so conspicuous in this measure that it cannot fail of a correspondent return on the part of Connecticut. You will be pleased to lay this proposition before the Legislative Authority of your State with convenient Dispatch, & we beg Leave to assure you that we shall have a very sincere satisfaction in finding this overture of Peace & Friendship kindly received & the opportunity mutually improved into a full, final & friendly settlement.

I have the honor to be,

With great Respect & Regard, Sir,

Your Most Obed. & Very H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

FROM GEORGE STEVENSON—LIST OF NAMES FOR
PROSCRIPTION.

CARLISLE, *10th Dec'r, 1779.*

SIR:—On looking over such Proclamations and other Papers as have come to my Hands from the Hon'ble the Supreme Executive Council of this State, I do not find mentioned the names of Six Men, who left this County some Time after the British Army got Possession of the City of Philadelphia, and joined them there; soon after my Appointment as an Agent, I wrote to his Excellency Thomas Wharton, Esq'r., all I knew concerning those Men; as this was about two Years ago, and before the Act of Assembly for the Attainder of Traitors was made, 'tis probable my Letter might have been mislaid or for-

got, or I may not have seen their Proscription: their Names are Alex'r McDonald, Kennet McKinzie and Edward Erwin, all of Rye township, Farmers; they lived on small Farms, which were said to be rented by them, but I do not find that any Person has claimed their Places since they left them; therefore, if they are proscribed I shall seize their places, and if there are other owners they will appear; also William Simpson, blacksmith, William McPherson, blacksmith, and Hugh Gwin, labourer, these three Single Men, all of Tyrone Township.

Thomas McCahan, of Tuscarora Valley, went off, afterwards, to New York, as I am informed; he was an unmarried Man, rented out his Farm, and I think he ought to be proscribed.

I have lately discovered a Piece of Land, in this County, which is said to be the Property of Andrew Elliott, late of Philad'a, Merch't, who, I believed had removed to New York before the War. Quere, if ought to seize this Land?

I wrote to you, about two weeks ago, an Acc't of the Sale of a Piece of Land on Yellow Breeches Creek, as the Estate late of James Rankin, and sent my Letter by Express to Capt. Mitchell, of York County, who was going to the City; your speedy answer to that Letter will much oblige the Buyer and

Your most obedient

Humble Serv't,

GEO. STEVENSON.

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Esq'r., Secretary, &ca.

COL. SPROGELL TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dec'r 21st, 1879, Monday Noon.

SIRS:—It appears by Mr. Crispin's certificate which I have obtain'd, that I have drawn six Rations p'r Day in kind up to the 31st day of July last, and that I have drawn the enumerated Articles up to the 30th Aug'st last.

In giving directions to Mr. Crispin, I should be much obliged to Council if they would please to Confirm the Draught of those Rations already drawn up to the different dates, as a Voucher for Mr. Crispin in settling his acco'ts hereafter, which is what he demands of me, and the present order to be for six

Rations p. day in kind from the last draft up to the Date of my discharge.

I am, Sirs,

Y'r mo. Obed't hum'l S't,

LOD'K SPROGELL.

The Hon'l WILLIAM MOORE, Esq., & Brig. Gen'l JOHN LACY.

INFORMATION GIVEN RESPECTING FLOUR.

PHILAD'A, Dec. 21st, 1779.

Richard Sweetman has some flour, Rice & Bread ; quantity unknown.

Rob't Cox, in Water Street, near the Dock, has some flour & Rice.

Wm. Acre, in Lombard Street, Flour & Bread.

Levi Hollingsworth ab't 30 bbl. of Flour, 50 bbl. of Rice, ab't 6 Casks of Bread & some beef. On board the Prize Brig Hope a quantity of Provisions ; enquire of the Marshall of the Admiralty.

Caleb Bickham has some Indian Corn.

Mr. Turnbull has ab't 30 bbls. of Flour.

W'm Sheadacre & Jno. Barrett & James Ham are likely to have a quantity of Bread.

Mr. Hollingsworth mention'd ab't 100 bbls. of Flour at Amos Alexander, Tho's May, Rob't Patterson, Andrew Fisher, Ja's Black, Jno. Simington & Humphrey Gordon, betwixt Xtian Bridge & the head of Elk. Solomon Maxwell is a proper person to forward this flour.

Rob't Lewis has now in town about 800 bush. of wheat.

Joseph Oliver's Shallop, at Col. Knox's wharf, has some Indian corn ; quantity unknown.

There is ab't 150 bush. of Indian corn in Mr. Hollingsworth's Store, belongs to Mr. Sam. Potts.

Mr. Holker has ab't 800 bbls. of Flour & 1,000 bbls. of Bread ; ab't 300 bbls. of salt, Beef & Pork.

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Mr. Skinner, at the Corner of South Street, supposed to have ab't 30 bbls. of Rice.

William Wistar is suppos'd to have ab't 50 bbls. of Flour. Brig —, Capt'n Bradford, from Carolina, arrived here ab't a fortnight ago, loaded w'th Rice.

Mr. Barge is suppos'd to have some flour on hand ; quantity unknown.

COL. ANDREW BOYD TO COL. JAMES YOUNG.

SADSBURY, 29th Dec'r, 1779.

SIR:—I am really sorry that it hath not yet been in my power to send you the Wagon Master, agreeable to your request. Immediately after my return from Philadelphia I wrote him that I had orders for him to go to Town, and since that I went to the Head of Elk, where he is employed in publick service. He unfortunately was then absent from the Brigade. I believe it is publick business that detains him, but I shall not neglect to do all I can to have that matter inquired into. I have one afedevit taken.

I should be glad to know your opinion of a late Resolve of Assembly for taking the sense of the people for a Convention. It is very offensive to us in this part of the County for various reasons, which we think very obvious, and mean to oppose it, and would think ourselves very happy if the good people of the City of Philadelphia would act in consert with us, as we at all times wish to have their aprobation in important matters. We have a society of Corospondance that meets often, collects the sense of the people, corospondes with our acquantanc in deferent Counties, and helps to inforce the Civel Law, &c., which in these Evil days appears necessary. Our enemies are active and unwearied ; we ought to be on our Guard.

I wish you a happy new year, and am, sir,

Your Very Humbl. Serv't,

AND'W BOYD, *W. M. G., C_r.*

Excuse The badness of my Ink.

MEMORIALS

AGAINST

CALLING A CONVENTION,

1779.

GENERAL FORM OF REMONSTRANCE.

WHEREAS certain designing persons, under various specious pretences, but in reality prompted by ambition, pride and avarice, are endeavouring to destroy the constitution and form of government of this state, and to deprive the citizens of the inestimable privileges it secures to them, thereby introducing disorder and anarchy on purpose to pave the way for that detestable aristocracy which they have long meditated. AND WHEREAS to forward these nefarious designs, a large number of the Members of Assembly chosen by the people, for the express and exclusive purpose of legislation, and acting under the most sacred obligations not to infringe the constitution, that palladium of our liberty, civil and religious, have so far disregarded their oaths, their duty, and the purposes for which they were chosen, as to attempt a revolution, and to call a convention, thereby degrading the dignity of the Legislature into the tool of a restless and ambitious faction, and betraying the sacred trust reposed in them by their constituents. AND WHEREAS our constitution wisely provides an orderly mode for its own reformation, if upon experience it should be found to require it, and the parts so to be re-formed are before they become parts of the constitution to be promulged and submitted to the consideration of the people for a sufficient length of time, that they may deliberately reason, and reject or adopt them, as they may approve or disapprove, and not be hurried into a system of government they know not what, and which from the conduct of those who are principally engaged to effect it, leaves but a melancholly prospect of the liberties of Pennsylvania. AND WHEREAS, the oaths of allegiance we have respectively taken to the State of Pennsylvania, requires that we should endeavor to support the government thereof against all treasonable attempts to destroy it. AND WHEREAS, decent remonstrances are preparing to be made to the General Assembly, yet inasmuch as a majority of the present Members which compose the same, may notwithstanding persist in their unjustifiable conduct.

We, the citizens of Pennsylvania, whose names are hereunto subscribed, sensible of the blessings resulting from our free and equal government, and anxious to secure to ourselves and posterity those sacred rights which we have already successively contended for and obtained, hereby solemnly engage and associate, *by honor, and by all those sacred obligations which are dear to freemen, to resist and oppose* every treasonable attempt made against the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the liberties of the people, by whatever man or body of men the same may be attempted, whether as private individuals or as the servants of the people, chosen for any particular purposes of government. And that we will at all times use our best efforts in such way as may be most efficacious for the supporting the government, maintaining peace, and suppressing all innovations or insurrections, which tend to disturb the tranquility of this Commonwealth, and we promise to assist, protect, and defend each other in so doing, and if need be, to enter into such regulations for this end, as may appear necessary to be adopted by the members of this association.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE INHABITANTS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen'l Ass'b. Met:

The remonstrance and petition of a number of Freemen of Cumberland County, Humbly sheweth :

That Whereas, this honorable house have published..... sence of the people of this State, Respecting the calling of a convention to determine on certain articles of the Constitutionin manner therein described, which your remonstrants have considered, and find much Difficulty to see the propriety of.....Body pursuing measures tending to an alteration in the Constitution of the State, without being authorized by the majority.....to do, and we conceive an acquiescence in such measures would tend to establish a dan-

gerous presedent, and created.....Conventions, and as the Constitution gives an opportunity in a short time of redressing any defects that.....humbly conceive there is no need of such procedure. Your Remonstrants, therefore, entreat this Hon'ble House.....resolve, until sufficiently authorized by the people. But if this is not granted, your remonstrants would represent that whereas, the mode prescribed is in some particulars unintelligible, and the reference to the law for voting Representatives of.....inapplicable in various instances. And Whereas, they who are disposed to vote against a convention, are required, at the same time.....of a body they vote against. And Whereas, the Boxes are not to be drawn in the County by those who are sworn to do justice.....but are to be carried to the Ass'y; in which removal fraud may be committed, besides the Boxes are to be drawn by the members.....are not under any official obligation respecting this matter. And whereas, many of the inhabitants of all the Frontier.....from their habitations by the enemy, so that the general sense of these Counties can't be obtained by the proposed mode. And Whereas, by the resolution, the proceedings and determinations of the convention are to be received and adopted by the inhabitants.....as parts of the Constitution Thereof, previous to the examination and consent of the people, your remonstrants and petitioners earnestly entreat this Hon'ble House to take the premises into their serious consideration, and adopt a mode of election more plain.

And if a vote for or against a convention is to be taken, allow the election of members for that Body to be postponed, untill it appears to be a majority of the freemen of this state for a convention. And that the drawing of the Boxes be entrusted to those chosen for that purpose and in electing representatives of Ass'y And also that an opportunity be given to the people (if a convention be called) to examine the Boxes and determinations, previous to their being received as parts of the constitution, or alter the resolve above referred to as to what shall appear consonant to the rights of a free State, and your remonstrants and petitioners shall ever pray.

THO'S RANKIN,
JOHN RANKIN,

JOHN HEEL,
JOHN THOMSON,

ROBERT NELSON,
JOHN HAMILTON,
WILLIAM RIDDLE, SEN.,
SAMUEL BEST,
WILLIAM REA,
GEORGE STROCKEL,
BENJ. LUSE,
ISAAC OGDEN,
JAMES FORSITH,
JAMES CLANDINEN,
GEORGE RAFFELTON,
JOHN CARBERRY,
WILLIAM RIDDLE,
JAMES RIDDLE,
JOSEPH OGDEN,
GEORGE JOHN,
JAMES GALLOHER,
JACOB SELLERS,
JOHN TINNIS,
THOMAS WHITE,
JA'S BOGLE,
SAMUEL McILVAINE,
ADAM READ,
ROBERT McLEEAR,
JA'S ARMSTRONG,
ALEX'R ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM McALISTER,
W'M STRETETZ,
W'M WHITE,
JAMES McFLOROY,
JAMES BONNER,
DAVID MARTIN,
JOSEPH WILEY,
W'M McCOY,
THOMAS WILEY,
JAMES BALL,

THO'S BALLEY,
JAMES CLIDING,
ROBERT MONEYPENNY,
JOHN CAPLAN,
JAMES TAYLOR,
JESSE FREY,
JAMES WELLS,
CHARLES CUNNINGHAM,
— McALEVEY,
BENJAMIN CUSTERD,
ROB'T NAIERS,
THO'S JORDAN,
LUTHER PRIER,
GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
ISRAEL TAYLOR,
WILLIAM THOMSON,
THOMAS WHITTAKER,
JAMES HENDERSON,
JOHN HENDERSON,
JAMES MITCHELTREE,
W'M STEWART,
JNO. KEARNS,
WILLIAM RANKIN,
SAM'L MITCHELL,
MATTHEW ———,
WILLIAM DUNCAN,
JOHN DROUGHARTY,
GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
HUGH WALRAY,
JOHN WILLSON,
JAMES PATTERSON,
GEORGE PATTERSON,
JAMES BELL,
JACOB MASON,
WILLIAM McMURRAH.

REMONSTRANCE OF INHABITANTS OF YORK
COUNTY.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The Petition and Remonstrance of the citizens of the Second District of York county Humbly Sheweth :

That it is with Hearts truly glowing with a disinterested love to the Honour & Dignity of your Honourable House, when its operations are directed in a legal and Constitutional Line, and at the same time dispassionately to intimate to you our utter obhorance of any the least attempt to invade the valuable rights, liberties and priviledges of free Citizens of this Commonwealth, that we present you this with our names hereunto subscribed.

Be assured that your authority we have supported through every opposition and confusion, when the darkest and most lowering clouds hung over this State, occasioned by the opposition of enemies within and without, All conspiring to embarrass the Execution of such salutary laws as under any form of good government ought and must be supported to preserve the State from ruin.

But there is so many things extraordinary in your late resolve for taking the sense of the people on some interesting points of our Constitution that we cannot pass them without remonstrating, and first, we cannot conceive what induced your honorable house to pass the resolve in question, as there was no general call of the citizens of this Commonwealth, nor any opposition to obstruct the execution of your laws. Had there been any opposition, it must first have been felt by the executive Branch, who in their wisdoms under such circumstances would have represented to you the incompetency of the constitution in its present form to answer the purposes of government, and concurred with you in taking the sense of the people on the proposed amendments.

But as no such representation has been made by the Council we presume that no such defect or incompetency has been by them discovered ; nor can we trace the rise of your resolve

further than your own house again had been elected to sit as a convention : there had been some propriety in your conduct. But considered as an assembly and appointed to Legislate on a constitution already formed, it's manifest you have exceeded the powers delegate to you, and exposed the Constitution to the risk of a single election, notwithstanding you have been appointed the conservators and Guardians thereof and for the preservation of which you had plighted your faith. Had you declared you could not hold your seats under the present Constitution, there might have been men found who would, but to hold your seats and proceed to violate the purposes for which you have chosen, is absurd and inconsistent. We can think, therefore, of no alternative but that you rescind your resolutions. Permit us, Gentlemen, to remark to you the ensnaring manner in which you have directed the votes to be taken, you have perplexed the mode of election by the duplicity of it, as we cannot conceive the propriety of voting against a Convention and at the same time electing members to compose it.

Another thing we cannot help noticing is, that in one part of your resolve you require us to hold the election according to law, as in case of choosing representatives to serve in assembly, whereas the mode therein prescribed is directly repugnant to that law. In fine, the Constitution appears to us in its present form to have made the amplest provision for the security of the rights and privileges of its citizens, which is the great end proposed in the institution of all Good Government, and we are Truly of opinion that an upper house is not only unnecessary, But would be prejudicial to our Legislation ; and. However the members of your house may sport with their own privileges, we are determined not to part with ours, but to retain the reins of government in our own hands as the true and proper source from whence all civil government derives its power ; for we are persuaded that those in your House, or elsewhere, who would support a contrary opinion, Have other designs in view, *i. e.*, the gratification of their thirst after power, disdaining to hold an office by the suffrage of their fellow citizens.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, we are of opinion, that you in passing the resolve alluded to have acted a rash and presumptuous part, a part to which the powers delegated were wholly

incompetent. We therefore require you to retract it if you regard the tranquility of the state or your own Honours, and in full assurance that you in your wisdoms will duly attend to the matter herein contained,

We are with respect, Gentlemen,

Your very Humble Servants the Subscribers, &c.,

JOHN PAXTON,
WM. McMUNN,
SAM'L PAXTON,
AND'W JOHNSTON,
HUGH FERGUS,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
JAMES WILSON,
JAMES WALKER,
JOHN FERGUS,
ARCH'D DOUGLASS,
THOS. CREIGHTON,
BENJAMIN McKINLY,
ROBERT STOGDAFFE,
THOS. NESMITH,
WILLIAM MARSHALL,
JNO. McLAUGHLIN,
JAMES MARSHALL,
WILLIAM MARSHALL,
JOHN SHEKLEY,
JOHN SUTOR,
JOSEPH STEWART,
SERAH DORON,
JOHN HUGES,
ARCHIBALD FINDLEY,
SAMUEL FINDLEY,
JOHN PEEL,
JOHN KELLO,
DANIEL McPEAK.
WILLIAM McPEAK,
JAMES McPEAK,
JOHN McPEAK,
HENRY BLACK,
JOHN LINN,
JAMES BLACK,

WILLIAM GIBSON,
JAMES WEST,
ROBERT DOUGLASS,
WILLIAM MENNEY,
HUGH WILSON,
GABRIEL WALKER,
DAVID KISSINGER,
JOSEPH WALKER,
GEORGE SIPE, SEN.,
GEORGE SIPE, JUN.,
JOHN KISSINGER,
WILLIAM McCREAEY,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
ROBERT TAYLOR,
GEORGE GIBSON,
JAM'S STEWART, JUN.,
HUGH STEWART,
JAMES STEWART,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
FRANCIS HODGE,
THOMAS FERGUS,
WILLIAM STEWARD,
WILLIAM MULHALON,
WILLIAM STEWART,
JAMES STEWART,
WILLIAM STEWART,
JAMES SMITH,
WILLIAM GUINN,
HUGH GUINN,
ANDREW GUINN,
JAMES CARRATHERS,
CHARLES FLECHER,
JOHN LEVINGSTON,
ISAAC STILT,

DAVID LINN,
ROBERT BLACK,

JNO. MURRAY, SEN.,
JNO. MURRAY, JUN.

REMONSTRANCE OF SUNDRY INHABITANTS.

*To the honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State
of Penns'a, in General Assembly met :*

GENTLEMEN :—We will presume to say, that your Honorable House was never Addressed by men who were more tender of its real Honor or more highly revered its authority, when exerted in a legal or constitutional manner, than those who now beg leave to lay their names before you. Your authority we supported when it was but just raising its Head, & was in-feeble thro' the confusion & Licentiousness of the times & still more by the opposition of a discontented party in the State, which, in the words of the late Assembly, & extended itself to the opposing & embarrassing the execution of such Laws as under any form of Government ought and must be supported to preserve the State from immediate & eminent danger ; think with yourselves, then, with what reluctance we must set ourselves, in any instance, to complain of your proceeding, & to call in Question your power. But there are so many things extraordinary in your late resolve for taking the sense of the people upon certain interesting matters of the constitution, that we cannot pass them without remonstrance.

And we cannot conceive what induced your honorable House to pass the resolve in question when there was no general call of the community, no opposition nor embarrassment in the way to obstruct the execution of your laws that we have heard of. If such opposition & embarrassment had subsisted it must have been first felt by the executive Branch, who should, in such a circumstance, have represented to you the incompetence of the Constitution, in its present form, for the purpose of good Government, & concurred with you in taking the sense of the people upon the proposed Amendments ; but no such representation has been made by the council, and therefore we presume no such defect & incom-

petency has been found. We can trace the rise of your resolve no further than your own House. If you had been Elected & convened to sit as a Convention there would have been a strict propriety in your conduct. But considered as an assembly, chosen & appointed to act upon a Constitution already formed to your Hands, you have exceeded your powers, have violated the purposes of your election & exposed that constitution to the risk of a single election of which you were the appointed conservators & Guardians, & which you had plighted your faith to preserve inviolate; had you declared that you could not hold your seats under the constitution, there might have been found men, doubtless, who would; but to profess to hold them & proceed to transgress the purposes for which you were chosen to fill them, is absurd and inconsistent; we can think, therefore, of no alternative but you resigning your seats or rescinding your resolve.

We cannot help thinking that you have strangely neglected the Constitution in your taking up and passing the resolve in question so hastily, when there was no occasion of sudden necessity impelling you to adopt it. Nor can we help remarking upon the absurd & ensnaring manner in which you have appointed the votes to be taken; you have perplexed the question by doubling it, & however those who are for a convention may vote on both sides, we cannot perceive the propriety & consistency of voting against one, & at the same time electing the members who are to compose it. However the Assembly may reconcile their proceeding with their own solemn oath to preserve the constitution inviolate, we cannot help thinking that the adopting the resolve in question has a tendency to tempt those of their constituents who have taken the same oath to violate their Faith or to sett them entirely out of the proposed Election. We stand amazed, Gentlemen, at the high nature of the propositions proposed for the consideration of the proposed convention & the law, Since your honorable House seems to entertain of the dignity and Independancy to which we had raised them when they consented to subject it to the precarious determination of said convention whither there shall be another House raised over their Heads to check and controre their proceeding. But however your House might sport with their own privileges, we are determined not to part with

ours. We choos to retain the reigns of Government in our own hands, & Resolve that no other body of men, whatever wealth, influence or talents they may possess, shall check, control you otherwise than as members of the community at large, which we presume to be as competent Judges of the necessity & usefulness of the Laws you may pass as any number of persons whatever. When we consider this & the subsequent proposition, all tending to draw the power out of the Hands of the people & to vest it in a few, we have just grounds to apprehend that the resolve in question has taken its rise from some discontented & ambitious spirits in your House, more especially as the former opposers of our independancy & the servants of the late proprietary have Generally been the foremost in opposing the constitution & embarrassing & infeebling the Government established upon it. As the constitution appears to have made the amplest provision for securing the Liberties of the people, we persau'de ourselves that those in your house or elsewhere who would weaken or injure it, have other ends in view, viz: the Gratification of their own aspiring views, accounting it easier to approve themselves to a president or council of overgrown & dangerous power than to their fellow citizens, by whose free suffrage their pride disdains to hold an office.

To put the good people of this state to the Trouble and expence of a new convention, to unhinge their Government, to divide them into Parties & eritate their minds for the sake of certain supposed inconveniences in the present Constitution & form of Government suggested by petitions presented to former assemblies of this Commonwealth, was beneath the wisdom of the Legislative Body, & inconsistent with the goodness of Heart, which they should always manifest, & with that harmony, good order & universal benevolence which they should always cultivate in every part of the state, & permit us further to observe that the Inyasion of the state, the resolutions of the former assemblies being dropped, & for good causes never taken up till you thought proper to receive them in a manner & circumstances very different from theirs, & with an artifice of which we apprehend them to have been incapable, were the true causes why remonstrances of a similar nature were not presented against them. Upon the whole, Gentlemen, we look

upon you in passing the resolve in Question, to have acted a rash & presumptive part—a part to which the powers delegated to you were wholly incompetent, & therefore require you to retract it, & if you regard the tranquillity of the state, or your own Honor & safety as members of it, never attempt to carry into execution a resolve fraught with evils to this state, which we cannot think of without horror, & which we are well assured your wisdom & goodness can never repair.

JOS. MILLER,	JAMES GALBREATH,
JAMES McCORKELL,	JOSEPH ROSS,
PAUL RAULSTON,	JOHN ROWE,
ROB'T MILLER,	ROB'T ANDERSON,
JOHN SCOTT,	HUGH WILLSON,
JOSHUA ANDERSON,	PATRICK BROWN,
ALEX'R MORRISON,	DUNKIN KINNAN,
JNO. ANDERSON,	MATTHEW SCOTT,
ALEXANDER MAY,	SAMUEL McCLELLAN,
RICHARD FREE,	JOHN STEWART,
THOMAS WILLSON,	ROB'T CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN NEILSON,	JAMES McKNIGHT,
JOHN PATTERSON,	ROBERT McKNIGHT,
HENRY BOTTER.	JOHN CUMING,
GILBERT ANDERSON,	JOSEPH CRAFTOFT,
JNO. CUNNINGHAM,	ROBERT GREGORY,
JNO. ANDREWS,	JOHN GEBES,
JNO. HENEY,	JOHN WALKER,
SAMUEL GILL,	JAMES GLENN,
WILLIAM DOWNING, SEN.,	JOSEPH GLENN,
WILLIAM DOWNING, JUN.,	JOHN SCOTT,
ROB'T ROSS, JUN.,	JOSEPH MEGLAUGHLIN,
ROB'T ROSS, SEN.,	SELLER HESTON,
SAMUEL CAUHEY,	STEVEN MAHONEY,
HUGH CUMMONS,	JAMES WALKER,
ROBERT GALBREATH,	JAMES ROSS,
MALCOM McKOWN,	DANIEL McCONEL,
JNO. GILL,	JOHN BRIGS,
ANDREW McGINNES,	HUGH McCONNEL,
JOHN DUNLAP,	AND'W PARKS,
ALEX. MEKOWN,	ALEX'D'R HUSTON,
GEORGE MEKOWN,	Total, 63.

REMONSTRANCES OF INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

LITTLE BRITAIN, LANCASTER COUNTY.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met :

GENTLEMEN :—We will presume to say that your Honourable House was never addressed by men who were more tender of its real honor, or more highly revered its authority, when exerted in a legal & constitutional manner, than those who now beg leave to lay their names before you. Your authority we supported when it was but just raising its Head, & was in-feeble thro' the confusion & Licensiousness of the times, & still more by the opposition of a discontented party in the State, which, in words of the late assembly, extended itself to the opposing & embarrassing of such laws as under any form of government ought and must be support to preserve the state from immediate & imminent danger; Think with yourselves then, with what reluctance we must set ourselves in any instance to complain of your proceedings, & to call in question your power; but there are so many things extraordinary in your late resolve for taking the sense of the people upon certain interesting matters of the constitution, that we cannot pass them without remonstrance.

And we cannot conceive what induced your Honourable House to pass the resolve in question when there was no general call of the community, no opposition nor embarrassment in the way, obstructing the execution of your laws that we have heard of. If such opposition & embarrassment had subsisted it must have been first felt by the executive Branch, who should, in such a circumstance, have represented to you the incompetency of the Constitution in its present form for the purpose of Good Government, & concurred with you in taking the sense of the people upon the proposed amendments. But no such representation has been made by the council, &, therefore, we presume no such defect & incompetency has been found. We can trace the rise of your resolve no further than your own house. If you had been elected, & convened to set

as a Convention, there would have been a strict propriety in your conduct. But considered as an Assembly, chosen & appointed to act upon a Constitution already framed to your hands, you have exceeded your powers, have violated the purposes of your election, & exposed that Constitution to the chance of a single election, of which you were the appointed Conservators & Guardians, and which you had plighted your faith to preserve inviolate. Had you declared that you would not hold your seat under the Constitution, there might have been found men, doubtless, who would. But to profess to hold them & to proceed to transgress the purposes for which you were chosen to fill them is absurd and inconsistent; we can think, therefore, of no alternative but your resigning your seats or rescinding your resolve.

We cannot help thinking that you have strangely neglected the constitution in your taking up & passing the resolve Question when there was no occasion of sudden necessity impelling you to adopt it, nor can we help remarking upon the absurd & insnaring manner in which you have appointed the votes to be taken. You have proplexed the question by doubling it, and however those who are for a convention may vote on both sides, we cannot perceive the propriety & consistency of voting against, & at the same time electing the members who are to compose it. However the Assembly may reconcile their proceedings with their own solemn oath to preserve the constitution inviolate, we cannot help thinking that they either meant to tempt those of their constituents who have taken the same oath to violate their faith, or to shut them entirely out of the proposed election.

We stand amazed, Gentlemen, at the high nature of the propositions proposed for the consideration of the proposed convention, & the low sense your Honorable House seems to entertain of their own Dignity & Independance to which we had raised them, when they consented to subject it to the precarious determination of said convention, whither there shall be another House raised over their Heads to check & controule their proceedings. But however your House might sport with their own priviledges, we are determined not to part with ours. We chose to retain the reins of government in our own hands, & resolve that no other Body of men, whatever Wealth, Tal-

ents or Influence they may possess shall check or controule you otherwise than as members of the community at large, which we presume to be as 'competent Judges of the necessity & usefulness of the laws you may pass as any number of persons whatever. When we consider this & the subsequeute propositions, all tending to draw the power out of the hands of the people & to vest it in a few, we have just ground to apprehend that the resolve in Question has taken its rise from some discontented & ambitious spirits in your House, more especially as the former opposers of our Independance & the servants of the late proprietary have generally been the foremost in opposing the constitution, & embarrassing & infeebling the government established upon it.

As the constitution appears to have made the amplest provision for securing the Liberties of the people, we persuaded ourselves that those in your House or elsewhere who would weaken or injure it have other ends in view, viz: the gratification of their own aspiring views, accounting it easier to approve themselves to a President or council of overgrown & dangerous power than to their fellow citizens, by whose free suffrage their pride disdains to hold an office.

To put the good people of this state to the trouble & expence of a new convention to unhinge the government, to divide them into parties & erritate their minds for the sake of removing supposed inconveniencies in our present constitution & form of government, suggest by divers petitions presented to former assemblies of this Commonwealth, was beneath the wisdom of the Legislative Body & inconsistent with that goodness of Heart which they should always manifest, & with that Harmony, good order & universal benevolence which they should always culcate in every part of the State. And permit us further to observe that the invasion of the State, the resolutions of the former assemblies being dropped and for good causes never taken up till you thought proper to receive them in a manner and circumstances very different from theirs, & with an artifice of which they were incapable, were the true causes why remonstrances of a similar nature were not presented against them.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, we look upon you in passing the resolve in question to have acted a rash, presumptuous

part, a part to which the powers delegated to you where wholly incompetent, and therefore require you to retract it, and if you regard the Tranquility of the State, or your Honor as members of it, never attempt to carry into execution a resolve fraught with evils to this state, which we cannot think of without Horror, and which we are well assured your wisdom and goodness can never repair.

WILLIAM LUCK,	JOHN HARE,
JAMES BLACK,	JOHN SPROAT,
JACOB MOTZ,	ROBERT CAMPBELL,
NATHANIEL BOWDINE,	ROBERT HOOD,
JOHN THOMPSON,	JAMES McDOWEL,
JOHN LEARD,	THOS. GRUBB,
JAMES ROSS,	DAVID RITCHE,
JOHN WARNOCK,	JAS. WILLEY,
JAMES JAMISON,	SAMUEL WILLEY,
DANIEL McMICHAEL,	JOHN SCOTT,
THOMAS HILL,	JAMES DICK,
SAMUEL MITCHELL,	JAS. BREADING,
WM. BROOKS,	WILLIAM KING,
JOHN BROOKS,	WILLIAM McKEAGE,
THOMAS SCOTT,	THOMAS MILOC,
ANDREW BRISON,	WM. McDOWELL,
HENDRY CONOR,	JOHN NEEPER,
JAS. McSPARROW,	ROBERT G. RAY,
ALEXANDERSTURDGRASS,	JAMES McDOWELL,
WILLIAM GIBSON,	THOMAS DICK,
JOHN GIBSON,	JOHN DUNCAN,
JAMES BRADFORD, JUN.,	JOHN McMULLEN,
JAMES McKENNY,	ATCHISON BLACWOOD,
MICHAEL ROBISON,	WILLIAM PORTER,
JOSEPH ROBISON,	ROBERT GILLESPIE,
JOS. McCREARY,	DANIEL MITCHELL,
THOS. CARMICHAEL,	ALEX'DR DUNCAN,
JAMES McLOWELL,	JAS. GALLEGHER,
THOMAS McLOWELL,	JOHN ROEAH,
SAM'L McKINEY,	PATRICK McKEAGE,
SAM'L NEEPER,	THOS. McDOWELL,
DAVID KILLOGH,	JAS. CALDWELL,
JAMES McCULLEY,	OLIVER CALDWELL,

WILLIAM McCULLEY,	THOMAS PORTER,
DANIEL HARE,	WM. PANNEL, SEN.,
JOHN MDELAND,	GEORGE HAVDEN,
WILLIAM GILCHRIST,	JOHN PERRY,
ROB'T GILCHRIST,	GEO. EWING,
WILLIAM GILCHRIST, JUN.,	ANDREW TONER,
SAMUEL GILCHRIST,	ABRAHAM WHITESIDE,
ANTHONY DILLWORTH,	JOHN ALISON,
SAMUEL DILLWORTH,	ROBERT JOHNSON,
JOHN McNAUGHT,	ARTHUR WALKUP.
SAMUEL JAMESON,	HUGH PATTON,
DAVID McCOMB,	JAMES BROWN,
FRANCIS STONE,	JOHN McMICHAEL,
BARNABAS MOONEY,	JAMES McMICHAEL,
GEORGE MOONEY,	THOMAS McCALLEY,
THOMAS MOONEY,	WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM MOONEY,	WILLIAM McCLEAN,
JAMES GILLCRIEST,	WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
ROB'T GILLCRIEST,	MOSES PATTERSON,
JOHN PENELL,	JOHN McClAIN,
WILLIAM SPENCER,	WALTER BUCHANON,
DANIEL CORMICHAEL,	JAMES CRESWELL,
ABRAHAM DOCHESTER,	ROBERT FERGUSON,
WILL'M ARBUCKLE,	JOHN LAWRENCE,
ALEXANDER SCOTT,	ROBERT ALEXANDER,
JOSEPH ALISON,	JOSEPH WALKER,
WILL'M PANNEL,	JOHN WALKER,
THOMAS HILL,	JAMES PATTERSON,
HUGH WIER,	JAS. WALKER,
JOHN HILL,	ANDREW WALKER,
JOHN GIBSON,	ISAAC WALKER,
DAVID MITCHELL,	JOSEPH WALKER, JUN.,
ROBERT ALISON,	WILLIAM BROWN,
PETER HILL,	JAMES CAMPBELL,
SAMUEL PATTERSON,	JOHN BROGAN,
JOHN BUCHANON,	JOHN PATTERSON,
JAMES BUCHANON,	JAMES PATTERSON,
JAMES MOORE,	THOS. PATTERSON,
SAMUEL ANKINN,	JAMES PATTERSON, JUN.,
WILLIAM LETTMORE,	SAMUEL LOGUN,

JAMES ROSSBURN,
JOHN ATCHISON,
JAMES WALKER,
PATRICK MULLEN,
DAVID ALEXANDER,
GILBERT BUCHANON,

DAVID BEARD,
JOHN JOHNSON,
HUGH GALLAGHER,
WILLIAM JOHNSON,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
PATRICK EWING.

MARTICK'S TOWNSHIP.

*To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State
of Pennsylvania in this Memorial Humbly Sheweth :*

That your memorialist are of opinion that frequent changes in Government have a tendency to weaken it and to create divisions and contests among the people, & ought, as much as possible, to be avoided.

Therefore, your taking up and passing a late resolve for taking ye sense of the people upon certain matters in the Constitution of this Commonwealth before the people had sufficient experience of it, has a tendency to produce the above mentioned bad effects, especially as said resolve appears to have been grounded merely upon supposed inconveniences in the present Constitution and form of Government, suggested by Divers petitions to former assemblies of this Commonwealth, and adopted without any call of the community, without any representation from the executive Branch specifying the incompetency of the present Constitution for the purposes of Good Government, without any concurrence of that honorable Body that we know of, or any opposition or embarrassment in the way obstructing the execution of your Laws that we have heard of. We cannot help, therefore, being of opinion that in passing the resolve in Question, especially in the manner and circumstances above mentioned, you have exceeded the powers Delegated to you, and treated that constitution, of which you were the appointed Guardians, with Great neglect.

That, however, your memorialists, if just and weighty reasons would be assigned, might not be against calling a convention, yet we cannot look upon the manner in which you have appointed the votes to be taken to be fare and unexceptionable; the question is perplexed by your doubling it, and,

however, they, who are for a convention, may vote on both sides, we cannot see the propriety or consistency of voting against one, and at the same time electing the members who are to compose it.

There are Great Numbers of your constituents who have taken a solemn oath to preserve the present Commonwealth, who are apprehensive will not think themselves justifiable in putting it into the hands of a Convention in any other way than by the Constitution itself is directed, and who, we are persuaded, cannot bring themselves to a compliance with the resolve in question in its proposed mode of execution.

For these causes and before you put the good people of this state to the great trouble and expense of a new convention, your Memorialists presume that you will take the first opportunity of revising your late resolve, and that your wisdom and goodness and your regard to the peace & Tranquility of this state will induce you either to drop it entirely, or to adopt it and carry it into execution in a manner not liable to any great and just exceptions.

JOHN McMILLAN,
JOHN PATTON,
THOMAS MACKEY,
JNO. MITCHELL,
JAMES JOHNSON,
JAMES PATTERSON,
ARCH'D HAYS,
WILLIAM BROWN,
ROBERT LONG,
JAMES LONG,
GREGORY FARMER,
ALEXANDER BOYD,
JOHN CALDWELL,
PETER PULLING,
JAMES PATTERSON,
SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN REAGAN,
JOHN McMILLAN,
JOHN BRANNON,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOHN PAGAN,

ROBERT STEEN,
JOHN STEEN,
HUGH CALDWELL,
HUGH CALDWELL, JR.,
THOMAS CALLEY,
ANDREW MCGINNIS,
THOMAS REED,
WILLIAM PETERSON,
MICHAELL DEALLY,
JAMES ROBINSON,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
ROBERT PENDRY,
JOHN ROBINSON,
GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
JAS. BLACK,
WILLIAM FLOODS,
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM,
MATTHEW CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
ROBERT SNODGRASS,
SAMUEL SNODGRASS,

ARCHIBALD PEGAN,	JAMES SNODGRASS,
JAMES PAGAN,	JOS. ^{his} X STEEL,
ANDY PEGAN,	JAMES ^{mark.} STEEL,
ANDREW PEGAN,	SAM'L ELLIOTT,
JOHN BROWN,	HENEREY ALEXANDER,
JAMES BROWN,	ROB'T CALDWELL,
JAMES PEGAN, SEN.,	FRED'K McPHERSON,
JAMES HERON,	THOMAS WHARRY,
ADAM MOORE,	DAVID LOWRY,
JAMES MOORE,	THOMAS WHARRY, JUN.,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JAMES WHARRY,
SAMUEL SIMPSON,	JOHN McCALSTER,
DAVID GIBSON,	JOHN BARR,
PETER SIMPSON,	SAMUEL DICKSON,
SAMUEL SIMPSON,	JAMES PEGAN,
JAMES SAVAGE,	JOHN BOYD,
JOSEPH McCOLLAGH,	THOS. BOYD,
WILLIAM KENNEDY,	JAS. MOORE,
JAMES CALLAHAN,	SAMUEL McCOLLOUGH,
JOHN CRAGE,	DAVID McCOLLOUGH,
WILLIAM WHITE,	ROBERT McCOLLOUGH,
THOMAS WHITE,	PATRICK CAMPBELL,
JOHN ROGERS,	JAMES MITCHEL,
JOHN SNODGRASS,	VALENTINE GARTER,
WILLIAM SNODGRASS,	JAMES ALEXANDER,
JAS. SNODGRASS,	WILLIAM CLARK,
JOHN ADAMSON,	JOHN HART,
JOHN CLARK,	SAMUEL WILSON, SEN.,
WILLIAM McADAM,	JOHN McCREARY,
ROBERT SNODGRASS,	HUGH BIGHAM,
JOSEPH MELL,	JOHN REID,
JAMES BLEAR, JUN.,	DAVID McDERMUT,
JOHN BLEAR,	GEO. REID,
JAMES BLEAR,	DANIEL McDERMUT,
JOSEPH AIRD,	DANIEL McDERMUT, SEN.,
SAMUEL WILSON,	THO'S CLARK.
WILL'M GORMAN,	

REMONSTRANCE OF INHABITANTS OF FANNETT
TOWNSHIP.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

The Remonstrance and Petition of the inhabitants, freeholders of Fanet township, in Cumberland County, and State of Pennsylvania, Most Humbly sheweth :

That your Petitioners and Humble Remonstrants have been seriously and impartially considered, and examining a resolve passed at your last sitting, and after maturely deliberating upon s'd resolve, with respect to its appearent end, Design and probable Consequences, we are humbly of opinion that it is Anti-constitutional and ilegal, and if put into execution would be highly injurious to the common laws of Liberty, as well as prejudicial to the Union, Harmony, peace and tranquillity of your constitutants and fellow citizens. The P. resolve was passed November twenty-eight, in the year of our Lord 1778, and respects the mode of knowing the minds of the good people of this state relative to calling a convention, which resolve we earnestly and Humbly Remonstrate against its being put into execution, and as earnestly pray that in your Honor's wisdoms you would please seriously, impartially and duly to review and examine and consider the insurrective consequences the execution at P. resolve is Liberty to have, and immediately without delay set it aside. We have termed the resolve unconstitutional, because by the oath you have, (or ought to have) taken before you took your seats in the House, as laid down by the constitution, You are, we Humbly presume, bound neither to infringe on, alter, amend, assent to any bill, but on resolution. Not only that would be injurious to the people, but to the Constitution as established by the convention, and yet, at your first sitting, we find you have in some measure done what was prescribed by the convention in the frame of government by the council of Censors, if they should think it necessary above three years afterwards. We also pre-

sume with submission that you over run the line of your duty, when you dictated to a new convention what points they should proceed to determine without knowing the minds on that subject of yours and if one their constitutants. Again, it is also grievous, as may appear at once, not only from the hints above, but considering that we must be dragged out some twenty or thirty miles and upwards repeatedly to that for members of convention, when at the same time we want no such thing, nor is that all, but when that is done we are not esteemed so Honest as to be permitted to examine and cast up our own polls, but must send them in safe Custody under Lock and Key to our Honorable assembly, there to be canvas'd at their discretion. Amazing insult upon your constitutants, as if there were not as honest men to be found amongst those that create as those they make. If you scruple our honesty, its high time for us to suspect your integrity, a resolve this without parallel or precedent that we are acquainted with. We are told to proceed in the mode of election as for representatives, which was to chose inspectors in their respective townships, and judges by the inspectors the morning of the day of election for representatives, and in the words preceeding the clause we are told to chose both judges and inspectors on the twenty-fifth day of March, about ten days before the election. Again, we think it injurious to the peace and good order of the good people in this state, for we have had a long series of confusion, and the storm seems now nearly Evanished, and our public affairs carrying on with considerable regularity; but if the aforesaid resolve should be put into execution, and should obtain a new convention, we in a likely way shall be thrown back into the waves of confusion and accumulated disorders. We see no such inconveniences arising from the present constitution as would induce us in this day of public calamity to run the risque of a new (and perhaps a worse) one. We cannot see any thing in which we are yet suffering by it. All that is alledged against it may be hereafter, and before that hereafter comes, the time when in a constitutional way, if necessary, we may have a new convention, and when done in that proper channel we may rationally promise ourselves more advantages than unnaturally calling one at present. It will then come of course, and perhaps the glorious struggle that we are

making at present in defence of Liberty may then be over, and that in our favour, and then less confusion, both in public and the minds of men are likely to prevail, and business respecting frame of government can be better attended to, and perhaps party spirit may have then subsided; and experience will have taught and enable us to judge with keener penetration with respect to what alterations is necessary, and also the manner and mode of making them; and from a due consideration of the whole matter, we imagine that it is time enough to make alterations in the constitution when there appears a real necessity, but if in your Honor's wisdoms you should think proper to take the sense of the good people of this state upon that subject, we earnestly pray that it may be taken in some such mode or manner as was prescribed by a former assembly of this state in Philadelphia, June 17th, 1777, and nothing respecting an election for a new Convention be done until some time after the sense of the people is known. We entreat your Honors to grant the prayer and remonstrance above imperfectly described, and we as in duty shall pray, &c.

NOAH ABRAHAM,

JAMES BRYAN,

NATHANIEL BRYAN,

NATHANIEL McCALL,

ROBERT WILSON,

HENDERSON HARVEY,

JOHN JAMISON,

SAMUEL MEARS,

JOSEPH KILLGER,

JOHN NEILSON,

JOHN HOLLIDAY,

JOHN ELLIOT,

HUGH McCURDY,

PATRICK DOUGHERTY,

JOHN MACKEY,

BENJAMIN WALKER,

JOHN NOBLE,

JOSEPH NOBLE,

JOHN WITHERROW, SEN.,

JOHN JONSTON,

JAMES HARVEY, JUN.,

JOHN WITHERROW, JUN.,

LODWICK RIPPLE,

ROBERT WATERS,

PATRICK DAVISON,

JOHN DAVISON,

HENRY BLOCK,

FRANCIS ELLIOT,

ARCHIBALD ELLIOT,

ROBERT McCONNEL,

JOHN QUERY,

JOSEPH HARPER, SEN.,

JOSEPH HARPER, JUN.,

JAMES WALKER,

SAMUEL WITHERROW,

SAMUEL WALKER,

SAMUEL McCALL,

JAMES HERVEY, SEN.,

JOHN ANDERSON,

NEAL JUDGE,

JOHN ELDER,

JOHN ELDER, JUN.,

WILLIAM LEAR,	JAMES FEGAN,
JAMES HOW,	DAVID ELDER, SEN.,
THOMAS MORTON,	ENOS McMULLEN,
CHARLES GIBSON,	PATRICK MURPHY,
JOHN MEARS,	RANDEL McDONN,
SAM'L MEARS,	JOHN McMULLEN,
JOHN BELL,	JAMES McMULLEN,
ALEXANDER McCORMICK,	LAWRENCE McMULLEN,
WILLIAM McCLELAN,	PETER HOCKONBEREY,
JAMES McCLELAN,	DAVID McMULLEN,
ALEXANDER HOPPER,	W'M LAUTHER,
RANDLE ALEXANDER,	JA'S LAUTHER,
ROBERT ALEXANDER,	JOSEPH KELLEY,
JOHN BELL,	THOMAS LACY,
W'M CARTY,	PAT. SULLIVAN,
DAVID ANDERSON,	ISAAC LACY,
WILLIAM QUEEN,	ARTHUR STARR,
THOMAS AIKEY,	RICHARD COULTER,
THO'S MORROW,	JOHN CAMPBELL,
JNO. MORROW,	SAM'L COULTER,
JOHN TEMPLETON,	JOHN McCLURE,
ALEX'R DRUMMOND,	AND'W MILLER,
DAVID ELDER,	HENDREY HOCKONBEREY.
WILLIAM ELDER,	JOHN TEMPLETON,
HUGH KERON,	WILLIAM TEMPLETON,
HUGH McCLURE,	WILLIAM LATHIEN,
JAMES MILLER,	EDWARD KELLIAH,
JNO. HOCKONBEREY,	ROBERT LAUTHER,
HENDREY HOCKONBEREY,	JAMES ARDERY,
JAMES HOCKONBEREY,	JOHN ———,
ROB'T MILLER,	ROBERT FUTHEY,
JONATHAN McCLURE,	SAMUEL FUTHEY,
JAMES MILLER, SEN.,	SAMUEL BEAMER,
BARNABAS DOYLE,	ELIJA SACKET,
FELIX DOYLE,	ERZERIA SACKET,
EDWARD HORN,	JOSEPH SACKET,
WILLIAM MORPHY,	ENOS SACKET,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN KENEDY,
AMOS MOORE,	THOMAS HALL,
ROBERT ELDER,	PATRICK McGEE,

ABRAHAM ELDER,	JAMES McGEE,
JAMES ELDER,	JOHN SMITH,
THO. ELDER,	GEORGE EILEY,
JAS. MOORE,	JOHN HAMILTON,
WILLIAM CARREL,	BLOSS EILEY,
DAVID WAKEFIELD,	JOHN HARMON,
THOMAS WAKEFIELD,	SAM'L GAMEL,
WILLIAM KELLY.	ROBERT ANDERSON.
W'M KELLEY,	

REMONSTRANCE OF INHABITANTS OF BERKS COUNTY.

*To the Honourable Representatives of the Freemen of the State
of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met :*

The following remonstrance of a number of the inhabitants
of Berks County Sheweth :

That we are not a little surprised to find that a Resolve has
passed the Honourable House at your last sessions calculated
to throw the State into new convulsions and revive the ani-
mosities which, we have reason to believe, are well nigh al-
layed, namely, that the sentiments of the People might be
taken respecting a new Convention to alter or abolish certain
articles of our happy constitution. As it is our undoubted
privilege to have our sentiments respecting this resolve laid
before your Hon'ble Body, we are bold to say that they come
from men who have the most tender regard for the Honour and
Reverence for the dignity and authority of our Representatives
acting in a legal and constitutional manner.

It has been our Study to promote order by supporting your
authority when just raising its head against the confusion and
licentiousness of the times, and that virulent opposition it met
with from a factious and disappointed party. Be assured,
then, that it is with the utmost reluctance we either complain
of your proceedings or call in question your power.

Yet, as we regard the future Tranquility and Safety of the
State, we cannot, in Justice both to ourselves and Representa-

tives, avoid sending up to the Honourable House the warmest remonstrance against a resolve in every point of light fraught with danger and mischief to the State, and praying that at your next sessions it may be wholly rescinded.

We are at a loss to know what could have induced the Hon'ble House to pass a resolve of such an extraordinary nature, when there was neither a call of the people, nor yet any embarrassment in the way to obstruct the execution of your laws. If such opposition and embarrassment had subsisted, it must doubtless have been first felt by the Executive branch, who doubtless would have represented the incompetency of the constitution in its present form for the purposes of good Government, and concurred with you in taking the sense of the people upon the proposed amendments. But no such representation has been made by the Hon'ble Council, and therefore we presume no such incompetency has been found. Nay, so far from this, we are informed, on good authority, that the measure was reprobated by the council as calculated to produce the most pernicious effects. We think it would have been but common decency to have taken the council with you in a matter not belonging to you in a legislative capacity, and in which they were equally the Representatives of the people with yourselves.

But we can trace the rise of your Resolve no further than your own House. Had you been elected to sit as a convention, there would have been strict propriety in your Conduct ; but considered as an assembly, chosen and appointed to act upon a Constitution already formed to your hands, you have exceeded your power, have violated the purposes of your election, and exposed the Constitution to the risque of a single election, of which you were the appointed Conservators and Guardians, and which you had plighted your faith to preserve inviolate. Had you declared that you would not hold your seats Under the Constitution, there would have been found Persons, doubtless, who would. But to profess to hold them, and proceed to transgress the purposes for which you were chosen to fill them, is at once absurd and inconsistent. We can conceive, therefore, of no other alternative but either resigning your Seats or Rescinding your resolve. We cannot but judge that you have Strangely neglected the Constitution

in your hasty Resolve, when no sudden necessity pressed you, and that the State of the votes appointed to be taken is both absurd and ensnaring, by doubling it so that persons must vote both for and against the same thing at one and the same time.

However, the Hon'ble House may reconcile their proceedings with their own solemn Oath to preserve the Constitution inviolate, we cannot help thinking that they meant either to tempt those of their Constituents who have taken the same solemn Oath to violate their faith, or to shut them entirely out of the proposed election. We are truly surprised at the Hon'ble House in holding up for the consideration of the proposed Convention propositions that lie at the very foundation of our Constitution, and makes us conclude that the house have a very low opinion of that dignity and independence to which we had raised them, by subjecting themselves to the precarious determination of a Convention whether another house should be created and set over their head to check and control their proceedings. We wish to see no power above you but that of the people, and however you may be determined to sport with your privileges, we are determined not to part with ours. We chuse to retain the reins of Government in our own hands, and as the power is radically with us, resolve that no Particular body of men, whatever wealth, Influence or Talents they may possess, shall check or controul you otherwise than as members of the community at Large.

When we consider this and the subsequent Articles, all calculated to draw the power out of the hands of the people and to vest them in the hands of a few, we have just grounds to apprehend that the Resolve in question has originated from some discontented and ambitious spirits in your house, as the former opposers of our independance and Servants of the Proprietary have been in general the foremost in opposing the Constitution and embarrassing and enfeebling the government established thereon.

As the Constitution appears to have made the amplest provision for securing the liberties of the people, we persuade ourselves that those in your house or elsewhere who would either weaken or overthrow it have other ends in view than the Liberties of the people, namely, the gratification of their insatiable lust after Power and Domination, accounting it better to

approve themselves to a Governor and Council of overgrown and dangerous Citizens, than to their felows, by whose free suffrage their pride disdains to hold an office.

To put the good people of this State to the Trouble and expence of a new Convention to unhinge their Government, to divide them into parties and irritate their minds for the sake of certain supposed inconveniencies in the present Constitution and form of Government, said to be suggested by divers petitions presented to former assemblies, altho', as the Hon'ble House observes in their address to the inhabitants of this State, they were confronted by a vastly superior number, and even those Petitioners not renewing their Request, was beneath the wisdom of the legislative Body and inconsistent with the Goodness of heart which they should always manifest, with that Harmony, good order and universal benevolence which they should always cultivate in every part of the State; and we would beg leave further to observe that the invasion of the State, the resolution of a former assembly being dropped, and for good reasons never taken up until your Hon'ble House thought proper to revive it in a manner very different from theirs, and with an Artifice of which they were incapable, were the true Causes why Remonstrances of a similar nature to this were not generally presented against the measure.

Upon the whole, we cannot but apprehend that the Hon'ble House have come into the Resolve with precipitation, have gone beyond the line of the power delegated them, laid the foundation for anarchy and confusion to reign throughout this State, and therefore require the Honourable House to retract said resolve, and never attempt carrying into execution a measure pregnant with the greatest evils, and which we cannot think of without Horror.

Signed by

BENJAMIN SPYKER,

PETER ZUNNOG,

HENRY SPYKER,

HENRY BATTORF,

JACOB FISHER,

GEORGE WEIS,

PETER SPYKER, JUN.,

MICHAEL KATTERMAN,

CHRIST'N FISHER,

JACOB KATTERMAN,

PHILIP VON NEIDA,

BALZER NOLL,

CHRIST'N LOWER, JR.,

JOHN WEIS,

LAWRENCE BENNICH,

MARTIN VON NEIDA,

PETER LEDERMAN,

PETER BITNER,

W'M HOSTER,
NICHOLAS KRISECKER,
ADAM SCHULTZ,
THOMAS SMITH,
JACOB ETCHEBERGER,
PHILIP ETCHEBERGER,
NICHOLAS WEYGAND,
JOHN ZOLLER,
DANIEL RIETH,
MARTIN GEISER,
FRANTZ ROLLER,
PETER BRUA,
GEORGE LEHNER, JR.,
GEORGE LEHNER,
CHRISTOPH. WINTER,
ANDREW SHAD,
JOHN ZERBE,
JOHN YOUNG,
PETER LEISS,
FRANTZ WENRICH,
JACOB LEVENGOD,
PETER DRIESBACH,
JOHN CHRISTMAN,
HENRY SCHAEFER,
JOHN REITH,
ADAM KALBACH,
PETER MOYER,
ADAM LEHNER,
PHILIP GUNDERMAN,
NICHOLAS WOLFF,
JOHN KORNGIBEL,
NICHOLAS WILMER,
ADAM EMERICH,
GEORGE EMERICH,
JOHN CRISTOPH. SMITH,
JOHN ANSPACH,
MICHAEL RIETH,
JOHN JACOB WEIGAND,
ADAM RIETH,
CASPER DENNER,

JOHN SHNEE,
CASPER SWARTZ,
VALENTINE BENTNER,
PHILLIP KATTERMAN,
PHILIP WOLLEBER,
PETER WOLLEBER,
JOHN SCHWEITZER,
JACOB SCHWEITZER,
MICH'L KOPPENHEFFER,
HENRY STEINER,
ADAM WILHELM,
PETER SMELTZER,
GEORGE KAUFMAN,
JACOB RENER,
PAUL WOLFF,
JOHN GROFF,
ABRAHAM DIEHL,
PETER REICHARD,
CASPER RIETH,
PETER REICHARD, JUN.,
GEORGE KLINGEL,
MARTIN GUNDERMAN,
JOHN BESHORE,
JACOB BROWN,
BALZER EMERICK,
MICHEAL SWARTZ,
JACOB BORDNER,
ANDREW ERES,
MICHAEL READ, JUN.,
GEORGE BRENNER,
PETER ANSPACH,
ADAM ANSPACH,
JACOB SWAB,
ELIAS HELLER,
MARTIN BROWN,
GEORGE HARTT,
MATTHEW HENRICK,
PETER KUTZMAN,
VALENTINE GEBHART,
DANIEL KRAMER,

YOST DOERR,
DAVID MILLER,
PETER BROWN,
WM. SCHEFFER,
CHRIST'N HECKENDORN,
GEORGE BATTORFF,
CHRIST'N LAUER,
DANIEL LUCKES,
PAUL LAHR,
ANDREAS APPLE,
MICHAEL FURER,
GEORGE WOLFF,
NICHOLAS STOUCH,
GOTTFRIED ROEHRER,
WM. KRICHBAUM,
JOHN BROWER,
DANIEL HOFFMAN,
PHILIP GEBHARD,
PHILIP RIETH,
LENHART STUB,
GEORGE WOLFF,
JOHN ANSPACH, JR.,
MARTIN STUB,
WILHELM ESHBERGER,
JACOB REITH,
PETER ESHBERGER,
GEORGE NEIDIG,
WILLIAM ALBERT,
HERMAN KNEBEL,
JOHN COBELL,
GEORGE EMMERT,
FETTER KRITZER,
ANDREW SALTSGEBER,
RICHARD PATTON,
CHRISTIAN FRANTZ,
PHILIP GRAFF,
CHRIST'N WALBURN,
WILLIAM GARTNER,
HENRY MANG,
ADAM CHRIST,

MICHAEL BATTORFF,
JACOB DECKER,
CHRIST'N ZERBE,
JOHN EMERICH,
JACOB KURR,
JACOB ANSPACH,
PETER WALBORN,
JACOB WEISEN,
JOHN SPYKER,
PAUL BISHOFF,
JACOB BOUSHLAG,
VALENTINE ———
CHRIST'N SHOEMAKER,
JOHN CASPER RIETH,
JOHN GEORGE ULRICH,
GEORGE RIETH,
GEORGE GOODMAN,
LAZARUS WINGER,
THOMAS KURR,
JOHN ADAM CASEL,
JACOB ROHRER,
JOHN ROHRER,
CONRAD REPMAN,
PETER WEIS,
ANDREW KREUTZER,
GEORGE GRAFF, SEN.,
GEORGE GRAFF, JUN.,
NICHOLAS DEISSMER,
FETTER KREUTZER,
BENJ'N BAUMBERGER,
BENJ'N ZERBE,
MICHAEL FEHL,
HENRY DANIEL,
NICHOLAS KENZER,
SIMON BRESSLER,
JACOB SLYER,
DANIEL WORMELSDORF,
GEORGE NICH. LEHNER,
GEORGE RADEBACH,
W'M DOLLENDORFF,

GEORGE STAUDT,	JOHN SCHOEFFER,
LUDWIG BRENNER,	JACOB RENTZER,
CASPER PFOTTEICHER,	FRANCOIS ARTILLIE,
ANDREW EMMERT,	JACOB SMITH,
JOHN KATTERMAN,	JOHN KELLER,
CASPER HINKEL,	CHRISTOPH. HENLY,
FRED'K READ,	PETER SHELL,
HENRY HOLTZMAN, JUN.,	JOSEPH MENTZ,
FRED'K DECK,	DANIEL ZERBE,
GEORGE VON NEIDA,	JACOB VALTER,
DANIEL WOLFF,	HENRY GRUBER,
CARL BAUMBERGER,	JOHN VOLLMER,
JACOB KERCHER,	NICHOLAS RAUB,
JACOB KOBEL,	JOHN BRICKER,
THOMAS MILLER,	JOHN BRICKER, JR.,
PHILIP GRIDER,	ADAM GRUBER,
ANDREW ZELLEN,	ISAAC HOLLER,
HENRY GUTLANDER,	ADAM FIEDLER,
GEORGE SHREKENGAST,	JOHN SCHAEFFER,
GEORGE W'M WIST,	VALENTINE ———,
JOHN PONTZIUS,	JOHN REIGEL,
PETER MILLER,	CHRISTOPH. KERN,
PHILIP JORDAN,	PHILIP FILBERT,
NICHOLAS GOETZ,	JOHN WEISER,
GEORGE STUMP,	BENEDICT IMHOFF,
ADAM KRICKBAUM,	JONAS ECKERT,
MICHAEL FRANTZ,	JOHN WENRICK,
LENHART EMERICH,	LAWRENCE CRONE,
JOHN JACOB HOLSMAN,	HENRY MENGES,
PETER SCHEFFER,	BALZER GEHR,
HENRY SHOEMAKER,	THOMAS ROBERS,
MARTIN KOWCHEN, JR.,	WILHELM ARIMEISTER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,	PETER LAUSTAM,
MICHAEL TINDENSMITH,	MARTIN MAURER,
HENRY GAMWELL,	WILHELM GETTING,
JACOB WAGNER,	FREDERICK RICHBOHN,
JOHN SODER,	PHILIP BOHN,
ANTHONY KERSNER,	JOHANNAS STIMMEL,
PETER SPENGLER,	MICHAEL WOMMER,
GEORGE MORY,	PETER LUTZ,

MICHAEL KREICHER,	GODFRIED WONNER,
GEORGE SHILEY,	DINES KARCHNAR,
GEORGE ALBRIGHT,	JACOB RUNKEL,
JOHANNAS HEINBACH,	JOHANNAS MAURER,
MICHAEL RENSSLAR,	WILHELM STUMREY,
CONRAD KIRSCHNER,	MICHAEL HAGENBUSH,
JACOB SCHOPPELL,	GEORGE FISLER,
JOHANNAS HAYS,	PETER SPANGLER,
SAMUEL UMBERHOWER,	FERDINAND RITTER,
PHILIP STROUSE,	HENRY SCHWENT,
FRANTZ NAGLE,	HENRY HAGENBUSH,
JACOB WALKER,	JACOB STUMP,
JOHN SODER,	JOHANNAS YEAGER,
CONRAD STROUSE,	JACOB SHOEMAKER,
PETER KIRCHNER,	GEORGE SCHMOLTZ,
ANDREW NACHMER,	GEORGE REIGLE,
CASPER STROUSE,	JACOB SCHMIDT,
JACOB BUCHER,	ADAM SCHWEIT,
JACOB STABELLON,	MICHAEL SCHENK,
HENRY KUNTZ,	CHRISTIAN BRAUSCHER,
CHRISTIAN SHISLER,	HENRY FREY,
GEORGE STOH,	ADAM BUCHER,
JACOB STOH,	PETER KLEINMAN,
HENRY NORHUTH,	WILHELM STUMPF,
ADAM RIECHELDORFER,	JACOB BACHOR,
GEORGE ADAM HAMMER,	HENRY BIEVER,
JACOB FUTTEROLST,	JOHN REINHART,
DAVID HESS,	JOHN KUNS,
JACOB KOONTZ,	HENRY KUNS,
MICHAEL DRIES,	HENRY ZIMMERMAN,
HENRY REICHALDORFER,	NICHOLAS ZIMMERMAN,
CONRAD STUMPF,	JACOB LANS,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN,	GEORGE STURREL,
HENRY STRAPER,	JACOB BRAUCHOR,
MICHAEL PROBST,	MICHAEL LENBERG,
JACOB ———,	DANIEL GLICK,
SIMON VORTMAN,	NICHOLAS LAMBERT,
JOHN STEIFELDON,	TOBIAS STOPELTON,
MAX DINBRUFER,	JOHN NUST,
PETER GARBER,	GOTTLEIB STUDER,

JOHN NEIFERT,	PETER GERHARDT,
NICHOLAS BACKER,	MATTHIAS FRANTZ,
NICHOLAS STRASSER.	JOHN STERPER,
ROBERT TEFFELTON,	VALENTINE FETRIS,
PETER BAUSCHOR,	GEORGE FETRIS,
JOHN STRAPPER,	FREDERICK BOSTIAN.
CHRISTIAN HEINRICH,	JOHN BROBST,
GEORGE DRUMB,	PETER FEISS,
JACOB CALI,	JOHN BOHO,
HENRY BAUSCHER,	JOHN RICKERT,
PETER DEERN,	JOHN DRIES,
GEORGE SCHRECK,	GEORGE BRUNNER,
GEORGE STUMB,	PHILIP HORREL,
GEORGE STEIN,	JACOB FAGER,
JACOB DONAT,	GEORGE SNYDER,
GEORGE MILLER,	EBERHART CHAPPEL,
STOSSEL BRAUCHER,	CARL SCHLO,
PAUL CORLALL,	JACOB HUMMEL,
JOHANNAS WAESSERERR,	PHILIP HENDEL,
PHILIP BAUCHARRS,	MICHAEL SCHLO,
JACOB STAMM,	GEORGE HORNER,
CHRISTIAN BRAUCHER,	CHRISTIAN BULHEN,
MARTIN STAMM,	C. LEIDIG,
DANIEL BAUCHERS,	JOHN BUCK,
JOHN CORRALL,	BALTZER BUCK,
PHILIP GLICK,	BOSTIAN CHREICHER,
JACOB DRIESS,	ANDREW CRATT,
ADAM LAWREL,	HENRY WENTZELL,
JACOB GEARHART,	ABRAHAM LUCKENBILL,
CHRISTIAN HELFER,	LEONARD WINGENER,
MOSES FREY,	GEORGE JOH,
PETER WALKENMANN,	DANIEL WILL,
MICHAEL DOIS,	JACOB MICHAEL,
PETER HEIMBACH,	GEORGE STEIGER,
KILLIAN BOWER,	WILLIAM AENGIT,
HENRY REICHELDERFFER,	WILLIAM WIGEL,
JACOB BROBST,	GEORGE HINDEL,
JOHN BROBST,	SIMON GREISCHER,
VALENTINE DUM,	GEORGE MILLER,
GEORGE HOFFMAN;	JACOB FRIDEL,

FRANTZ FREY,	JACOB LOSSLER,
JACOB RAUCH, JR ,	FREDERICK VOGT,
GEORGE JOTZ,	ADAM ALBRIGHT,
JACOB RAUSCHALT,	GEORGE BOZLER,
YOST HASELER,	GEORGE ALSPACH,
MATTHIAS KARSCHNER,	AARON FREY,
ADAM ALBRIGHT,	ANDREW SCHWEITZER,
JEREMIAH KARSCHERR,	CONRAD CORA,
CASPER SCHNEIDER,	HENRY STEMMER,
JACOB MILLER,	FETTER ———,
JOHN GEORGE WORTZ,	CASPER SCHMIDT,
GEORGE KISSLER,	ERNEST DUNKLEBERG,
MICHAEL SCHLOYER,	FETTER VON WALTH,
ANDREAS MAY,	PETER WACHS,
GEORGE RABER,	CONRAD JACOBY,
JACOB HOFFLER,	ANDREAS HUMMEL,
PETER FOGT,	DANIEL BAUSLER,
HENRY RAUCH,	DANIEL HILLCARTEN,
PAUL ERNE,	GEORGE LOZEMAN,
GOTTFREID SEIDEL,	DANIEL MIESER,
HENRY ILSPACH,	FRED'K HAUSKNECHT,
HENRY HELLNER,	ADAM SMITH,
GOTTFREID IRVEN,	GEORGE KLEIN,
BALZER UNFANG,	CHRIST'N GRUBER,
HENRY HERLE,	BERNHARD SWEIZIG,
FETTER MUCKELBERG,	LEONHARD RODELBEL,
JOHN DEWALT,	JACOB SIMMERS,
CARL HIESSLE,	FRED'K SWEIZIG,
FETTER KRISHER,	NICHOLAS HOLBOLSHOCH
CHRIST'N BERGER,	JACOB ALSPACH,
NICHOLAS BECKER,	HENRY BUCK,
ADAM LUCKENBILL,	DANIEL RIEGEL,
JACOB HUMMEL,	ADAM KLEIN,
JOHN DUNDLEBERGER,	KILIAN DUNCKEL,
GEORGE MILLER,	B. KREBS,
PHILIP MILLER,	MICHAEL HOLLENBACH,
JACOB LOOS,	PHILIP MICHAEL,
JACOB SCHRECK,	WM. BARCKHEISER,
PETER KIRSHNEL,	ANDREAS SEIDEL,
PETER STETZLER,	MATTHIAS THREER,

HENRY SHEURE,	STOPHEL WAGNER,
JOHN SHEILO,	GEORGE MEUNCH,
ADAM KLOSS,	PETER WACCKERLY,
JEREM'H SHOPEL SENZER,	GEORGE ROTH,
JACOB SHRADEL COSTEN,	LUDWIG LERHMAN,
GEORGE KAUFMAN,	JOSEPH MARSHALL,
GEORGE DOWRY,	C. SWEILER,
JOHN KNOEWEL,	ANDREW ZECHMAN,
JOHN GESHWIND,	YOST ALTHOUSE,
PHILIP ADAM CLAUSZER,	CHRISTOPHER WAGNER,
EVERHARD POWMAN,	GEORGE ZECHMAN,
YOST SHLARBIG,	CHRIST'N ALTHOUSE,
WILLIAM ROTH,	FRED'K BLOTT,
JOHN SHERDEL,	HERMAN MINDELBERGER,
CHR'N ALBRECHT,	FRED'K KLEIN,
HERMAN POWMAN,	JACOB KUNHARD,
PETER LORWIZ,	CARL REICHARD,
MATTHIAS ROTH,	LENHARD DITTERICH,
MICHAEL SCHOCK,	HANNES DITTERICH,
JOHN ZECHMAN,	JOHN CLAUZER, SEN'R,
GEORGE ZECHMAN,	GEORGE BAUMANN,
JOHN TSCHUTY, JUN.,	YOST HECK,
JOHN TSCHUTY, SEN.,	GEORGE ORWIG,
MICHAEL LINDENMUTH,	JOHN DORENBACH,
JACOB HILL,	JACOB HECK,
ABRAHAM LANTZER,	JACOB SHESTER,
PHILIP HILL,	BERCHHART HOFFMAN,
JACOB WETSON,	JOHN STROUP,
JACOB HESTER, SEN.,	PHILIP STROUP,
CASPER BRACH, SEN.,	BERNHARD SHANER,
CASPER BRACH, JR.,	HENRY FRITZ,
JACOB HOFFMAN,	LUDWIG HENER,
JOHN KLOECKENER,	HENRY WIDDIG,
GOFFRIED KIRCHER,	ADAM DOERR,
PHILIP SCHATS,	JOHN BUSHY,
MICHAEL MOSSER,	FRANTZ BRENNER,
GEORGE BRESTINER,	PETER HEIM,
ABRAHAM WETZSTEIN,	PETER WEIMAN,
GEORGE BROCH,	JOHN SHESTER,
GEORGE MEIYER,	JOSEPH SHIRMEL,

JACOB BUSCHY,	PETER CONFЕHR,
SEBASTIAN BENDER,	CHRIST'N LAUB,
HENRY LANTEN,	JOHN HEIM,
PETER BRAG,	STOPHEL SNEIDER,
GEORGE RAUCH,	JACOB SEYFRID,
JACOB BENSINGER,	MICHAEL TALLY,
ANDREAS SWEINHARD,	FRANTZ UMBERHAUER,
MARTIN MEYER,	HENRY HUTTING,
AUGUST STRACK,	JOHN BECKER,
DANIEL BENSINGER,	PHILIP HECK,
PETER KRAUB,	JACOB STROUSS,
RUDOLPH HEISER,	CHRIS'N BENTZ, SEN.,
MATTHIAS KREMER,	CHRIST'N BENTZ,
WM. KREMMER,	JOHN FAUST,
VALENTINE TRUCKEN-	PETER ROHDENBACH,
MILLER,	CONRAD CRIST,
JACOB KIMMEL,	GEORGE REUBEL,
JACOB HECK,	MATTHIAS WEBER,
JOHN GEIGER,	JACOB STROUSS,
JACOB CLASZER,	DANIEL BRION,
ADAM WENZEL,	SAMUEL FILBERT,
JOHN HORRING,	NICHOLAS KLEIN,
ELI SCHMIDT,	GEORGE MEYER,
PETER SMELCHER,	GEORGE ADAM WAGNER,
HENRY ADAM KETLER,	GEORGE RIM,
JACOB KETTLER,	HENRY RUNCKEL,
ANDREAS MILLER,	LUDWIG GREIM,
CONRAD GILBERT,	CHRIS'N GRUBER,
HERVEY WILDERMUTH,	HENRY WINTER,
PAUL HEIM,	NICHOLAS RECKNER,
JOHN GENSLER,	JACOB HIMMELBERGER,
WM. DORNBACH,	JOHN CONRAD,
RUDOLPH BOSSERT,	JOSEPH CONRAD,
GOTTFREY SMELCHER,	JAMES FILBERT,
MICHAEL CONFЕHR,	ADAM AGEBER,
JOHN MEOSHALBER,	MICHAEL OCLER,
HENRY KITTERER,	NICOLAS JOSS,
JOHN HUFFER,	JOHN ALTMAN,
JOHN REBER,	VALENTINE REBER,
SAMUEL SHABEL,	BALZER UMBERHACKER,

ULRICH BACKENSTOSS,	JEREMIAH KERSCHERREID
WM. WILLIAMSON,	ANDREAS DIEHM,
CONRAD BERCHMAN,	HENRY LEONHARD,
CHRIST'N WEBER,	STOPIEL FERNIGER,
JOHN CAMP,	MICHAEL WOMER,
PETER WEBER,	JOHN BLATNER,
ADAM HAUSER,	JOSEPH SCHOMO,
ELRICH HAUSSER,	ANTHONY SCHOMO,
HENRY WETZSTEIN,	JOSEPH SCHOMO, JUN.,
JACOB KOENIG,	JACOB DEUDER,
GEORGE KOENIG,	JACOB DEUDER, JUN.,
JOHN NOROLST,	JOHN UMBENHAUER,
CHR'N HOERING,	YOST HUSTRER,
LUDWIG HOERING,	CHRIST'N HUSTRER,
CONRAD REICHERT,	HIERONYMUS HENNIG,
JOHN HEIM,	FREDERICH HENNIG,
PHILIP HENING,	JOHN KLEIN,
MATHIAS STAUDT,	JOHN KLEIN, JUN.,
PHILIP SCHMIDT,	PHILIP ALBRECHT,
CHRIST'N ALBRECHT,	JOHN LUDWIG HERMAN,
NICHOLAS LIEB,	HENRIE REESER,
JOHN STAUDT,	GEORGE MATZ,
ABRAHAM STAUDT,	GEORGE MITTLER,
JACOB FREYBERGER,	MICHAEL RAPP,
PHILIP FUCHS,	HENRY WAGENER,
MICHAEL LAUER,	MELCHOIR FOEGEL,
DAVID HERMAN,	JOHN EPLER,
PETER ZUBER,	VALENTINE EPLER,
ADAM STAMM,	JACOB EPLER,
HERNER STAMM,	PETER EPLER,
FRED'K STAMM,	JOHN LIPPERT,
HENRY FEIDEL,	CHRISTOPHEL LERCH,
PETER WEBER,	W'M LERCH,
CONRAD REIHL,	BERNHARD EISENHART,
JOHN AKEN,	MICHAEL BROWN,
HENRY MOSER,	ADAM SCHWEIGART,
FOLKE MOSER,	JOHN WHITE,
MICHAEL POUT,	GEORGE BROWN,
JOHN HISTER,	JOHN KELCHNER,
JACOB STAUFF,	CONRAD MERTZ,

GEORGE GENTZEL,	FRED'K KAUPF,
LUDWIG NUNNEMACKER,	JOHN HUMMEL,
ELLIS THOMAS,	PETER KROFFT,
JACOB KISSLING,	CONRAD MERTZ, JUN.,
MARTIN KISSLING,	GEO. ADAM HUMMEL,
JOHN KISSLING,	HENRY HUMMEL,
MICHAEL WOMER,	MICHAEL HUMMEL,
CHRISTOPHEL WINIG,	PHILIP KOENIG,
ABRAHAM RISSER,	GEORGE RENSHLER,
FRED'K FROMM,	JOHN RENSHLER,
JOHN FROMM,	JEREMIAH WILLS,
ABRAHAM HEISSINGER,	ANDREW HELWIG,
JACOB ALBRECHT,	FRED'K FAUST,
DANIEL ALBRECHT,	CHRIST'N KARCHER,
MATTHIAS SOWERMILK,	JOHN BLATNER,
WILLIAM FELIX,	MARTIN RIEGER,
HENRY WM. BOHN,	HENRY HERBERTT,
NICHOLAS WAGONER,	VALENTINE BIEVER,
JACOB FRANTZ,	NICHOLAS BIEVER,
MICHAEL GULER,	JOHN GILTNER,
JOHN LOEP,	JOSEPH FISHER.

GEN. WM. IRVINE TO PRESIDENT REED.

Dec. 30th, 1779.

DEAR SIR:—I have sent a poor soldier who has lost the use of his Reason, I did not know what to do with him, and am exceedingly sorry to trouble your Excellency with him. Humanity forbids letting him run at large. I presume he may be got into the Penn'a Hospital. I am just setting off on Detachment, which will, I hope, be an apology to you for this short & incorrect scrawl, as the Detachment are Paraded for a fortnight's Command.

I have the Honor to be, Dear Sir,
Your most obed't Serv't,
WM. IRVINE.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, President.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,

1 7 8 0 .

COL. ARMAND TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, *J'n'y* 10th, 1780.

SIR :—I find, upon Conversing with the Discharged men of the pensilvania Line, that they appears to have an unsurmountable objection to re-inlisting with their former officers. A Capt. of mine, who is a native of pensilvania, assures me he can engage 300 of them immediately for my Corps, & I Believe it from my own observation. Could your Excellency furnish me with the means of inlisting the men, as the State would have credit for them. I presume it would be Doing essential service to the State & the continent. I have in vain made applications to the Board of War ; the Continental funds will not afford a shilling.

I have the Honor to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's The most H'ble O'd't S'v't,

ARMAND.

His Excellency governor REED.

VICE PRESIDENT MOORE TO THE BOARD OF
TREASURY.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan'y* 24, 1780.

GENTLEMEN :—After considering your proposal of drawing on the State in favour of Ephraim Blaine, Esqr., Commissary General, for the sum of one million of dollars, the state of the Treasury obliges us to inform you that the draft which you propose cannot be now paid ; but if you shall think proper to draw the order, the Council will recommend to the Treasurer of the State to pay it as money comes into his hands, taking immediate care to obtain from the several county Treasurers an

account of what monies have been paid by them to Mr. Blaine's deputies.

This payment of money by the county Treasurers to any continental officer or agent without orders from the executive Council will be attended with so many very great dangers and inconveniences, that it becomes the duty of the Council to forbid its being done in future.

For it is evident that if this conduct be allowed of, the county treasurers become the judges to determine into whose hands the taxes raised shall be paid, and puts it out of both your or our power to apply the money in any case of emergency which may arise.

The Continental Treasury board may depend that this Council will cheerfully and readily do everything in their power to expedite the payment of your order.

I am, Gent., Your most ob't Serv.,

WM. MOORE, V. P.

Continental Treasury board.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN LUKENS, SURVEYOR GENERAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25th, 1780.

To His Excellency the President and Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

The memorial of John Lukens humbly Sheweth :

That your memorialist has served as Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, (he hopes to the general satisfaction of the Citizens of this State, who have had business to transact in his Office,) from his first appointment in the year 1761, to the second day of December, 1776, when he received Orders from the Council of Safety carefully to pack up all the Books, Papers, Files, &c., of his said office, and convey them to Lancaster, there to be lodged as a place of greater security than Philadelphia at that alarming period.

That your memorialist faithfully obeyed the orders thus deliver'd to him, having on the eleventh day of the said month of December, sent off all his Office Papers, and had them safely

deposited in a Room he had provided for that purpose in Lancaster, where they remained till the eighth day of October, 1778, when all the other Public Records and Papers, were brought back to this City.

Your memorialists then had those belonging to his said office also brought back and deposited in their former Order and situation, where he has since carefully preserved them according to what he conceiv'd to be his duty, subject to the inspection of Individuals interested therein, and to the Public authority and direction of the State.

Your memorialist, therefore, prays your honorable Board would be pleased to take his case and former Conduct into your Consideration, and if from his past services and long experience and knowledge in the business of his Office, you should be of opinion that he is qualified to discharge the same, and give satisfaction to the Public, as he has heretofore done, he hopes you will appoint him to continue in the same, and he will be ready to give the fullest security for the safe keeping of all the Papers, and for exerting his utmost Endeavors in the faithful execution of every Trust you may be pleased to repose in him respecting the said office.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound,

will ever pray,

JNO. LUKENS.

REV. JOHN CARMICHAEL TO THE PRESIDENT.

EAST CALN, *Jan'y 27th*, 1780.

May it Please your Excellency: As a Sworn, faithful member of the State, I think it my duty to inform your Excellency of what I have by good authority, which I believe to be fact, viz: The atrocious villanny of a certain Phenias Whiteker, a Miller in this Neighbourhood, in the Township of East Caln, in this County of Chester. The affair, by information, is as followeth:

When a Division of our Standing army, on their march to the Southerd came up on their way as far as Downingstown,

they were, it is said, out of flour to make bread ; the mills in all the parts were then froz fast, except this Phenias Whiteker's ; the Comisary bought sixty bushels of Wheat of Mr. John Ligget, my next Neighbour, to grind down for the releaf of the Troops. But when this Enemy, this Phenias Whiteker, knew it was for our soldiers, he would not grind one grain of it, for he had it then in his power to strike a capital blow for one man against 500 brave Troops under pretence of conscience, for he professes to be a Quaker, but if it was Conscience, it must have been a very ignorant and partial one, for on that principle he ought not to grind for any of the people in these parts who have taken the oath of alegiance to the State and who are supporters of the war, for we are as much to blame or more than the soldiers, we are their employers.

I think such impotent, insolent contempt of Government ought not to be past over unnoticed, least it may make him and the like of him to despise authority. It is very probable no regular information is tabled to any magistrate yet on the heat, or he would be delt with ; he is in in the midst of a whig settlement.

If your Excellency will write to William Clingan, Esq'r., a faithful, Judicious magistrate close bye, to call this Raskel before him, and if he is found guilty let him be dealt with as the state of the case may require. I hope your Excellency's & Family are well. I am

Your Excellency's most obedient

& Very Humble Ser't,

JOHN CARMICHAEL.

his Excellency, Jos. REED, Esq'r.

P. S.—please to not make my name public if it is not necessary, as it will kindle the rage of the whole quaker society against me, and they may, perhaps, employ some Ruffin to Burn my House and Barn or do me so great mischief secritley, for they have not taken the oaths to the States, and we know they are our bitter Enemies, if they dared to show it. But if it is necessary to enform how you come by your information, in order to write to Mr. Clingan to do his duty, I chearfully submit, and leave the consequence in the hard of a wise and Good Providence.

J. C.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE SECRETARY OF CONGRESS.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILAD'A, *February 7th*, 1780.

SIR:—I am to acknowledge your Favour of the..... Inst., & to assure you that the Non-Compliance of the Board, with the like Request made at a former Day, did not arise from Inattention or a Suspicion that your Application originated in other than publick Motives. On the other Hand, a Committee was appointed to make a complete Collection of the Laws, but the Movements of the publick Papers, Changes of Officers, & perhaps some Negligence also on their Part made it difficult even to find former Copies of many of the Laws. The Laws of the first Assembly were quite out of Print. They have been lately reprinted, & a Sett is now completed except for one session. The Committee are endeavouring to supply that Defect from a private Hand. When done the Laws of the Constitution will be forwarded. Our other Papers are all mixed, being put up in Order of Time without any Regard to Subject, so that we can only make a general Tender of Access to them for a publick Service, or of our furnishing Documents of a publick Nature when particularly described. Nothing shall be wanting on our Part to advance any general Design & further the Views of any Gentleman or Sett of Gentlemen who may incline to devote their Time & Talents to any Historical Collection of the Events of this great Revolution.

I am, Sir,

Your obed. H'ble Serv't

JOSEPH REED.

To CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq., Secretary of Congress.

COL. MATLACK TO MATTHEW IRWIN.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILAD'A, *Feb'y 17th*, 1780.

SIR :—The Council order me to request that you, as Agent, will furnish your account as soon as possible.

The purchase money of the State Ship being yet unpaid, I am directed to desire that the same may be paid without further delay, as the State not only stands in need of the money, but suffers exceedingly by the depreciation in a case where there is no reason for an hour's delay.

I am respectfully,

Your humble Servant,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y*

MR. MATTHEW IRWIN.

PRESIDENT REED TO CHARLES HALL.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILAD'A, *March 1st*, 1780.

SIR :—Your Letter of the 26 Feb. has been laid before the Council. Mr. Musser appeared at this Board about 2 Months ago & showed sundry Papers, or rather extracts, respecting the Indian Lands, which being considered were not deemed fully satisfactory ; but as it was not then, nor is at present, the Inclination of Council to question the Title of Individuals or interfere with their Bargains without just & reasonable Cause, the Board gave Mr. Musser Time to lay any other Papers before them, which has not been done. It is now their opinion that the Tenants should pay a reasonable Rent, to be settled by the Commissioners of Taxes at their next Meeting ; that such Rent, when received, be not appropriated, but reserved until Mr. Musser's Claim be established or the Right of the State ascertained. You will therefore lay this Letter before the Commissioners, & request them to fix upon the most proper Mode of managing the Interest until the Right

shall be ascertained. I send you the Resolution of Council about forfeited Estates ; It is the fixed Determination of Council to adhere strictly to the Terms of sale, & if the Monies have not been paid agreeable to these Conditions, the Purchasers will not have their Deeds signed till justice is done to the State. You will send the enclosed Resolves to the other agents in the County, & we expect there will be a strict Conformity thereto.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed't H'ble Serv't.

JOSEPH REED.

To CHARLES HALL, Esq., of Lancaster.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN MILLER OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILAD'A, *March 2nd*, 1780.

SIR:—It being represented that two persons of suspicious Character, the one named Enoch Story, Jun'r, & the other (Name unknown) reside in Vine or New street, near 3d street, and that there is reason to apprehend they are employed in some inimical Practices to the State, You are desired to send for the s'd Persons & examine them as to their employment, Means of support, &c., and report to the Council, that if necessary proper Measures may be taken to secure or remove them out of the State.

I am, Sir,

Your obed. H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To JOHN MILLER, Esq'r.

PRESIDENT REED TO GOV. TRUMBULL.

PHILAD'A, *March 23, 1780.*

SIR:—Your Excell'ys Favour of 10th Inst., inclosing the Resolution of the Gov'r & Company of Connecticut, declines at present the amicable Proposition by the Assembly of the State last November, has been duly received and laid before the Legislature.

Nothing remains, therefore, but to express my very sincere Regret that a Measure which, in our view, was best calculated to promote the mutual Peace & Happiness of the two States, should appear otherwise to the Authority of Connecticut. It must now be left to Time to determine whether the Procrastination will be attended with like happy Consequences. We shall endeavour on our part to pursue such a Line of Conduct as will be most conducive to the great publick Interest, & consistent with the Duty we owe to those of the State. And, in all events, shall have the satisfaction of reflecting that no step has been unessayed by us to extinguish Controversy which, in its origin, occasioned great Division in Connecticut, & has since, by progressive advancements, led to most fatal Consequences to many of the unhappy settlers under each State.

I have the Honour to be, with

much Consideration and Respect,

Your Excell'ys most Obed. &

Very H'bble Ser't,

JOS. REED.

GOV. CASWELL, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO
PRESIDENT REED.

NO. CAROLINA, *24th March, 1780.*

SIR:—A few weeks past one Jacob James was Captured at Sea and brought into this State, where he is now a prisoner of War. He says he is a native of Chester County, in Pennsylv-

vania; that he entered into the British service the 13th September, 1778, and has a Commission from Sir William Howe, appointing him Captain of a Troop of Philadelphia Light Dragoons.

As it is probable the said James hath taken an oath of allegiance to your State, or may be Considered as a subject or Citizen of the same, I take the Liberty of giving you this information, that you may take such measures respecting him as you shall think proper.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient &

Very humble Servant,

R'D CASWELL.

His Excell'y JOSEPH REED, Esq'r.

PRESIDENT REED TO COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

PHILAD'A, *April 4th*, 1780.

GENTLEMEN:—In Consequence of your application to the executive of this State to give their assistance in the present Exigence of the Army, & gathering from the general Tenor of our Conference that the Quarter Master's Departm't stood in the most special Need of aid, we yesterday desired the Q'r Master Gen'l to meet us for Information as where the principal Difficulty lay, & to determine in what mode our exertions would be most efficacious. As distressing as it might be to the Inhabitants of the State, to be called out at this season of the year, in the reduced State of their Teams, the sufferings of a brave and meritorious Army are too interesting not to claim our first Consideration, & we should have issued our Press warrants accordingly. But General Greene, in our Conference, gave his opinion that the sending Waggons into Jersey would only be adding to their distress, as the real Necessity is not of Waggons but of money to pay & Forage to feed the Teams on the Communication. After Gen Greene left the Council, we received the Letter enclosed, accompanied with two Letters from Jersey, confirming these sentiments. We this morning

sent to the State Treasury, but the Treasurer could not honour a Draught of £2,000. We some Time ago sent circular Letters into every Part of the Country to stimulate the Collection of Taxes, but the variety of Difficulties, opposition and embarrassments which this State has had to contend with, make the work of Taxation more tedious than is quite consistent with our present necessities. As soon as any supply is received, we shall chearfully attend to the Requisitions of Congress, & in the meantime, having appointed Contractors under the Act of Assembly, we shall direct them to give the Quarter Masters and Commissaries all the Assistance they can.

I am, with due Consideration & Regard,
Gentlemen, Your obed. H^bble
Serv^t,

JOSEPH REED.

To the Hon^{ble} Mr. MUHLENBERG, Mr. ELSWORTH
& Gen^l SCHUYLER.

VICE PRESIDENT MOORE TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF PURCHASES.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILAD^A, *April 5th*, 1780.

SIR:—You being appointed Commissioner of Purchases for the county of.....and the necessity of entering upon that duty being very urgent and requiring the utmost diligence and attention, you will not fail to exert yourself to the utmost therein. Before you enter upon the execution of this trust you are to give bond for the faithful performance of your trust, with one or more sufficient sureties. The sum required by the Council is £30,000 and the enclosed bond being executed is to be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of your County, who will judge of the sufficiency of your Bondsmen. You also to take an oath or affirmation," "That "you will diligently and faithfully without favour, affection or "partiality, execute the duty and trust reposed in you by an "Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled

“ ‘An Act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessaries for the use of the army.’ ”

You are to purchase the following Articles within your county, not exceeding in price the rates affixed to each article :

(Here insert the Articles & prices of each)

Forage you are to deliver to.....who is appointed by the Quarter Master General to receive the same.

For the payment of the articles above mentioned, money will be put into your hands as soon as it can possibly be got ready, agreeable to the late act of General Assembly.

WM. MOORE, V. P.

COL. SAMUEL J. ATLEE TO PRESIDENT REED.

PEQUEA, *April 18th*, 1780.

SIR :—I am this minute returned from Lancaster, where I had the pleasure of meeting with all the sub-Lieutenants, agreeable to notice previously given them.

Orders have been Issued agreeable to Law for the meeting of the Inhabitants, for the Election of the Officers of the different Districts, as soon as the Returns can be made me. Council may depend upon my punctuality in transmitting them.

I find, Sir, instead of seven there are 10 Battalions in the County of Lancaster, so that three additional subs will be absolutely necessary. I have inquired of the persons best acquainted with the Inhabitants of the vacant Districts, and must beg leave to recommend to Council Jacob Carpenter, James Barber and Robert Clark as the most proper persons to fill those vacancies.

The Fear of transferring the odium from the late officers to the present, in case we were to finish the unsettled accounts, rendered it very difficult for me to prevail upon the Gentlemen lately nominated to accept their Commissions.

They have at length accepted with this proviso : that they shall be accountable for nothing previous to their appointment.

The very deranged state of the Business and the incessant murmurs of the people, oblige me heartily to join the Gentlemen, and have promised them to represent the matter to Council, who, I am fully persuaded, will not expect that will draw upon us a greater share of the ill will of the populace, than in the execution of our respective Offices we shall be obliged to bear.

I shall wait, Sir, the answer of Council, to communicate to the Sub-Lieutenants, & am your Excellency's

most Ob't H'ble Serv't,

SAM'L J. ATLEE, *Lt. Col'l.*

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, President of the State.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES OF CHESTER COUNTY.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILAD., *April 22nd*, 1780.

GENTLEMEN :—It is with great Satisfaction we hear you are meeting on the necessary and important Business of the publick Taxes. The Treasury has been for some Time past in a most disgraceful Situation ; the People of the Country inform that they have made considerable payments. We request you to make diligent Inquiry when the Monies stop, & if the Collectors or any other Persons intrusted are found turning the publick Monies to private Profit, let such unworthy Characters be known. However, we hope this is rather surmise than Fact, & that on Inquiry it will be found the Delinquency to have proceeded rather from Indolence than Design or Fraud. In this City the 45 millions are now Collecting & 3 monthly Taxes, & we earnestly wish the Example may be followed elsewhere.

It has happened in some Counties that the Continental Staff has drawn from the State Officers the Money which ought to be paid into the Treasury ; we do not by any Means approve it, and would ask you to inculcate it on all Officers, & the Ne-

cessity of frequent & punctual Payment to the County Treasurer & by him to the State Treasurer.

I am, Gentlemen, with much Regard,

Your Obed. H^bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED, *President*.

COL. FRANCIS JOHNSTON TO PRESIDENT REED.

CAMP, MORRIS TOWN, *May 2d*, 1780.

SIR:—I find by a Letter from Your Excell'y and the Hon'ble Council of the State, that Capt'n Zeigler is requested again to resume the office in which he lately acted in the room of Lieut. Lyttle

In justice to Mr. Lyttle, whose feelings are really hurt upon this occasion, I think it my Duty to inform your Excell'y that the calculation w^h Mr. Lyttle made respecting the Stores, & w^h was handed in by Gen'l St. Clair, was shewn to several Officers previous to his sending it, and that he apprehended the calculation was just & moderate, as he concluded that all officers & men absent on furlough would assuredly, *pursuant to General Orders*, be in Camp by the 1st of April. In consequence of this Idea, he did not hesitate to include all such in his estimate.

Your Excell'y may be assured yt Mr. Lyttle is a good accountant; he is assiduous & actuated by principles strictly honorable. I will add, he is full as capable as any Gent'n in our Line to act in this Office. I am supported in this opinion generally by the officers. Lt. Col. Robinson who commands the 1st Reg't to w^h Capt'n Zeigler belongs says yt the Capt'n will not again resume this office; however of this your Excell'y probably by this time are made acquainted by Capt'n Ziegler himself, who I am told has written to Council on yt occasion. I have only to beg that in case Mr. Lyttle is dismiss'd from the business, it may be done in such a way as will cast no reflection on him, as he really merits thanks instead of reproaches. I believe it is His Excell'y's intentions that in future such offices shall not be filled by military men, so that whether

Capt. Zeigler or Mr. Lyttle acts their continuation in the office will probably be but short.

I beg leave to mention to your Excell'y, that as Mr. Swaine is State Clothier, it is highly necessary he shou'd attend to his Duty here. A Commissioned officer being under ye necessity of performing it in his absence, w'h the *General* is much displeased with, however General Irvine will write your Excell'y on this subject.

I have it in charge to transmit your Excell'y the good wishes of the off'rs of the Line, and when your Excell'y has a moment's leisure, we would pray a short answer to our late Remonstrance.

I have the honor to be

Your Excell'y's most ob't Serv't,

F. JOHNSTON.

PRESIDENT REED TO GEN. HAND.

PHILAD'A, *May 10th*, 1780.

SIR:—I had the Pleasure of your Favour of the 22d April, with respect to Mr. Tudor's Promotion, but by the same Opp'e'y received a Claim of Mr. Alexander, who supposes himself entitled to take Rank of Mr. Tudor. Before Gen. St. Clair left Camp, I desired him to send me a List of the several promotions as settled among the Officers, least (as has happened) we may make an improper arrangement. I expect this will be made out as soon as Circumstances admit, when a due regard will be had to these Gentlemen, as well as all those entitled to Promotion.

I am, Sir, with much Esteem, Your

Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Brigadier General HAND.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL F. JOHNSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 10th*, 1780.

SIR:—I received your Favour of the 2d Inst. As Mr. Lyttle only acted during Capt. Ziegler's Absence from Camp, & the

Office of issuing the Stores must be attended with a great deal of Trouble, we didn't expect our Intimation to Capt. Ziegler could have given any Uneasiness. As we had no Intention to hurt Mr. Lyttle's Feelings, or injure his character, we have no Difficulty in saying so, & hope on a like Occasion he will express himself more cautiously. At the same Time, from our Knowledge and Experience of Capt. Ziegler, the Regularity of his Accounts, his Accommodating himself to our Circumstances, & I may add also his respect & Attention to the authority of the State, we did not desire any Change, & allways considered Mr. Lyttle as a temporary officer during Capt. Ziegler's Illness. As Intentions of Writers can only be gathered from their expressions, the Letter put into my Hands by Gen'l St. Clair stated the Calculations of supplies in such a Manner as to Convey a Misapprehension of the system which the former officer would not have made. This, if I remember right, was the only expression of my Letter, & certainly ought not to have given offence to any Person who did not suppose himself above error or Mistake. We have not Time nor Inclination to enter into any further Discussion of this Matter. If Capt. Ziegler can resume the Office, it would be most agreeable to us; if he cannot, Mr. Lyttle may continue, or the command'g Officer of the Division may nominate one who will be agreeable to the Officers. If it is contrary to the Rules of an Army that a commissioned Officer should act, we must endeavour to find a suitable Person out of the Army; but I confess this is a species of Punctilio which in our circumstances I must wish had been dispensed with.

I have wrote to Gen. Irwin respect'g Major Swain, who I make no Doubt will do what is proper with Respect to that Officer.

I am in Haste but with much Esteem,

Sir, Your Obed. & very

Hu'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. F. JOHNSTON.

P. S.—I had almost forgot to observe that we have laid the Remonstrance before the General, in order that it may be a Ground of some general Regulation, adapted to the reduced state of the Men. He informs us that it is under the Consid-

eration of the Committee now setting in Camp on the Affairs of the Army. As soon as we are enabled to proceed therein, we shall certainly do so, & much approve the Prudence & Consideration which suggested the Measure therein proposed.

JOHN WHITTINGHAM TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 11th*, 1780.

May it Please your Excellency :

On the 24th of last month I waited on your Excellency with a Petition in order to pray your Excellency wou'd grant me & my Wife a Pass to carry us to New York, and when we got there should be in hopes we should be able to get a Passage Home to England, our native country ; on which head your Excellency was pleased to send me word out of your Parlour that there would be no Passes given out till the 10th day of this month, and it being yesterday I waited on the Honorable Council at the State House with the said Petition, which was signed by six respectable Inhabitants of this City. When I came to the State House I enquired for the Hon'ble Gentlemen of the Council. The Doorkeeper told me they were sitting in the next Room. I asked him if he would be kind enough to hand it in to them. He told me I must first advance him Ten Dollars & five shillings, which I accordingly did ; and he then took it in. A little time afterwards I had the opportunity of seeing one of the Hon'ble members, and he asked me a few questions, to which I gave answers to. He then said I must attend at the Secretary's Office at Four o'Clock in the afternoon, and I should have an answer to it, which, accordingly, I did ; and Mr. Matlack told me my Petition was rejected. I hope your Excellency will consider my condition, which is a very deplorable one. I am by Trade a Bookbinder, and a very poor man, having no property here in this country nor nothing to subsist on but what I can earn by my own industry ; and the Bookbinding busyness is so dead in this City that I cannot get a day's work throughout the Trade, though I have diligently searched after some, but to no purpose. I have not been able

to get a day's work from none of the Trade since the 6th day of last March, which your Excellency cannot avoiding thinking must go very hard with me. I, therefore, was willing to struggle to gain a poor slender support until the 10th day of May should arrive; and what step should I take, or even did I take to obtain this support but by selling the best of my wairing apparel and some of my small stock of Houshold Furniture, not doubting but when the 10th of May came to hand I should meet with that goodness & indulgence of obtaining a Pass from your Excellency and the Hon'ble Council.

I am, Sir, in the 49th year of my age, and altogether a very infirm man, being afflicted with a complication of disorders, such as having upon me a Rupture, being often obliged to wear a truss, together with the Rheumatism and gravel, which disorders render me incapable of any laborious employment. These, sir, are my only motives for Endeavoring to get Home to England, my native country, where I am in hopes my Father is still living, and is in the 77th year of his age. I have a dependence from him after his death, and it behooves me by the ties of Duty & Love to endeavour to get to him in order that we may spend the remainder of our days together while on this Earthly Orb, which, according to the course of nature, cannot be expected to be of a long duration. Therefore, Sir, we hope the lenity and goodness of your Excellency will release us from our present distresses by granting us a pass from this city to New York, and which will be conferring a lasting obligation on, Sir, your Excellencys most obedient Humble Servants, till time shall be no more.

JOHN WHITTINGHAM.

JOHN PATRICK LYNCH TO PRESIDENT REED.

OLD GOAI, *May 13th*, 1780.

SIR:—The Resolve which your Excellency and the honourable the Members of the Supreme Executive Council was lately pleased to pass for my confinement till further orders, was, as I understand, Occasioned partly by a suspicion that I had at-

tempted to impose a deception on your honorable Board by Mentioning My Acquaintance with Mr. Carr, Prisoner at New York, and the Conversation which had passed betwixt us, it being supposed and Alledged no such person existed. If this suspicion had not been thought well founded it would never have taken place to my Prejudice; had it been well founded it Certainly ought to operate strongly against me. I now, however, have the Pleasure to satisfy your Excellency and the honourable Council on this Head by the Testimony of a man of fair Character, who is lately arrived from New York and well acquainted with Mr. Carr, frequently has heard him make mention of me as a Person truly friendly to America. As I conceive that this evidence will be material in my Favour, I must entreat that a time may be appointed for examining this witness and rehearing the case of

JOHN PATRICK LYNCH.

THE COUNCIL TO JOHN PATRICK LYNCH.

PHILAD'A, *May 13, 1780.*

SIR:—The Council have appointed Monday next at 12 o'clock to have the evidence mentioned in your letter of this day to His Excellency the President.

I am your very humble serv't,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec.*

To JOHN P. LYNCH.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT TO
PRESIDENT REED.

CAMP, *May 14th, 1780.*

May it Please your Excellency:

We the Subaltern officers of the 4th Penn'a Reg't beg leave to Remind your Excellency of our Remonstrance Dated in December last, (which was directed to Colo. Butler, but as we

understand was laid before your Excellency,) setting forth our grievances, with respect to Messrs. Buker and Stedderford being arranged in said Reg't. We would not desire to give your Excellency the trouble of reading a repetition of those grievances, as they were fully enumerated in the above mentioned remonstrance, only beg leave to inform your Excellency that those vacancies which they are desirous of filling happened at a time when said Messrs. Buker & Stedderford were arranged in other Reg't's, and was filled by us, which appears by the enclosed muster Roll.

It is to be supposed that the officers who arranged the Penn'a Line were of opinion we had our full quota of the officers who had been Prisoners, Exclusive of them; otherwise they would not have arranged them in any other Reg't's, and as that arrangement met with the approbation of your Excellency & Council, we are of opinion their being arranged in this Reg't at Present would not only injure us, but in a great measure make void the Design of said arrangement, which we understood was to stand without any alteration, and as we are informed that the officers who are to fill vacancies are immediately to be commissioned, we beg your Excellency will consider our situation, and order the commissions in such a manner as we can serve with reputation.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency that it is with the greatest reluctance we take the liberty of troubling you on this occasion, but as we are deeply concerned in the event we trust that the necessity will Plead our excuse, and that your Excellency will with your wonted attention be pleased to interpose in our behalf, and ward the impending Injury. We Remain with every sentiment of Respect,

Your Excellencies most obedient and

Very humble Servants,

WM. SPROAT, Capt'n,
THOS. CAMPBELL, Capt. Lt.,
W. BEVINS, Lt.,
ERKU'S BEATTY, Lieut.,
PETER SUMMERS, Lieut.,
GEORGE BOSS, Lieut.,
HENRY HENLY, Ens'n.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq.

P. S.—The Muster Roll referr'd to being mislaid, and no time to spare, have not Procured it, but should you think it necessary we can produce one, wherein will be shown that the vacancies has been fill'd by us four Months, and Received Pay agreeable to said Roll.

MEMORIAL OF COL. NICOLA RELATIVE TO THE BARRACKS.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 20th*, 1780.

Some considerations on the causes of the constant damages done to the barracks in Philadelphia, & means of preventing the like in future :

The first step towards remedying any evil is to discover the sources from whence it arises, which may often be done by comparing similar things under different circumstances.

In the brittish service the barracks are rarely damaged beyond what must arise from use, seldom amounting to more than a few pains of glass ; this certainly is not owing to any virtue in the brittish soldiers beyond what can be found in the american armies ; therefore, other causes must be sought. These, I conceive, are the different footings on which barrack masters are & the superior discipline of the troops.

Barrack masters, amainable to the heads of their department only, are not in the least under the control of the military ; therefore may complain of any officer without apprehending his resentment, & such complaints are always attended to.

The officers, beside the unwillingness every reasonable has to expose himself to just censure, value their commissions at a high rate & are attentive to preserve them ; the case, in general, is very different in the american service, by which the true military spirit is much weakened, & consequently discipline relaxed.

The command in this city is very mutable, & if one commander exerts himself he may shortly be succeeded by other who, from indolence or considering small matters as below his notice, receives complaints & issue orders, but little attends to,

the execution thereof, besides mostly residing in town, they seldom, if ever, visit the barracks.

There being no rooms in the barracks appropriated to the use of the officers, some of the soldiers' rooms are, at a considerable expense, fitted up for them & afterwards given to soldiers, who destroy them; this I can, from my own knowledge, aver to have often been the case. Officers thus unprovided for in the barracks, generally lie in town & seldom go there but to visit their men, without paying any attention to the buildings, &c., & few soldiers, when certain of escaping with impunity, or at most a slight reprimand, will refrain from mischief.

All these assertions are made on observations, both as town major & barrack master, the latter of which offices I held in very troublesome times, while Gen'l Washington was retreating through the Jerseys, & undisciplined reg'ts militia, with flying camp men, as irregular set as ever existed, were daily passing through. Before and during this period very considerable sums were expended in providing utensils & repairing the barracks, but the work of weeks was often destroyed in a few hours.

The only remedy I can think of, while our discipline continues in its infancy, is that a permanent commander should be appointed, who ought to be so zealous for the publick good as to duly attend, by personal examination, to the strict observance of all regulations made for the barracks, and be at hand to apply immediate remedies to such disorders as may happen.

Should this scheme be approved of, I beg leave to offer my services, flattering myself that the attention I have shown to the strict performance of the duties incident to those employments I have been honored with, will be a voucher for my conduct in any other station I may be placed in.

This command may be conferred on me by two methods, neither of which will be attended with one shilling additional expense; on the contrary, will, I am confident, occasion a considerable saving.

The first is that the Hon'b. Executive authority of the State should give me a commission as military governor of this city, without any salary, but as, in this case, I cannot retain

the office of town major, nor will my circumstances permit me to relinquish the emoluments thereof, my son may be appointed in my place & I will engage that the duties thereof shall be properly executed.

The other is that the Hon^b. Congress favour me with a brevet as brigadier, & a warrant or order to be commandant in this city, my son to be town major, as above. Either of these will settle the command, unless when the commander in chief is present, who of right commands all military governors. The last of these two will, I imagine, conduce most to the publick service, as the orders of a brigadier extend beyond the limits of the town, which is not the case with a governor.

In order to enable me more fully to answer the end proposed, the management of the barracks may be entrusted to my care as barrack master, but as this title is below the dignity of a governor or brigadier, the late suppressed one of barrack master genera may be revived without any higher salary than what has been allowed to the former.

This may be thought my only motive for proposing the above scheme. I shall not assert that my views are entirely disinterested, the circumstance of a numerous family, to the support of which my present income is very inadequate, owing to the enormous depreciation of the continental money not permitting it; but can safely affirm I am likewise prompted by a desire of serving our glorious cause, by preventing damage & needless expense, flattering myself that my zeal & attention have not passed unobserved by the Hon^{le} Board, & that I shall not be blamed if I endeavor to make my private advantage coincide with the publick utility.

Should my proposal meet with approbation, I shall remove with my family to the commanding officer's house in the barracks, in order the better to fulfil the duties incumbent on me & be at hand to obviate or remedy evils & irregularities, & superintend the business of both offices by having them in the same house.

From experience I am satisfied I shall not require any further assistance in the barracks department than a clerk & one trusty man, at common labourer's wages, to bring into the stores & give out barrack utensils, receive & issue wood, &c.

While I had the care of the barracks they were constantly supplied with wood, and possibly I can still do the same with more certainty & on easier terms than it has been done of late; this, however, is only conjecture; but the Hon'ble Board, from their knowledge of the past, are enabled to judge of any proposals I shall lay before them on this head. I have had at one time several smiths at work for the barracks, & frequently from 10 to 16 carpenters; for these last I found place in the barracks, tho' generally crowded by troops passing to camp. This I can still perform, & thereby save the ground rent, if any is paid, for the spot on which the wooden buildings used for the above purposes now stand, which buildings may be sold or employed for other publick uses.

Besides these, I shall propose other matters of utility & economy to the Hon'ble Board, but for the present mention only one more, which is saving the rent now paid for the town major's office; 20 pounds a year hard money or an equivalent in continental currency, according to the depreciation of the latter; this was 40 for one in January, when the last half year was due, amounting to upwards of 1,000 dollars, and if the rapid progress of the depreciation continues may be double that sum by the first of July next.

LEWIS NICOLA, *T. M.*

JOHN PATRICK LYNCH TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, *May 22d, 1780.*

SIR:—As The Almighty God in his Infinite goodness has now Impowered me to prove my Innocence, I take the Liberty of writing a second letter in full expectation it will give your Excellency and the Honorable Council pleasure to be informed of it, and to acquitt me of the Black and infamous charge brought against me by Carson. I was Saturday last removed to the New Goal by order of Colonel Bradford, as a Prisoner of War, altho' a Jurey had made me a subject of the United States by given me my Vessell and Cargoe.

I think it will appear in a very clear light to your Excellency and the Honourable Council, that Carson has Imposed an infamous Falsity on that Honorable Body, intirely propogated to Rob me of my Carrecter, property and Liberty.

Mr. Jewell declares Carson, in Company with Captain Parks, came to the New Goal and took out seven Old Country men to put on Board the Cutter Lucerne. A few days after, Carson in Person took out Eleven more, seven of whome belonged to the Cutter when in the Enemy's Imploy. This appeared so very Extrodinary to Mr. Jewell, that he gave Mr. Carson to understand he thought it very dangerous, and advise him not by any means to take so many. The advise had no effect. Shurely Carson in great measure occasioned his own Vessell to be carred into an Enimey's Port, and his Captain's conduct compleeted the Misfortune, for after taken a Prise maned by Scotch Refugees, he gave Eighteen of them, joint owners of the Prise with their Captain; not only their Liberty a Board his Cutter, but the free use of the Cabbin where the Armes were allways kept.

This was not the only mark of Captain Parke's Imprudence or Roguery, for he, contrary to all Captain's Orders, left his Vessell to go on Board the Prize, and took with him his First Lieutenant and Doctor. This Extrodinary conduct has a very dark apperance. More Particularly as he then left the Cutter at the Mercy of Part of the Crew that belonged to her when she was taken from the Enimey, and who sailed in her from their Native Country.....in Scotland, with the Addition of Eighteen Refugees and their Captain, and further to agrevate circumstances before he left the Cutter he flogg his Sailing Master and six hands for getting drunk, without agreeable to reason and Duty, putting them in..... besides these seven men, most certainly at that time not much Inclined to serve their captain. The Old Countrymen taken ont of Goal, and the Refugees taken out of the prise amounted to Forty in number, most Certainly Determined, and nothing to oppose a Retaliation.

How could Carson, well knowing all these Circumstances, dare to Attempt to Impose so great and commanly a Fallsity on your Excellency and the Honorable Council as to charge me

with ading and being concerned in carrying that Cutter into Bermudas.

And further I have to add, the Ruling hand of Providence seems to give me now every opportunity of proving my Inocency. The very Person who Bought the Cutter at Bermudas is now a Prisoner of War in this Prison, and Declared before Mr. Jewell the Refugees had the Meritt of fetching in the Cutter to Bermudas, that Linn was look upon as a scoundrell, upon the suposition of being well affected to America, and only joined the Refugees in hope to save his neeck, as thare was no shadow of reason to expect but he would be hanged if carry'd in a Prisoner, and any opposition was vain, as things was then circumstanced that a Mr. Guttridge, a very leading man on that Island, treated Linn as a disaffected person to their cause, and gave him a flogging, and was striving for sufficient proof to get him confined.

And this morning a Lady known to Mr. Jewell declared Carson Swore in her House he was Determined to keep me in Prison during the War. I hope your Excellency and the Honorable Council will not suffer me, whoe came here for Protection, to be so unjustly treated.

The only Reason Carson can possible have to flatter himself of effecting his horred design arrises from well known. I dare not, had I a desire to accept an Exchange, after fetching to this Country what was at that time most wanted—salt—and what was strictly Prohibited being brought from the Enemies, and my being now a subject of the United States.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Humble Serv't to Command,

JOHN PATRICK LYNCH.

MR. MONTGOMERY TO PRESIDENT REED ON THE
STATE OF THE FRONTIERS.

CARLISLE, 29th may, 1780.

SIR :—You will please to present the inclosed petitton to the house. I wish it may have the Desired Effect. The petition States (but faintly) the Distressed State of the frontiers in this County. Sunday, the 14th Instant, the savages kill'd 18, took 8 prisoners in woodcock Valley, and kill'd some in troop's Valley, the number I have not heard. A few days before these murders was Committed, a party of Indians kill'd six at Gene'l St. Clair's mill, and Burnt it, the Gen'r'l nearly escaping, and about the same time a number was kill'd on or near the monongialae, 50 mills with the inhabitants. Those Blood hounds are gone with thire Prisoners and Booty, without any loss or being Pursued, which no doubt will encourage them to Return to our Frontiers in Greater numbers, which is genr'ly thought will be about Harvest. The People are without arms or amunition, without assistance of any kind, and if troops are not speedily sent to their relief Sharman's Valley, I am persuaded, will be the Frontier in two months. The removing the stores from Fort Robertson has greatly Discour'g'd and alarm'd the settlers in that quarter. What the motives are for removing them I Can't Conjecture. Had there been a few troops sent to that Post it wou'd have had a good tendency. I flatter myself that you will see the nessetty of Protecting and seporting the Frontiers, and make no Doubt but that you will use your Best Endeavours to obtain relief to those poor, unhappy Famillys that are exposed to the marcyless savage.

I am, sir, with regard,

Your Humbl. servant,

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF CUMBERLAND
COUNTY.

May 25th, 1780.*To the honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State
of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met at Philadelphia :*

The Petition of sundry of the Inhabitants of the Town of
Carlisle and Country adjacent, Humbly Sheweth :

That the Inhabitants on the Extremities of the western Parts
of this County are at present in a most distress'd situation,
occasion'd by the Incursions w'ch have been lately made, and
the Murders which have been committed by our Enemies, the
Savages, so that numbers of them have been obliged to quit
their Habitations and fly for Protection into the more Inhabited
Parts of the Country. That their Calamities are rather likely
to encrease, as the season is now advancing, when it is gen-
erally thought the Savages will endeavour to penetrate as far
as they possibly can into the Country, and by that means dis-
tress the Inhabitants as much as lies in their Power, which
most certainly must be the Case unless some speedy Relief is
sent, their being nothing at present to oppose them. That
your Petitioners humbly conceive it their Duty, as well for
their own Interest as for the Interest of the Community in gen-
eral, to endeavour to keep the Frontiers at as great a Distance
as possible. That unless some Force is quickly sent to check
the Savages in their Progress, the town of Carlisle and its
neighborhood must, in a very short time, be in a dangerous
situation. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly beg that your
Honors would take their Case into your most serious Consid-
eration and grant such Relief, as to you in your wisdom shall
seem most expedient ; and we, as in Duty bound, will Pray.

WILLIAM COLHOON,	W'M THOMPSON,
AND'W McKEE,	ROB'T PHILLIPS,
H. ALEXANDER,	ROB'T MILLER,
LEMUEL GUSTINE,	W'M MILLER,
ROBERT RICHEY,	JOHN AGNEW,
AND'W RALSTON,	JOHN HENRY,
DAVID WILLIAMSON,	JAMES DAVIS,

JOHN DAVIS,
JA'S McLENE,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
THO'S ALEXANDER,
ABR'M HOLMES,
ALEX'R POWER,
MICHAEL MILLER,
STOFFEL MILLER,
SAM'L TATE,
JOHN McCURDY,
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
JOHN CREIGH,
WM. BLAIR,
JOHN MACLAY,
JAMES ARDERY,
WM. HOLMES,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
JNO. COLHOON,
JAS. MAXWELL,
WILL'M ALLISON,
JAMES ELLIOTT,
JNO. WILKINS,
JAS. ALLEN,
DAVID HOGE,
JOHN GLEN,
JOHN LAIRD,
JOHN CARSON,
WM. MOORE,
JOHN TRINDLE,
AND'W McBETH,
JOHN ANDERSON,
WIL'M CHAMBERS,
JEREMIAH REES,
JAMES NEAL,
JACOB SCANDRETT,
JOHN CULBERSON,
ALEXANDER MEKEEHEN,
THO. JOHNSTON,
JOHN POLLOCK,
WM. McFARLANE,

JOHN BUCHANAN,
S. POSTLETHWAITE,
JOHN McKEE,
JOHN HEAP,
JAMES BYERS,
ROBERT CULBERTSON,
WILLIAM BROWN,
CHARLES COOPER,
THOMAS ATKINSON,
• HENRY CLAYTON, JUN'R,
JAMES LAMBERTON,
GEO. BROWN,
DAV'D DRENNAN,
DAVID ALLEN,
WILLIAM HOLMES,
JOHN CRISTY,
ANDREW ERVIN,
ALEX'R McDOWELL,
ALEX'R MURRAY,
JAMES BLAIN,
WM. GALBREATH,
CAIRN STERETT,
JOHN WORK,
WILLIAM HUSTON,
JOHN CAROTHERS,
WM. FLEMING,
DAVID BLAIN,
JAMES CLARK,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
SAMUEL McCULLOUGH,
JOHN DUNBAR,
THOMAS FISHER,
ALEX'R TRINDLE,
S'M'L McMURRAY,
ROB'T SANDERSON,
WM. IRWIN,
THOMAS DICKSON,
THO'S FOSTER,
JOSEPH DAVISSON,
JOSEPH ENDSBAND,

WM. DAVIDSON,
JAS. YOUNG,
JOS. VANHORN,
SETH McCORMICK,
JAMES FLEMING,
JACOB SWEM,

JOSHUA ARMSTRONG,
ASA HILLS,
ROBERT HOLMES,
JNO. STEEL,
JNO. JARDON,
WM. ARMOR.

JOHN SWANWICK TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILAD'A, *June 9th*, 1780.

SIR:—Very often it happens amid the Bustle of human affairs, that the cries of the distressed Reach not the Ears of those who could Relieve them, or Peirce through the veil that often, too often, is drawn between Greatness & Misfortune. It is the Peculiar Happiness of a free Government that the meanest of the People have a right to lay theirs before those whom they have delegated the Powers of the State to, and that their Grievances are to be Redressed by their Friends whom they have chose to Rule.

In this light, I am here. Your Excell'y will pardon my Intruding a moment or two on your time to lay my case before you. I am confident your Humanity will lead you to my aid if your other Duties permit it, and I doubt not at any Rate to have your Pity for the nature of my afflictions. And first, I beg leave to assure you of my entire devotion to the Cause of my Country; my attachment to it has been proved too in the worst of times, and tho' my youth did not prevent me to act that part of notoriety in the contest that might have spared me the becoming my own Panegyrist in this manner, yet I dare boldly say that there is no one who can Reproach me with having at any time been unfriendly disposed to it.

My Father, very Unfortunatly before I came into this Country, had accepted an office under the King; an office of the most odious nature, and as he was an Englishman, but a few years in this Country, & had obtained all he got in it in the King's employ, he thought it his Duty to Join the Enemy. Now for this conduct of his, which I call God to witness I

I strove by every means to prevent, as all my Letters to him prior to his going will shew, I am cut off without a shilling from his Fortune, left to Inherit the Disgrace of being a Refugee's son, &c., to earn my Bread without a Relation in this Country, and to try by my Conduct to Remove the Unfortunate obloquy in which my Father's name and memory had Involved me.

Content, sir, to do this, I worked along, and saw my Venerable mother derive Comfort from the fruits of my Labours. I had just planned her removal into this Town to live with me, determined she should no more follow the Uncertain Fate of my Father, whose misfortunes she had before borne an ample share of, and whose Troubles had made her Life a Burthen, hoping that my Endeavours might procure us together a tolerable Livelyhood, & that I might see the close of her Existence Calm, tho' all its stages hitherto had been but the most violent Storm. Just, sir, as I was flattering myself with this Idea, a Resolution was issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Executive Council for the Removal out of the State in ten days of the wives and children of those who had Joined the Enemy.

When I saw it, I was convinced that in many cases it might be proper, and that many of these might have rendered themselves obnoxious by their misconduct or Improper Correspondances. But when I Reflected that my Poor Mother, Sir, whose harmless Life not Virtue's self could Reproach, when I Reflected, Sir, that after having sustained misfortunes Innumerable, she must now part from me, and in the Gayest Dress of that Farm which her Industry supported and Raised, must leave it, I felt what my Pen in vain would attempt to describe; and with all these Emotions at my Heart I venture to lay my Sentiments in this matter before the Hon'ble Tim'y Matlack, Esq. The Friendships this worthy Gent'n has always shown to me were encreased by his very kind advice to lay my case before the Council and your Excell'y. I did so, and tho' they were pleased to confirm to me that I was not meant in the Resolution alluded to, they told me that my mother must depart.

I go then to-morrow, Sir, to take the news to her; I go to tell her that she must part once more from all her Pleasures and go wandering out of the State wherever her Distress may prompt her. Tho' harmless her Life, and Virtuous and Irreproachable

her conduct, She must walk on the already beaten Path of Misery and seek an Asylum from Affliction only in the Grave.

To my Father, Sir, she cannot go; he has censured her staying so long and her preferring to live under and obey the Laws of the State to going to him, and so few are the number of my Friends that I cannot tell her where to seek shelter out of the State. However, she will try to support the Pain a little while, and in the meantime, I hope may permit me to conjure your Excell'y that if it be possible she may be permitted to Return. I will be myself the Hostage for her conduct, and will give any security that she shall not at all correspond with New York. Think, Sir, the hardships of her case; Reduced to Poverty and Exile for Crimes which God knows she had not the least Concern in, but which she did all she could to prevent. But do not think, Sir, That I write with the Partial Feelings of a Son altogether—much of these it's true Inspire me; but all her neighbors in the Country are Content with and none complain of her, for Virtue has this Supreme Excellence in its nature, that if it be not always happy It is always Loved.

She will obey the Laws of the State in going out of it. Your Excell'y may afterwards, if you see fit, try to procure or advise me how to procure her Return.

This I hope from Your Excell'y's Humanity, and the time will come when Humanity now shown shall Refresh Old Age, and be the happiest Story to leave to your Descendants.

Fame, your Excell'y knows, is but Fleeting and uncertain, but the memory of a kind action, the monuments of a charitable, Humane man, in times like these Especially, shall outlive the Warrior's Laurels, and in the Eye of God even the Patriot's Bays.

I Remain Very Sincerely,

Your Excell'y's

Obed. h'ble Serv't,

JOHN SWANWICK.

MEMORIAL OF COL. GURNEY AND OTHERS TO FORM
AN INDEPENDENT CORPS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1780.*To His Excellency the President & the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :*

The Petition of a number of Officers who have Serv'd in the Army of the United States, Humbly Sheweth :

That your Petitioners once had the Honour of Serving as Officers in the American Army, some for a longer and some for a Shorter Period. When the prospect of Affairs allow'd them to retire from the Field they chose to return to the class of citizens, and have all received an Honourable Dismission.

They Hop'd their personal Service wou'd not again have been necessary, but the Cruelties and unwearied endeavours of the Enemy, influenc'd by their late Successes, must fill every bosom with Anxiety for his Country's welfare, and Awaken that Military Ardour which blaz'd so high in the Morning of the Contest.

Your Petitioners, tho' they may have suffer'd in point of Interest from their former services in the Field, will still cheerfully partake of the Heat and Burthen of the day—are still willing and desirous to be of the number of those who have a Heart and a hand in the destruction of Tyrants. They, however, feel a reluctance in serving in such a Station as the Militia Law directs, which must bury their exertions in Obscurity and damp that Zeal which wou'd be heightened by serving in Company with those who were once their Brother Officers.

It is from these motives, and not from a Supercilious disregard of their fellow Citizens, whom they Honour and esteem, that your Petitioners beg leave to lay their wishes before your Honourable Board, and to request that they may be incorporated into a Corps of Light Infantry, Subject to the Orders of His Excellency The President at all times, and without restriction on our Part.

Your Petitioners need not Suggest the Manifold Advantages which Armies in every Country have found from Select Bodies of Infantry ; they must be manifest to every one. But they

beg leave to observe that a Corps thus Compos'd must have some *peculiar* advantages, as they who form it will have every enducement that can Animate the Heart to Court danger and to fight Bravely. And as we wish to form a Corps as respectable as possible, we pray your Honours may Approve of the following araingment: one Capt., one Captain Lieutenant, Three Lieutenants, one Adjutant, one Sergeant Major, four Sergeants, four Corporals and four Drums and fifes and two Horns, with one hundred Rank and file, and as our numbers may prove insufficient, we pray your Honours may permit us to Balot in as many young Gentlemen as will Compleat this Corps.

We therefore pray your Honour's approbation to form this Corps immediately, so that we may be in readiness to Act in the field in the speediest and most effectual Manner; and we also pray your Honours may permit us to chuse from our own Number the Officers to command this Corps, for your Honour's Approbation & Commissions, and your Petitioners as in Duty bound *will Fight*.

Signed for and in Behalf of Fifty-six Gentlemen who have bore Commissions & Serv'd with Honour in the Federal Army.

FRAN. GURNEY,
JOHN LAHAVAN,
GEORGE REID.

Committee.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS ON THE WEST BRANCH.

June 20th, 1780.

To the Hon'ble Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in the said State, as well in Behalf of themselves as their unhappy fellow sufferers in the said County, most humbly sheweth:

That the incursions of the Savages have been prosecuted with such unrelenting Fury, and The force appointed for our

support so small and ineffectual, that, early as the year is, our settlements are wasted and our Frontier drove in to within ten or twelve miles of the Towns; and even in this small space no Industry or labour can be prosecuted, every day lessens our numbers, many being killed, captivated or wounded, many tired out with Calamitys and alarms, and despairing of further support abandon the County.

The German Regiment, as far as we know, consists of about one hundred men, and are posted nearly as follows: thirty-three at Fort Jenkins, thirty at Bosley's mill, Twenty-four at Fort Bunner, the Residue at Head Quarters in Northumberland Town. It is alledged that being thus posted, there are too few to leave the Garrison to which they belong, on any alarm; and it is matter of certainty, That men, cooped up in a Fort, unless they turn out on Occasion, are of no service to the Country. We cannot, on this Occasion, avoid bearing Testimony to the Industry of our Fellow Citizens, who have been almost constantly under arms since the snow went away. We need not further remark to the Hon'ble Council that it is not thus that a farmer can possibly subsist His Family; The Time of putting in Spring Crops is at Hand. If the Country have not a Prospect of doing this in safety, it is beyond Controversy. That there will not one farmer stay in the County. The Towns will of course soon follow their example. It is with pain that we state disagreeable Facts, But the Truth will admit of no other colouring.

The Loss of this County may perhaps appear of small consequences. We beg to call the attention of Council to the probable result of such an event. Berks, Lancaster and Cumberland Countys must be involved in the Calamitys which we at present suffer. Nor is this all. This would be new Niagara to the Enemy; hither their Friends would flock, and from hence their predatory war will be prosecuted. We wish not, however, to tire Council, But humbly hope that our misery and deplorable Calamitys will meet with the most serious attention of Council, and that such a support will be obtained for us as will enable us not only to repel any sudden attack But drive these Ravagers from our Borders and carry destruction to their own Towns. This, in our opinion, is the only method that will

distress them or have the least chance of procuring us a lasting Peace.

& y'r Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROB'T MARTIN,	ROBERT MOODIE,
W'M MONTGOMERY,	JOHN LOUDON,
DAVID McKINNEY,	STOFFEL GATIG,
FR'D'K ANTES,	JNO. HARRIS, JUN'R,
SAM'L HARRIS,	W. WILSON,
PHILIP COLE,	WILL'M FOULKS,
W'M MACKAY,	ALEX'R HUNTER,
JOHN MORISON,	WILLIAM BAKER,
FRAS. ALISON,	PATT FLANAGAN,
STEPHEN CHAMBERS,	JOHN MULL,
JNO. WEITZEL,	NEAL McCAY,
JOHN RIPON,	W'M SHAW,
GEO. DOUGHARTY,	JOHN ESON,
JNO. BUYERS,	W'M COOK,
HENRY STARRETT,	CHARLES GOUGH.

A list of the officers and soldiers that went early in the service of their Country from the unpurchased land on the west Branch of the River Susquehannah.

First Draft.

James McClary,	Rob't Ritthe,
Rob't Trift,	George Satyman,
Cornelious Dougherty,	James Carson,
Geo. Sands,	John White,
David Davis,	David Clamains,
Wm. Calhone,	Michael Parker,
Thos. Calladay,	Rob't Wilson,
John Murfey,	John Hammilton,
Tho. Pilson,	Rob't Lincey,
Henry Thomas,	Samuel Sealy,
Wm. Jamison,	Alex'r McCormick,
Wm. Atkins,	Edward Covenah.

Second Draft.

Capt. Weitzel,
 Rob't Creothers,
 Patrick McWey,
 Patrick McManus,
 Dennis Higgs,
 John Toner,
 John Bradly,
 Patrick McGinnis,

James Randolph,
 John McGram,
 Peter Davis,
 David Beats,
 Joseph Lachary,
 Michael Lachary,
 John Reddicks,
 Tho. Thompson.

Col. C. Battalion.

Geo. Kline,
 Michael Drury,
 James McGinsey,
 John Martin,
 James Commings,
 Rob't Campbell,
 Angis McFaton,

John Dorm,
 Joseph McFaton,
 John McMeen,
 Tho. McMeen,
 Jas. Erwine,
 Michael Sealy.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COUNTY TREASURERS.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILAD'A, *June 23d*, 1780.

SIR:—The Board having taken into Consideration the Difficulties which have occurred in the Collection of Taxes from the various kinds of Money in Circulation, have thought proper to direct that Specie & the Money issued by the late Act of Assembly, usually called the State Money, be received in Payment of Taxes, at the Rate of Sixty Continental Dollars for one Spanish mill'd Dollar, or of the State Money, of which you will please to give Notice to the respective Treasurers, At the same Time, for obvious Reasons, requiring them to pay the same Money received by them to you without suffering any Change in their Hands.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed't H'bble Ser.,
 JOSEPH REED.

DAVID CHAMBERS TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, SPRUCE STREET,
June 24th, 1780.

SIR:—Well knowing of what consequence each moment of your time is in this important season, I chuse this method of application rather than trouble your Excellency in person.

The part I have acted since the earliest commencement of American troubles, rendered this no abiding City for me when it was like to fall into the enemy's hands. Prudence dictated the removal of my family into Jersey, where it yet remains. I have been in town a considerable time endeavouring to resume my former business, but scarce any demand. From this, the plundering of my house and shop by the British and Tories, the depreciation of what money I had laid by for use in cases of emergency, & being so long out of employ, it is easy for your Excellency to conclude my present situation cannot be the most eligible; true it is my little real property remains unincumbered, but I wish it to remain so.

As I am informed the office of commissioner of purchases for this city is vacant, by the resignation of the gentleman who was appointed by your Excellency in Council. If you should think me a proper Person to fill that or any other post, the income of which would in some measure contribute to the suport of a growing family & an ancient father-in-law, I flatter myself application and gratitude will not be deficient in

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

DAV'D CHAMBERS.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq.

CAPT. ISAAC CRAIG TO PRESIDENT REED.

FORT PITT, 4th July, 1780.

May it Please your Excellency:

Soon after my arrival at this Place, according to your Instructions, I apply'd to Colonel Broadhead for a supply of State Stores, some of which were still in the Hands of the Issuer; on which I was told those stores were sent for the use of his Reg't only, and as there never had more than four months supply of that article been ordered up, a great Part of which was lost on the Road, it would be unjust in him to give any Part of that that Remained away, but said that as he made no doubt of more Coming, in which my Company, would certainly be included, he would lend me a small Quantity on my Promising to Refund it to his Reg't of the next that came up. Your Excellency will by this see that I have been much disappointed, Particularly as these Articles can't be purchased here had we money for that Purpose, as it is Probable the other Part of Col. Procter's Reg't has Rec'd three or four months Stores more than my Company. I hope your Excellency will order that Deficiency to be made up, by which I shall be enabled to Repay Col. Broadhead's Reg't, as Capt. Finley is sent to Philadelphia in Order to Bring up Stores for Col. Broadhead's, & Clothing for his Officers, which they expect is now in the State Clothier's Store. I hope my Company will not be neglected; my Company Present Consists of one Capt., one Capt. Lt., one Lieut. and twenty-three Non Commiss'd Officers & Privets.

I have the Honour to be with much Esteem your Excellency's

Most obed't H'bl. Serv't,

I. CRAIG, *Capt. Artillery.*

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, President.

LIST OF PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE INDIANS FROM
PENN'S VALLEY.

PHILAD'A, 7mo. 20, 1780.

The following Persons were, on the 25th 4th month, 1780, taken from their Settlement in Penn's Township, Northampton County, Pensylv'a, by 10 Indians & one other person, supposed to be a white man, and Carried, as is supposed, to Niagara to a Colonel Butler.

Andrew Harger, a labourer, hired by Benjamin Gilbert, who was splitting Rails some distance from the House, was surprised & taken by three Indians, & Carried to said Gilbert's House, where there were 8 others, who had surprised the family & Seized them Prisoners, & were, when Harger came there, packing up such goods as they thought fit to Carry off; they loaded three Horses belonging to said Gilbert, and one horse belonging to a neighbor, which at that Instant had come with a Girl to the mill. They hurried away & set fire to the dwelling house, Grist mill & Saw mill of said Gilbert, & burnt all the Goods & furniture, &c., except what they took with them & one Kettle & Side Saddle.

The names of those taken were (besides Andrew Harger, as ab'v,):

Benjamin Gilbert.....	aged ab. 69 years.
His wife Elizabeth	55
Joseph Gilbert, His son.....	41
Jesse Gilbert, another son.....	19
Sarah Gilbert, wife to Jesse.....	19
Rebecca Gilbert, a Daughter	16
Abner Gilbert, a Son	14
Elizabeth Gilbert, a Daughter	12
Benjamin Pearl, Son to B. Gilbert's wife..	27
Elizabeth Pearl, his wife.....	20
A sucking child of B. Pearl & wife.....	9 months.
Thomas Pearl, another son of B. G.'s wife,	23 years.
Benjamin Gilbert, son to a widow Gilbert, who also lived in the family of Benj. Gilbert	11

All the foregoing were of Benj'n Gilbert's family, & lived in two houses near each other.

Dodson, a Girl, who came to the mill that morning, aged about 14 years.

Eight of these Persons were members of the Religious Society called Quakers, and the Rest descendants of Friends, & made no other Profession except the Girl named Dodson, & all Quiet, harmless sort of People.

They were Journeyed about 25 or 30 miles the day they were taken. Joseph Gilbert & Thomas Pearl had a rope Tyed about their necks, & were led in this manner. The Rest were drove without being tyed, & Commanded upon their lives not to look back nor make a noise. These Indians could all talk English except one.

Andrew Hargar, after journeying 10 days with them, being permitted in an evening to go for some water, made his escape, and thro' much suffering and difficulty got back to his neighborhood; and Relates that after they had crossed Summer Hill they eat their breakfast, & so further on their dinner & supper together. Their lodging was hard that night, the men being all tyed; they allowed Benj. Gilbert to have his Great Coat to lay on, and the women had some blankets to cover them. After eating the next morning they proceeded along a Path, & then took to the woods & kept to the Right hand of Wyoming Fort; after traveling about forty miles they came to Quialousing Path, & thence upon this side the Susquehanna River along a path to the mouth of Iroquo River. Crossed the Susquehanna & left it on the Right hand & took the path to Niagara. Two days' Journey after Crossing the Susquehanna he left them, when they were all living. The Usage to the men was hard, but to the women more favorable. All the men except B. Gilbert were obliged to Carry loads; they suffered him & his wife at times to Ride, & took the women on Horseback over all Great waters. He was told they were five days' Journey from Niagara when he left them.

COL. ADAM HUBLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

CAMP AT PRIEGVIEW, *July 7th, 1780.*

SIR:—I was this day inform'd the Commissioners of the Penn'a line had arrived. On inquiry I find none for my Regiment is among them.

I am inform'd that the reason of the delay is owing to a report made to the Council that a dispute of rank prevail'd in the regiment. Any representation of the kind I can assure your Excellency is erroneous and without the least foundation; but on the Contrary, the arrangement is intirely satisfactory and pleasing to the Officers; and those of them who expect Commissions are anxiously waiting for them.

I must beg your Excellency's attention in procuring the Commissions agreeable to the arrangement sent to you some time since, and forward them as soon as possible.

I am, with sincere respect,

Your Excellency's most ob't hum'l. Serv't,

AD'M HUBLEY,

Lt. Colo. Com. 11th Pa. R't.

Lieut. Benjamin Street has, after being from the Regiment for a very considerable time, sent a resignation, dated 25th of May last, and is now engaged in a private Capacity in some part of Maryland. Ensign Francis Thornbery, a Deserving Officer, who stands Senior Ensign in the Reg't, is intitled to his vacancy from the above date. Your Excellency will please to have his Commission made out also and forwarded with the rest.

The regular mode in this case, on account of my detach'd situation from the Penn'a line (being now in Lord Sterling's Div'n) cannot in every instance be attended to. I mean that part which requires a Certificate from the Commanding Officers of the line. I must beg, therefore, your Excellency will pay some attention to this my Certificate.

TEAMS IMPRESSED IN BUCKS COUNTY—1780.

Pay Roll of two Brigades of Teams Impressed in Bucks County, State of Pennsylvania, by order of Brigadier General Knox, for the Conveying Stores from Trenton to the Army of the United States, whereof Thomas Gardner & Edmund Nutt were Waggon Masters; Four Horse Teams @ 20/; Two Horse Do. @ 15/ p'r Day, or the Exchange agreeable to General Knox's Warrant.

OWNERS' NAMES.	Teams of 4 Horses.	Teams of 2 Horses.	Time entered.....	Time Discharged.	No. days in service.	Price p'r Day	Whole Pay	
							£	d.
Joseph Brown	1	.....	June 23d.	June 27th.	5	20	5	0
John Barnsley	1	.....	do.	do.	5	do.	5	0
Michael Stackhouse	1	.....	do.	do.	5	do.	5	0
Charles Wright	1	.....	do.	do.	5	do.	5	0
John Clark	1	.....	do.	do.	5	do.	5	0
Peter Vausant	1	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
John Storts	1	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
James Rowan	1	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
Aaron Lovett	1	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
Nicholas Lazerlur	1	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
Thomas Truman	1	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
William Parker	1	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
Nicholas Greely	1	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
Thomas Gardner, Waggon Master & Horse	do.	do.	5	15	3	15
James Heaton	1	June 24th.	July 1st	8	15	6	0
John Murfit	1	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
Charles Tetters	1	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
Anthony Whitman	1	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
Titian Davis	1	do.	do.	8	20	8	0
— Hagerman, Sen'r	1	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
— Hagerman, Jun'r	1	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
John Praul	1	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
John Davis	1	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
Peter Weasel	1	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
Patrick Quinn	1	.....	June 25th.	do.	7	20	7	0
Joseph Faulkerton	1	do.	do.	7	15	5	5
Thomas Huttonfield	1	do.	do.	7	15	5	5
Jacob Titus	1	do.	do.	7	15	5	5
Sam'l Stackhouse, Sen'r	1	do.	do.	7	15	5	5
Sam'l Stackhouse, Jun'r	1	do.	do.	7	15	5	5
Edmond Nutt, Waggon Master & Horse	do.	do.	8	15	6	0
							163	15 0

To Mr. Edward Wilsted for Impressing & Conducting Waggons p'r. Acc't..... 1,329 dol.
 To Mr. James Sedden for Impressing Waggons p'r Acc't..... 443 do.
 To Mr. Henry Shillenbergh.....do.....do.....p'r. do..... 285 do.

2,054

Exchange at 60 12 16 9
 Amount £178 11 9

BRISTOL, July 8th, 1780. A true Copy.

JNO. OLIVER,

A. D. Q: M. Gen'l

GOVERNOR JEFFERSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO PRESIDENT REED.

RICHMOND, *July 17th, 1780.*

SIR :—I do myself the pleasure of inclosing you the resolution of the General Assembly ratifying the boundary proposed by the commissioners who met at Baltimore. The Condition annexed to it for saving the prior rights of individuals on both sides of the Line is so just in itself and has been so uniformly annexed to every settlement of the like nature that I am persuaded it can raise no difficulty on the part of your state. I shall be happy to find that a conclusion of this difference of claim shall bury in oblivion every unkind sentiment to which it may have given rise on either side, and to concur, whenever you shall think proper, in the actual extension of the boundary as proposed in the resolution. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient
and mo. h'ble serv't,

TH. JEFFERSON.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. JACOB MORGAN.

PHILAD'A, *August 1st, 1780.*

SIR :—Your Favour of the 30th Inst. was duly received. It is our Desire that you will come down as soon as possible, the situation of our Affairs not admitting of any Delay. In Consequence of the Call of the Militia, I do not expect to be able to attend on civil Business after this Week. When you come down, further necessary arrangements may be made, but I would wish for many reasons to see you & communicate the situation of affairs before I leave the State. I am, in Haste, but with much regard,

Sir, Your Obed. & Very H'bl. Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To COL. JACOB MORGAN, jun., Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen'l, Berks County.

CALL FOR TROOPS, AUGUST 1, 1780.

An Account of the Number of Militia, Waggon & horses, and Flour, &c., wanted from each County in the State.

3,465 Militia.

5,000 Barrells Flour monthly.

225 Hhds of Rum.

9,142 Bushells Short Forage.

1,500 Horses.

250 Waggon attached to the army.

150 Do....for Transportate Flour.

York County	500
Lancaster	1,200
Berks	600
Northampton.....	500
Chester	800
Bucks	500
Philad. County	200
Philad. City.....	300
	<hr/>
	4,600

Short Forage.

Philad. City—3,000 Bush. Indian Corn or Double Short Forage.

The Quantity of Oats.....	3,000
Philad.....	1,000
Bucks County	2,000
Chester	2,000
Lancaster	5,000
York	500

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>	<i>Waggons.</i>
			4 horses each.
Cumberland.....	350 & Volt'r.	{ 300 } { 100 }	25
York	300 & Volt'r.	{ 300 } { 100 }	25 Waggons.
Lancaster	600	{ 300 } { 100 }	50 Waggons.
Berks.....	300	{ 200 } { 80 }	20 Waggons.
Northampton .....	...	{ 100 } { 60 }	15 Waggons.
Bucks.....	350	{ 200 } { 60 }	15 Waggons.
Philad. County....	550	{ 200 } { 80 }	20 Waggons.
Chester	500	200	45
Philad'a City	500		
	3,450		

COL. WM. SCOTT TO PRESIDENT REED.

YORK, *August first, 1780.*

SIR :—I Rec'd your Excellency's Orders of the 25th July on yesterday after sunsetting, when I had Paraded one Company of Volunteers and ordered them to March this morning for Bedford ; but they are now to Set off this evening for Philadelphia, under the Command of Captain James Mackey, a Gent'-Man who has Served several years in our army and was recommended to me by sundre Gent'men of my acquaintance, as one Who behaved with bravery. His Subb'm are Lieutenant David C  ulson and Ensign Philip Galacher, both of which have don duty in the army some time past. The Company consists of fifty Men, exclusive of Officers. The other Company are not yet full, and as soon as they can be collected we will send them also. I have this morning sent Expresses to all the Sub-Lieutenants in this County, requiring them to Call out the Militia according to Orders. I will in obedience to your Ex-

celency's Orders, (and also from inclineation) exert my Self to the utmost of my Power, and report my Success by every opportunity; and begs leave to Subscribe myself your Excellency's

Most Obedient, very

Humble serv't,

WM. SCOTT, *C. L't.*

COL. FRANCIS JOHNSTON TO PRESIDENT REED.

August 4th, 1780.

SIR:—I have made several applications in behalf of myself & the officers on command with me, to the Board of War for some Cash to defray our expences to Camp, but unluckily have not yet succeeded. Your Excellency's assistance in this affair will greatly oblige us. About, seven thousand Dollars will answer the purpose. I mention this particular sum because this, with what we have already received, will furnish us with about One Hundred Dollars ~~per~~ Day, w^h I apprehend your Excell'y will not esteem extravagant. Indeed it is nearly a just estimate of our Expences, as far as I can at present be a judge of.

I have the honor to be your Excell'y's

most Ob't Serv't,

F. JOHNSTON.

His Excell'y JOSEPH REED.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NORTHUMBERLAND, August 16th, 1780.

To the Honourable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in said State, most Respectfully sheweth:

That the said County having been Constantly exposed for Upwards of Three Years last past to the Inroads and Depre-

ditions of the Merciless savages, is now so much reduced as to be unable of its self to support a war with the Indians, our Harvest being Generally Cut and saved, in which Important service the Germain Battalion rendered us great assistance. Our hopes Began to Revive, and we seemed Confident That we would be able to Face the Common Enemy for one year Longer. The withdrawing the said Battalion, and thus leaving the County without any assistance save the Inhabitants, has, however, reduced us to Despair of Being able to support ourselves any longer in Case the Enemy Persevere in their attacks. Deeply impressed as we are with a sense of the Importance of the Intended attack on New York, we would not be understood in the least to contravene the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; we, however, humbly crave leave to remind the Honorable Council of sundry particulars, from the recollection of which we humbly hope it will appear That this County has been Rather Hardly Dealt with. In May last our situation appeared so Critical and our distresses so alarming that General potter was sent with a petition from this County to the Honourable assembly, then sitting. A Law had then been Read the third time for one man to be Raised in each Company, but on the General's Information and the Reading our petition, a second man was added to the Few men that Remained for the Defense of this State. None have been sent to the Lieutenant of this County, the German Regiment being Reckoned to us as our full proportion; but upon withdrawing that, we are as a County left without any of the seven months men save those Raised among ourselves, who in Fact add nothing to our numbers or former strength. Capt. McCay has taken post with Twenty-six men in Buffalo Valley a few Days ago, but as he acts under orders from Cumberland County, we Cannot depend on him for any lasting support. We cannot help Thinking that the Honourable Council, from a Consideration of the foregoing Facts will order us a Full proportion of the men who remained for the Defense of this State, or take such other measures as will at least place us on an Equal Footing with the other Frontier Counties. We are Told occasion is Taken from the smallness of our numbers to Treat us with neglect. That we were once much more numerous is true, But we Beg that attention may be paid to the Reasons that Have

Reduced us ; we suffered not as individuals, but as part of the United States, unhappily situated within the Baneful reach of a British garrison ; should it, However, be admitted that we are Insignificant as to ourselves, when Considered as a Frontier to the more Interior Counties of Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks, our support is Certainly a Matter of considerable consequence, and as such will merit the most serious attention of the Honourable Council.

And your Petitioners as in Duty Bound will pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the County in General, By

JAMES HAYS,	DAVID McKINNEY,
JOHN EVART,	WM. SHAW,
ABRAHAM KEHR,	F'D'K ANTES,
HENRY STARRETT,	ROB'T MARTIN,
DANIEL REES,	JOHN SAMPSON,
JNO. CLINGMAN,	DAN'L MONTGOMERY,
JNO. BUYERS,	WILLIAM CLARK,
WILLIAM McCANDLISH,	WM. MACKY,
WILL. KINNERSLEY,	JAMES ESPY,
WM. COOK,	CHA'S GILLESPIE,
JNO. KELLY,	LUDWIG _____,
JAS. MURRAY,	P. HORTERMAN,
WM. MACKAY,	JNO. MORISON,
JNO. FORSTER,	ASAHEL MEAD,
WALTER CLARK,	JNO. WEITZEL,
JOHN LOWDON,	JOHN RIHEN,
DAVID MEAD,	GEORGE RISER,
MATT'W SMITH,	STOFFEL GOITIG,
SAM'L HUNTER,	GEORGE WOLFF,
THO'S HEWITT,	JAMES CRAWFORD.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO COL. JACOB
MORGAN, JR.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILAD'A, *August 15th*, 1780.

SIR:—The Council have appointed and commissioned you to be Superintendent of the Commissioners of Purchases. You are to Correspond with the commissioners purchasing provisions and forage for the Army in the City and the respective counties of the State, and obtain from them exact returns of their proceedings therein at least once in every fourteen days. And you are to transmit a collective return of the whole to the Council also once in every fourteen days.

You are to exert every means in your power to obtain from these Commissioners an exact attention to and diligent discharge of their duty according to law, so that the army may be effectually supplied with provisions & forage according to the requisitions of Congress, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Committee of Congress at Camp, transmitted by us to you. And you are to receive and forward the orders of Council to the Waggon masters of the respective counties from time to time, and take care that they are punctually and expeditiously obeyed & obtain returns from them respectively, as soon as may be make timely and correct returns of the whole to us.

Your ob't serv't,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y*.

To Col. JACOB MORGAN, Jun.

RETURN OF WAGONS AND HORSES IMPRESSED IN
LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancast. County, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Charles Hall, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, John Long, in the Township of Manheim, and Adam Weaver, in the Borough aforesaid, and was duly sworn according to Law, that

they and each of them will Impartially Value and appraise between the owners and the United States of America, such horses, waggons & Tacklings thereunto belonging, as shall be brought before them by John Flieger, Ass't Waggon Master of Col'l James Ross's Distr't of the County aforesaid.

ADAM WEBER,
JOHN LONG.

Sworn and affirmed before me this }
22d day of August, 1780. }
CHA'S HALL. }

1. MICHAEL SHRINER, a waggon & Cloth Feeding trought, lock Chain, watter Bucket and Tar- pot.....	£1,080 0 0
BENJAMIN LANDIS, to one black horse, hind geers & two bags.....	1,800 0 0
HENRY LANDIS, to one black horse, hind geers and two bags.....	1,300 0 0
CHRISTIAN MYER, to one grey horse, fore geers & two bags.....	1,080 0 0
SAMUEL MYER, to a black Mare, fore geers and two bags.....	1,820 0 0
2. JOHN BRUBAKER, a Waggon and Cloth, Tar pot, watter Bucket, feeding trought & lock Chain.....	1,260 0 0
JACOB KAUFMAN, to a black horse, hine geers & 2 bags.....	1,260 0 0
HENRY BRUBACKER, to a black horse, nine gears & two bags.....	540 0 0
JACOB PFEIFER, to a bay horse, fore gears & two bags.....	1,080 0 0
JOHN KNEISLY, to a black horse, fore geers & two bags.....	1,500 0 0
3. JACOB BARE, a Waggon & Cloth, Tar pot and feeding trought.....	1,080 0 0
JACOB KORTZ, to a black horse, fore geers & one Cask.....	1,320 0 0
DANIEL RUTY, to a bay horse, fore geers & one Bag.....	1,800 0 0
GEORGE BUGH, to a black horse, fore geers.....	1,440 0 0

MARTIN MYER, to a grey horse, fore geers & one bag.....	£1,200 0 0
4. JOHN MYER, a Waggon & Cloth, feeding trough, tarpot, watter Bucket, and hand screw	2,230 0 0
CHRISTIAN BRUBAKER, to a black horse, fore geers & one bag.....	1,500 0 0
JACOB MYER, to a bay Mare, fore geers & one bag,	1,080 0 0
ABRAM MYER, to a black Mare, hine geers & one bag.....	1,500 0 0
MICHAEL SHENCK, to a Sorrel horse, fore geers & one bag.....	1,080 0 0
5. JOHN LONG, to a waggon & Cloth, tar pot, water bucket, feeding trough & hand skrew.....	1,980 0 0
ISAAC LONG, a Sorrel horse, hine geers & two bags,	1,620 0 0
JOHN MASTER, a black horse, hine geers & two bags	1,620 0 0
HENRY LENN, a bay Mare & hine geers.....	1,800 0 0
PHILIP BOYER, to a black horse, fore geers & two bags	1,620 0 0
6. ABRAM LEIB, a wagon & Cloth, feeding trough, watter Bucket & tar pot	1,500 0 0
JACOB FRICK, to a black Mare, hine geers & two bags	1,200 0 0
JOHN FRICK, to a black horse, hine geers & two bags	1,200 0 0
JOHN LEIB, to a bay horse, fore geers & two bags,	1,320 0 0
JACOB RICKOCKER, to black Mare, hine geers & one bag	1,000 0 0
7. JACOB WEIDLER, a waggon & Cloth, feeding trough, hand skrew & fored apple tree.....	1,800 0 0
BENJAMIN HERSHY, to a bay horse, hine geers & one bag	1,600 0 0
CHRISTIAN BINCKLY, to a bay Mare, fore geers & one bag.....	1,260 0 0
ABRAM HERSHY, to a bay horse, fore geers & one bag.....	1,080 0 0
VALENTINE METZLER, to a bay Mare, fore geers, two Brich bands, a saddle & one bag.....	1,120 0 0
8. PETER BOUGHMAN, a Waggon & Cloth, feeding trough & tar pot	1,980 0 0

PETER GREBILL, to a bay Mare, fore geers, one bag & a fored apple tree.....	£1,200 0 0
GEORGE HUBER, to bay Mare, hine geers & one bag.....	1,800 0 0
ABRAM STONER, to a Sorrel horse, fore geers & one bag.....	1,080 0 0
PETER BOUGHMAN, to a grey horse, hine geers, a sadle & one bag.....	2,700 0 0
9. CHRISTIAN MYER, a Waggon & Cloth, feeding trought & tar pot.....	1,620 0 0
MARTIN WEIBRECHT, to a Roand horse, hine geers & one bag.....	1,260 0 0
JACOB GRUB, to a bay horse, fore geers & one bag,	1,350 0 0
MICHAEL RUDYSYL, to a Roand horse, hine geers & one bag.....	1,500 0 0
MELCOR SNYDER, to bay Mare, fore geers.....	1,080 0 0
10. JACOB WILHELM, a waggon & Cloth, feeding trought & tar pot.....	1,820 0 0
JACOB FRICK, to a Sorrel horse, fore geers & one bag.....	1,620 0 0
SEBASTIAN GRAFF, to a black horse, fore geers & one bag.....	900 0 0
ANDREW BILLMYER, to a black horse, hine geers & one bag.....	1,260 0 0
PETER SWAN, to a Grey Mare, fore geers & one bag.....	1,200 0 0

PRESIDENT REED TO CHIEF JUSTICE, JUSTICE
BRYAN AND ATTORNEY GENERAL.

September 5th, 1780.

SIR:—Some Doubts have arisen on the Construction of the Militia Law, which have delayed the Lieutenants in prosecuting for the Delinquencies, viz :

First. The Justices in Chester set the Wages at 20 Dollars a Day, & it continued so when the Militia march'd; but at the August session they were raised to 30 Dollars, at which

Rate some Fines were collected. Query. Whether the Lieutenants have a Right to levy the advanced Price of Labour on the Delinquents, & from what Time? or at what Rate are those who marched to be paid?

Secondly. The Militia being discharged before the expiration of 2 months. Query. whether the Fines should be collected for the whole Time of two Months or only for the Time the late Classes took the Field?

Thirdly. Whether separate Pay Rolls of the Pay & Bounty according to Law are now to be made out for the Time of service given, or whether what they have received remain as Advance Pay untill their Time of Duty is completed?

As all the Collections have ceased untill these Points are settled, & the Men will soon grow clamorous for their Pay, the Council request you will be pleased to consider the above Points & meet in the Council Chamber to-morrow morning at 10 o'Clock to confer with them thereupon.

I am with much Respect & Esteem, Sir,

Your most Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

Ch. Justice, Justice BRYAN, & Att'y Gen'l.

RETURN of the Issues of a (Third) supply of Stores Received of the State of Pennsylvania for their Troops present, Serving in the Grand American Army, under the Command of his Excellency General Washington.

	Gallons Spir- its & Rum.	Lbs. Sugar....	Lbs. Chocolate	Lbs. Coffee...	Lbs. Tobacco.	Lbs. Soap....	TEA. { Oz..... Lbs.....
Remain'd on hand of the Last Supply.....	135¼	480	34¾	103¼	.....	448½	10 0
Received 11th Aug't, 1780, at Philad'a, From Colo. Farmer	1,473	4,711	1,400	3,377	3,916	2,670	475 0
Total to be accounted for.....	1,608¼	5,191	1,434¾	3,480¼	3,916	3,119½	495 0
Deduct 5 p. Ct. as an Allowance for Wastage.....	79¾	235½	70	168¾	196	133½	23 12
Wanting to Complete Last supply, as noted in Last return.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463¼	.....	.....
Wanting in the Sugar's above the allowance (Being Green).....	.....	389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lost by a wagon oversetting, 2 Hhd's. Staved, Drawing off, &c.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Stolen on the march on Board Capt Wade's Continental Schooner.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damaged, The 10th, Tea remaining Last return, & by a Bbl. Taking Wet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 0
Total Deductions.....	123¾	594½	75	168¾	631¼	145½	42 12
Issued to The first..... Regiment.....	103¾	319	99¼	264	264	219¾	33 6
The second.....do.....	127¾	371	106	329	329	290¾	37 8
The third.....do.....	121 1-16	268	108¼	317	317	268¾	33 0
The fourth.....do.....	71¼	212	64	180	180	153	21 7
The fifth.....do.....	96¾	242	90¾	242	242	204¼	30 24
The sixth.....do.....	76 12-16	232	73¾	194	194	164½	30 24
The seventh.....do.....	88 9-16	267	82	224	224	189	27
The eighth.....do.....	71 9-16	223	76¾	174	174	146¾	22 13
The ninth.....do.....	115¼	339	96	300	300	253¾	34 3
The tenth.....do.....	101	298	87½	255	255	218¾	30 5
The eleventh.....do.....	80 3-16	272	91	221	221	186¾	23 5
Colo. Procter's Artillery.....do.....	42 9-16	966½	847¼	746	751¼	621¼	104 14
Gen'l & Staff Officers, Light Infantry Detachments, &c.....	1,465½	4,182½	1,322	3,446	3,451¾	2,906½	483 11
Total Issued.....	.....	404	37¾	.....	.....	68	8 9
Remaining on Hand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Issued more than on hand, i. e., Due Two Regiments to make them equal with others, Gave Due Bills.....	.....	.....	.....	134½	167	.....	.....

The Officers Draw.....	702 rations.
I Issued to the men.....	2,785 Rations.
Total	<u>3,487 Rations.</u>

Hon'ble The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

N. B.—The extraordinary deficiency in the sugar can be accounted for by Colo. Farmer, who promised to note, on the Return he made to Council that the Sugars were of such kind as would waste Considerably.

AND'W LYTLE, Lieut. 5th Reg't, Penn'a,
Agent for Issuing State Stores.

CAMP NEAR HACKENSACK. 13th Sep'r, 1780.

CAPT. ALEXANDER GRAYDON TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 5th*, 1780.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esquire*, *The hon'ble* JOHN BAYARD, *Esq'r*, and DAVID RITTENHOUSE, *Esq'r*, *Commissioners*, &c.

The memorial of Alexander Graydon Sheweth :

That your memorialist has served as a Captain in the Continental Army; that he was made a Prisoner of war on the Reduction of Fort Washington, and continued a long time in Captivity, where of course he incurred great Expences; that being exchanged, and having been disappointed in obtaining the Rank he conceived himself entitled to, he quitted the army, and is now enrolled in the Militia of Berks County, by which means he finds himself subjected to a very heavy Penalty for the non-performance of his Tour of Duty, which in his particular situation he considers as a Grievance; for your Memorialist begs leave to observe, that as the American Army has not been on a permanent Establishment, and as from the smallness of the pay the service of the United States cannot be looked upon as a lucrative object, it is to be supposed that none engaged in it but from motives of Attachment to the Cause of their Country. This being the Case, your Memorialist cannot but consider it as a hardship that in the late Militia Act no Ex-

ception shou'd have been made in favour of those who had early stept forth in defence of their Country, and especially such as have been impoverish'd by Captivity. Your Memorialist is sensible that every Community has a right to require the service of all its members, and is far from claiming or wishing an Exemption from Military Duty. On the contrary, he wou'd turn out in Case of Necessity, with the same Chearfulness that he at first entered into the service, as he still retains the same opinion of the Cause, and the same abhorrence of its Enemies; but after having held the Rank of a Captain in the Continental Army, he confesses that his feelings would have been wounded by being obliged to perform the Duty of a private Centinel in common with a set of men (the Peasantry of the Country,) with whom from their Education and manner of Life he cou'd not associate. For notwithstanding the Principles of Equality upon which this and all free Governments are founded, he presumes it will be admitted that in every society there will be some Distinctions and Gradations of Rank arising from Education and other accidental Circumstances.

Your memorialist is in doubt whether his Case (as it does not arise from any Abuse of office, but merely from the operation of a Law) is comprehended within the objects of your Commission, but as he views it as a Greviance, and as he observes the Powers of the Commission are extensive, he very respectfully submits it to your Consideration.

Your Excellencie's Most Ob't Serv't,
ALEX'R GRAYDON.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE CHEVALIER DE TERNAY.

PHILAD'A, Nov. 12, 1780.

SIR:—I am sorry to address you on a Subject which must necessarily give you some Trouble & Concern; but as the Dignity of the State of Pennsylvania, over which I have the Honor to preside, is affected & the Interests of the Alliance endangered by such Conduct as that of which I complain, I trust your Excell'y will excuse my addressing you with so much Freedom.

A royal Fleet commanded by Mons'r Etheart, Lieutenant of a Frigate, arrived in this Port about three Months ago, laden with stores on the King's Account, & a considerable Quantity of Merchandize on Freight for the Inhabitants of this City, which, by the Laws of this State, should have been reported to the Officer of the Customs. Mons'r Etheart & Mr. Holker, the Consul were informed by the proper Officer what the Law required in such case, which the latter, as better acquainted with our Laws & Customs, promised should be complied with. But it was entirely neglected, the Vessels discharged & no farther Attention shown. The Officer having complained to me of this Procedure, I requested of Mr. Holker that a due Respect might be paid to the Laws of the State, which he promised should be done. In a few Days I received a letter from Mr. Etheart, in some Degree justifying his Conduct as holding a Commission under her most Christian majesty, which exempted him from the Duties required of other Captains of Ships, but that if it was insisted upon he would comply. My Reply was that having received common merchandize for private Persons on Freight, I must consider him so far liable to the Duties of other Captains, and, therefore, requested his Obedience to the Laws of the Country. Mr. Etheart has sailed without paying any farther Regard to the Law or to my Request, or to his own Promise.

I am under the painful necessity of observing that Mr. Etheart has also committed a Breach of Decorum, & the Laws & Usage of Nations, in sounding our River without our knowledge or Consent—a Boat from his Vessel having been for several Days employed in that Service till prohibited by the Commander of the Fort, under whose Guns & Protection the Ship lay.

I must also add, that there is another Cause of Complaint against this Gentleman; but what Share of Blame is to be ascribed to him I do not know. An Embargo is laid upon all Provisions going out of this State, except such as may be exported for the Use of the Army or Navy of her most Christian Majesty or of the United States, in which Case Permission to such Vessel is to be granted by the President or Council. Mr. Etheart left this Port without their Permission or paying the least Regard to the Authority of the State untill the 10th Inst.;

that such Application was made by Mr. Orter, the Vice Consul, which I delayed granting untill I had communicated the Matters ment'd in this letter to his Excell'y the Minister Plenipot'y of France, which I did the next day. But in the mean Time Mr. Etheart had sailed, not only overlooking the Authority of the State but exposing himself & his Ships to the Inconveniences which might attend his meeting any armed Vessel of these States, who would be justified in detaining & seizing his Vessel without this Permission.

The affection we feel for every Subject of France, but more especially for those bearing the Commission of her most Christian Majesty, has induced us to pass over many Irregularities; but as such Conduct has an evident Tendency to disturb the Harmony which we hope ever will subsist between the two Nations, I thought it best to lay these matters first before the Minister of France, who entirely disapproves this Officer's Conduct, but he having sailed has no opp'y to manifest to him his Opinion upon it, & secondly, to your Excell'y, to whose Command he has succeeded, not doubting but you will think it of sufficient Importance for Inquiry, & take such Measures as your Prudence & Wisdom may suggest to prevent the like in future.

With the most entire Respect & perfect Regard,

I have the Honor to be,

Your Excell'y's most Obed. H'bble Sev't,

JOSEPH REED, *President*,

To His Excellency the Chevalier DE TERNAY, Comm'd the French Fleet at Rhode Island.

MEMORIAL OF AMERICAN OFFICERS, LATE PRISONERS OF WAR.

PHILAD'A, Nov. 16, 1780.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly Met:

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the Subscribers in behalf of themselves & other officers in the Pennsylvania Line, late

Prisoners with the Enemy at New York, Most Respectfully Sheweth :

That they took an early part in the present contest, and from their known attachment to their Country's cause were honor'd with commissions in the Army, leaving their families & domestic concerns, & all that is dear & valuable, from truly Patriotic Principles, to encounter the Dangers & hardships of the field.

That after many & severe services, the adverse fortune of warr threw them as Captives into the Enemies hands, where, thro' want of an agent or Commissary for the United States being appointed, they were Nesessitated to contract for considerable sums of hard money for their Maintanance & preservation.

That after long Captivity, on returning to their Country, they have been destitute & as Strangers, no provision being made for their Expenses.

That on their arrival at Camp, or at their respective homes, they had the mortification to find themselves left out of the arrangement of the Army, as supernumeraries, without an adequate Provision for their support, without a single charge alledg'd against them.

We, therefore, beg your Honor's attention when we remind you of our services & sufferings in the field, our long Captivity, the Repeated promises of Congress & of this State in our behalf, the inadequacy of the offers of the Honorable House to our pay, Losses & Expenses whilst Prisoners.

We, therefore, rest assured, that Men Possessed of distinguished Abilitys, Wisdom & Virtue, engaged in the support & defense of all that is dear to mankind, will not disregard the calls of Justice or fail to redress the grievances of those whose merrits is that they have served them faithfully.

In full Confidence of which, we are with the greatest respect, in behalf of ourselves & others by whom we are appointed, your honors

Most Obed't & very Humble Serv'ts,
JOHN RICHARDSON, *Capt.*
DAN'L TOPHAM, *Lt.*
JOHN MORGAN, *Lt.*

Indorsed: Petition from Capt. John Richardson & others, late Prisoners of War & now Supernumerary Officers, &c.

Read Nov. 17, 1780. Nov. 23, Referred to the Committee on the Supplies for Prisoners of War.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. MILES.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Nov'r 17th*, 1780.

SIR:—I laid you Letter of this morning before the Council, but as it is founded on a misunderstanding of their Resolve of the 5th Oct., I am desired to rectify it. It was the Wish & Intention of Council to forward the publick service & ease your Department by occasional Advances, but at the same time taking Care that the State should have Credit with the Continent, which was to be effected by your procuring an order of Congress. As we shall be willing to do it on a general Order, we think it best it should be obtained, and that it need not depend upon the final adjustment of the Account, otherwise our advances may be very great, for which we shall have no Credit until a very tedious, difficult & intricate account is settled. We are persuaded, on Reflection, you will see the Propriety & Reason of this.

I am, sir, Your most obed. H^bbble Serv't,
JOSEPH REED.

Col. SAMUEL MILES, *D. Q. M. Gen'l.*

OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE TO PRESIDENT REED.

CAMP AT TOLAWAY, *Nov. 18th*, 1780.

SIR:—As a Reduction of the Regiments belonging to the State of Pensylvainia is soon to take place, by which several officers will be obliged to go out, but for whom half pay is reserved and some other advantages, we beg leave to mention to your Exelency the case of a number of Gentlemen, who hav-

ing been prisoners with the Enemy and only lately exchanged, will be in the same situation as those who will be reduced with respect to the being obliged to leave the army, no vacancies in consequence of forming Incorporations being left to which they can now succeed, but who seem not to be intitled by the terms of the act of Congress to the Rewards allowed to the others. This we conceive to have happened thro' accident or Inadvertance, for we cannot Imagine it could be intended to add the mortification of having their services and sufferings overlooked to the miseries of a long & rigorous Captivity. We are very sensible of the desire your Exelency has always manifested to serve the Gentlemen in that unfortunate predicament, and the attention you have paid to their rights, which has led us to give you the trouble of this at this time, and to refer Major Murray, who will deliver it, particularly to you, Certain that if they or we have mistaken the sense of Congress, you will put us to rights, and if otherwise that you will use your Influence that Justice may be done by procuring them to be put on the same foot as the other reduced officers.

We are, with the utmost respect,

Sir, your most obedient humble Serv'ts,

AR. ST. CLAIR, M. G'l,

ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.,

WALTER STEWART, Col. 2d P. Reg't,

WM. BUTLER, Lieut. Col. Com't 4 P. Reg't,

SAM'L HAY, Lieut. Col. 10th P. Reg't,

JAS. HAMILTON, Maj'r 2d Pa. Reg't,

WM. ALEXANDER, Major 3d P. Reg't,

JAS. TALBOT, Major 1 P. Reg't,

ADAM HUBLEY, Lieut. Col. Com. 11 P. Reg't,

FRANCIS MENTGES, Lieut. Col. 5th P. Reg't,

JAS. CHAMBERS, Col. 1st P. Reg't,

GEO. TUDOR, Maj'r 5th P. Reg't,

J. MOORE, Major 1st P. Reg't,

T. ROBINSON, Lieut. Col. 1st P. Reg't,

CALEB NORTH, Lieut. Col. 9th P. Reg't,

J. CRAIG, Col. 3d P. Reg't,

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, 5th Reg't,

JOSIAH HARMAR, Lieut. Col.

To His Excellency Governor REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO WILLIAM TURNBULL.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec'r 13th*, 1780.

SIR:—In answer to your Request yesterday, I shall, as well as my Memory will admit, state the Circumstances of the Transaction of the French Vessel whose Flour was seized.

You called at my House on Schuylkill, & in Conversation mentioned that some French Vessels were shipping Flour, that there was one whose name, or Captain or owner you did not mention, or place where she lay, that she was taking in Flour under a Pretence of having the Minister's Permission. At the Instant I intended when I came to Town to make Inquiry, but the Conversation was so transient & slight that I thought no farther of it. I remember also something dropt by which I thought you had just left Mr. Holker when you came to me. In some short Time afterwards, Mr. Bright, the Inspector of Flour, gave Information which I directed him take to the Naval office who seized the Vessel. Mr. Holker afterwards applied in Favour of the Captain, but in such a Manner as led me to think he did not interest himself in its success, & was rather satisfied than otherwise with my Refusal. Afterwards the Owner & Vellen came & informed me that they had quarreled with Mr. Holker about the Flour & Vessel, from which & the concurrent Circumstances I was induced to think this was the Vessel referred to in your Conversation at Schuylkill, & that it was probable the Hint originated with Mr. Holker, but it was only my conjecture, & mentioned as such.

As to considering you in the Light of an Informer, or that any Prejudice resulted to the Frenchman from what you said you must stand justified, for if Bright had not given the Information the Vessel would probably have gone the voyage, nor should I have ever thought more of it.

I am with Esteem, Sir,

Your Obed. H^bble Serv.,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO DOCTOR JONES.

MARKET STREET, *Dec. 14th*, 1780.

SIR :—I send you inclosed the letter you desired. As to myself, I assure you I feel more concern than Resentment. The loads of abuse I have been called to bear since I have been in publick Office has so blunted my feelings that I shall give you no pain on this subject. I had flattered myself that my private Conduct with respect to my own family, the inoffensive life I led before I entered into the service of my Country, my conduct in that service, my disinterested labour, and, I flatter myself, a spotless integrity, would have bespoke the prejudices of Gentlemen of Character and Education in my favour, and especially of those whose pursuits in life I did not cross. I can only regret my disappointment, and lament the little Encouragement and Reward given to Men of Character to devote themselves to the publick service. In this respect I have been very unfortunate with the Gentlemen of the State of New York, who, without any provocation from me, seem to have marked me as the special object of their dislike and opposition, that I had flattered myself you was an Exception. Should it be your lot to be called to the discharge of publick duty in an important Office, I wish your service may meet a more favourable reception, and your Conduct be judged with more liberality and candour than that of,

Sir, Your Ob't Humble Servant,

JOSEPH REED.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO WM. McCALLA.

PHILAD'A, *Dec'r 18th*, 1780.

SIR :—The Council have received your representation of the case of Arthur Ervine, and they refer you to the law of the State in that case which authorizes a seizure. It is always

best to act with such characters in the most decided manner when they oppose a measure so important as that of the supply of our army. The act is on page 357, &c.

I am your humble Servant,

T. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

To Wm. McCALLA, Commissary of purchases, Bucks County.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. HAZEN.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 19th, 1780.*

SIR:—I received your Favour of the 10th December, & send you herewith the law of this State concerning the Cloathing & supplies of the Troops of this State. There have been no Issues of Cloathing since last Fall, but we are in daily Expectation of some from Europe, when your Regiment will be properly attended to. Capt. Zeigler, the State Comiss'y, has a month's Stores delivered to him for the use of the Troops to whom your Officers & Soldiers reckoned of the Quota of Pennsylv. must apply. It will be expected that the senior Officers of the State should certify the Officers & Soldiers by Name. The Assembly of this State has lately passed a Law in Favour of the Troops, which compensates as far as pecuniary advantages can do their sufferings by Depreciation & otherwise. It will probably reach you in a few weeks.

I am with much Esteem,

Your Obed. H'bble Serv.,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. MOSES HAZEN.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

PHILAD'A, *Dec'r 19th, 1780.*

SIR:—Your Favour of the Inst. has been duly received. It is not the Exercise of your judicial Freedom which

has given Pain to the Council, but the Mode of conducting the Business, in which the State has been deprived of a reasonable & fair Opp'y to lay the Matter before you, & of course your Determination deemed hasty & unfavourable to the publick Interests. We have called upon the Att'y Gen'l, as your Letters which were shown him seemed to imply Neglect in him ; he has sent the inclosed Letter, which does not entirely correspond with the State of Facts in your Letters. Upon the whole, as Council has nothing in View but the Good of the State, & the publick security against those Offenders who are seeking industriously to destroy our best & most valuable Interests, It is their Desire that you would meet them in the Council Chamber in Conference, either as Individuals or officially, that such Measures may be devised as will promote that Interest which it is our Duty as the Executive & yours as the Chief judicial Officer of the State to consult, & prevent future Misunderstandings, from which the disaffected & the Enemies of the Government derive Hope & Confidence. As we do not know the state of your Health we leave Time & Place to yourself, with the Reservation of Council Hours, viz : between 11 & 2 o'Clock, & Thursday, that being appointed for Mr. Hopkinson's Tryal.

I am, Sir, with due Consideration,

Your Obed. H'bble S'v't,

JOSEPH REED.

COL. MATLACK TO COL. SAMUEL MILES.

Tuesday, Dec'r 26th, 1780.

SIR:—General Potter has been appointed by the President & Council to go to camp upon business of a public nature, relative to the common interest of the United States, and I am directed by the Council to request you will please to furnish him with two good horses for this journey. The General proposes to set out to-morrow at twelve o'clock, by which time you will please to give orders to have the horses ready, and give me as early notice of it as you can.

I am, &c.,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

To Col'l SAMUEL MILES, D. Q. M. Gen'l.

COL. JACOB MORGAN'S ACCOUNT OF SPECIFIC
ARMY SUPPLIES—1780.

Specification of the Quantities of Supplies of Provisions and Forage delivered by the Commissioners of Purchases for the City of Philadelphia, and the several Counties within the State of Pennsylvania, for the Use of the Army of the United States, pursuant to the Requisition of Congress, Viz :

2,532½ Bushels Wheat.
 401 1 C Bread.
 37,581 3 18 C Flour.
 557 Beef Cattle.
 556 Sheep.
 15 Hogs.
 730½ Barrels Beef.
 65 do. Pork.
 27 do. Shad.
 329½ Pounds Salt Beef.
 6,903½ do. do. Pork.
 496,164½ do. Fresh Beef.
 10,695 do. do. Pork.
 5,082 Shad.
 408 Rations.
 1,762½ Bushels Salt.
 34,849 Gallons Rum.
 30 do. Brandy.
 82 do. Cherry Bounce.
 20,922½ do. Whiskey.
 62 do. Vinegar.
 13 Barrels Beer.
 34,278½ Bushels Rye.
 64,388 do. Corn.
 38,465¾ do. Oats.
 1,536¾ do. Buck Wheat.
 7,833 do. Bran & Shorts.
 157,102 Pounds Ditto.
 Tons. C. Q.
 2,146 8 1 Hay.

25,782 Bundles Straw.

211½ Bushels Potatoes.

46 do. Turnips.

N. B.—The foregoing are the Supplies delivered, exclusive of those purchased and delivered by Frederick Antes, Esquire, late Commissioner of Purchases for Northumberland County, whose accounts are before the Honourable House of Assembly, and exclusive of those purchased and delivered by David Duncan, Esq'r, late Commissioner of Purchases for Westmoreland County, who has not yet rendered his Accounts, and exclusive also of a Number of Cattle bought in the Summer of 1780 by the Immediate Orders of the Honourable Supreme Executive Council.

JACOB MORGAN, JR.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, 1781.

29—VOL. III

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF
TAXES.

PHILAD'A, *January 2d, 1781.*

GENTLEMEN :— We herewith send you the Act of Assembly of the last session, by which you will see that a necessary & important Duty is laid upon you in order to recruit the Army of the United States so as to bring an effective Force into the Field at the Opening of the Campaign. You will therefore give Notice to the Assessors of the Townships, Wards & Districts, to meet you on the Day appointed by Law, viz: on the 22d Jan'y inst. meet at the Court House & other usual Place of meeting, & proceed to class the People agreeable to Said Act. When so class'd, you will cause Notice to be given to each Class by the Constables of the Township where they reside, or other suitable Persons nominated by you to s'd Service, and for your Ease therein we have sent you printed Forms, to which you will only have to add the Names of the Persons composing the Classes respectively, & then forward them without Delay. You will also forward at the same Time to every Justice of Peace within the County, some Forms of the Attestations or Inlistments, printed Blanks of which we also send you for the greater Ease & Dispatch of Business.

You will observe that £15 Specie or State Money, or new Continental Money of this State, an equivalent, viz: £1,125 old Continental Money, is to be paid by every Class not furnishing the Recruit within the Time. You will therefore require the several Assessors of the Townships to make return to you at your next Meeting, to be held by the 1st March at farthest, what Classes have fail'd in furnishing the Recruits, when you must proceed as this Law directs. It will be our Duty, however disagreeable, to put the Law in Force against the Commissioners neglecting or refusing their Duty as enjoined by this Law, & it will be equally yours to enforce it upon all those under you. And as the Penalties are heavy, viz: £500 specie

on a Commissioner & £100 on Assessor, Collector, or other persons not perform'g the duties required by the s'd Act, we hope no disagreeable Burthen of this kind will fall to the Lot of either of us.

We have yet to lament the great Neglect of collecting the former Taxes, notwithstanding the reasonable Expectation given to the President & the Commissioners when they made their Tour thro' the State. We once more call upon you to exert yourselves & to put the Laws in Force against Delinquents of all Kinds. The Distress of the Treasury is great & inconceivable, & the Army in a most destitute Condition, while the Country is in Ease & Plenty.

Should it happen that in some Classes there should be Persons who would find a Recruit & others who will not, & by that Means the Man is not found, the Law in this Case will not excuse the Class from the Fine.

We have appointed to receive the Recruits, & if the Justices should muster any Person not-capable of Service or otherwise excluded by the Law, they will be returned by the receiv'g Officer & the Magistrate liable to Punishment.

No Class can be allowed for a Deserter untill he is proved to be such on his own Confession in writing, or by the Oath or Affirmation of some Officer of the Regiment to which he belonged ; & in this Case such Deserter is to be immediately put in Irons & sent to the County Gaol, until he can be forwarded to Camp. By the 1st April we hope to receive a particular Acc't from the Commissioners of the Number of Men recruited & of the delinquent Classes, & the Moneys received in Consequence of such Delinquency, in the discharging of which Duty we hope the Assessors will be very careful & particular.

I am, Gent'n,

Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To the Commissioners of the County of

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS RESPECTING PAY OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

IN CONGRESS, *Jan'y 12th*, 1781.

Resolved, That the additional pay of Aides-de-Camp, Brigade Majors, adjutants & Regimental Quartermasters, agreeably to the act of the 27th May, 1778, be considered as fixed in specie, and that the same from & after the 18th Aug't, last be drawn in bills of the new emissions.

That the pay of a regimental paymaster & Clothier, in addition to his pay as an Officer in the line, be thirty dollars $\frac{2}{3}$ month in bills of the new emissions, & that the several States in making up the depreciation of such officers from the times of their respective appointments calculate upon the additional pay as being thirty dollars $\frac{2}{3}$ month in specie.

IN CONGRESS, *June 16th*, 1775.

Resolved, That the pay of each of the Major Generals be one hundred and sixty-six doll's $\frac{2}{3}$ month.

That when any of these act in a separate Department he be allowed for his pay & Expenses 332 doll'rs $\frac{2}{3}$ month.

That the pay of each of the Brigadier Gen'ls be one hundred and twenty-five dollars $\frac{2}{3}$ month.

That the pay of an adjutant Gen'l be one hundred & twenty-five doll'rs $\frac{2}{3}$ month.

That there be three Aides-de-Camp, and that their pay be thirty-three dollars $\frac{2}{3}$ month each.

That there be a Secretary to the Gen'l, and that his pay be sixty-six dollars $\frac{2}{3}$ month.

That there be a Secretary to the Major General acting in a separate Department, and that his pay be thirty-three dollars per month.

October 7th, 1776.

Resolved, That as a farther encouragement for Gentlemen of abilities to engage as Commission Officers in the battalions to

be furnished by the several States to serve during the war, their monthly pay be encreased as follows :

A Colonel	75	dollars.
Lieut. Colo.....	60	do.
Major.....	50	Do.
Capt	40	
Lieut.....*	27	
Ensign	20	
Quarter Master	27½	
Adjutant.....	40	Dollars.

July 16th, 1776.

Resolved, That there be appointed by the Commanding Officer of each regiment in the Continental Army a sergeant Major, Quarter Master Sergeant, Drum Major & fife major, who shall respectively hold no other appointment but those before mentioned, and that their pay be one dollar a month each more than that allowed to a Sergeant, Drum or fife in said Regiment.

That a pay master be appointed to each regiment of the army of the U. States, with a salary of 26½ doll's φ month.

July 29th, 1775.

Resolved, That the pay of the Comm'y Gen'l of Musters be forty dollars φ mo.

Deputy Com's'ry Gen'l of Stores & Prov'n, 60 Do φ mo.

Deputy Adjutant Gen'l, 50 Do. φ mo.

Deputy Muster Master Gen'l, 40 Do. φ mo.

Brigade Major, 33 doll's φ mo.

Commissary of Artillery, 30 Doll'rs φ mo.

Judge Advocate, twenty φ do.

Colo., 50.

Lt. Colo., 40.

Major, 33½.

Capt'n, 20.

Lieut., 13½.

Ensign, 10.

Sergeant, eight.

Corporal, Drummer & fifer each, seven & one-third; private, six & two-thirds.

Adjutant, Eighteen & One-third.

Quarter Masters, $18\frac{1}{2}$.

Chaplain, twenty doll'rs.

That the pay of the Light infantry be the same as that in the regiment, from a Capt'n to a private, both inclusive.

That in the Artillery the pay of a

Capt'n, Be $26\frac{1}{2}$ Doll's p mo.

Capt'n Lieut., 20 Do.

1st & 2d Lieut., $18\frac{1}{2}$ Do.

Lt. Fire worker, $13\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Serg't, $8\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Corporal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Bombardier, 7 do.

Matross, $6\frac{1}{2}$ do.

JAMES PARR TO PRESIDENT REED.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 26th*, 1781.

SIR:—I take the Liberty of inclosing for your Excellency's Perusal three Letters which I have just received from my Recruiting Officers, by which you will find the Difficulties which daily arise in this Business. I much fear that my success in the Recruiting Service will be far short of my own, as well as the Expectations of Council. However no obstacle shall prevent my using every Exertion, and giving this necessary & important Business a fair Trial.

Should I not succeed at last, my sincere wish then would be that the Honorable Council would draft a Number of suitable Marksmen from the Levies which are now raising for the Line. This Indulgence I should ever gratefully remember, as I have a most ardent desire of being active in giving a finishing Blow to the cruel & unnatural Enemies of this Country, which happy Event will, in all human Probability, take Place the present Campaign.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

JAS. PARR.

To JOSEPH REED, Esq.

FROM CAPT. VAN HEER, PROVOST MARSHALL OF
THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

READING, *Jan'y 17th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—The Honourable The Executive Council of the State of Pensilvania will be pleased to receive the Return, which has been specified by the Honourable Board of War concerning the Troops I have raised in this State in the year 1778, and since serving under the Command of His Excellency Gen'l Washington, for which Troops I have lodged the Returns by Order of Congress to the Commander-in-Chief, who has transferred them to Board of War, that they may be certified & sent to your Honourable House, that the above mentioned Troops may be considered as a Quota to the State for which I have petitioned last Spring to the House, & by the Orders received by the Secretary, that I must petition to the Honourable House of Assembly, which I did, but my petition has been rejected, while never a Return of the Troops has been lodged to the House.

I shou'd therefore beg the favour of your Honourable House to take it into Consideration, that the Troops lays under a great Disadvantage in not receiving the Benefit of the State, to which the Line of Pensylvania is entitled, & the Troops certainly would have received the same Benefit if they wou'd had been Acknowledged as a Quota to the State wherein they have been raised.

Therefore I beg your Honourable House, in the Name of the whole Troops, that this Return may be approved & forwarded to the Honourable House of Assembly to receive us as a Quota of the State which we claim, that we may be favoured with the same satisfaction as the Line To which we recommend ourselves, & remain in Duty bound

Your Honourable House,

Most humbles & obedients Servants,

VAN HEER.

P. S. I have the Honour to represent your Honourable House, That since my arrival here to Winter-Quarters, have been obliged to receive for myself, officers & men, no other

than salt provision, Three Quarters of Beef & one pound of Bread ; it is to consider That the allowance very small, when a soldier has no money to purchase Victuals.

I made application to the purchaser of this County for to supply the Troops with fresh provision. The Gentleman answered That he cou'd do nothing in the Case, but must receive Orders from your Honourable House for supply for the same, & it laid not in his power to purchase any Cattles without new Orders.

Your Honours will therefore be so kind to favour Orders for better supply, as the men are really suffering for it.

MEMORIAL OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE, PRISONERS OF WAR.

PHILAD'A, Jan'y 22d, 1781.

To his Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania :

The representation of the subscribers, Officers in the Pennsylvania Line, late Prisoners with the Enemy, Respectfully Sheweth :

That they entered early in their Country's service ; that the adverse fortune of war threw them into the Power of an exulting Enemy, where they suffered inconceivable difficulties with a Fortitude becoming Men engaged in the service of a grateful Public.

That as early as October, 1776, the Council of Safety, the only ruling Power, sensible of the services and sufferings of the Prisoners, passed a Resolve that all officers of this State in Captivity, should be entituled to Rank, Pay & Rations, the same as if in actual service ; and on the 30th of Jan'y following, the said Council pass'd a similar Resolve, with the addition, "and when exchanged to be provided for," and divers other Resolves securing to us our Rights.

That notwithstanding the Public Faith therein pledged on May 22d, 1779, Congress Resolved That all Continental Officers exchanged or Prisoners, not at that time in the arrange-

ment, should be considered as supernumeraries, since which another arrangement, whereby numbers have become supernumeraries, have taken place and ample provision according to the Public Engagements have been made for them.

That on the first of January last past, Congress were pleased to Resolve "that in the new arrangement of the Army it's the sense of Congress that the officers of the Continental Line, who have been exchanged since the new arrangement or are now Prisoners, ought to be considered and arranged according to their respective Rank, in the same manner with those who have not been Prisoners," thereby partially rescinding said Resolve of the 22d May, 1779, in favor of a part, where we conceive we are in justice and equity entituled to the same benefits, leaving the subscribers to retire without any provision made or Honorable mention of their services or sufferings.

We, therefore, to your Honors, appeal and with due submission Pray your Interference in a distinction and discrimination so highly injurious to us and derogatory to our Honors, and that you will consider us, from the similarity of situation, as equally entituled to all the benefits, Emoluments and Honors that may be extended to any Persons describ'd in the said late Resolution.

We have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obed't H'bl. Serv'ts,

JOHN RICHARDSON, Capt. 6th P. R.,

JOHN LAWRENCE, Capt. 6th P. R.,

DAN'L TOPHAM, 13th P. R., Capt'n,

JOHN MORGAN, Capt'n 6th P. R.,

BARNARD WARD, Capt. 13 P. R.,

W'M DAVIDSON, Capt'n 4th P. R.,

JOHN PRIESTLEY, Cap. 6 P. R.,

JNO. HELM, Capt. 6 Pen'a R't.,

CHARLES PHILE, Capt. 6 Penn'a Reg't.

COL. MATLACK TO WM. TURNBULL.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILAD'A, *Jan'y 25th*, 1781.

SIR:—The Council direct me to request that the cloathing which the Honorable Vice President desired you to put up may be immediately sent to Trenton to the care of Joseph Deane, Esq'r. His Excellency the president is of opinion it will be best to send them by land, and therefore I have enclosed you an order on the D. Q'r. M. Gen'l for a waggon for that purpose. I am, with great respect,

Your most ob't Serv't,

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y*.

WM. TURNBULL, Esq'r.

COL. MATLACK TO COL. SAMUEL MILES.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILAD'A, *Jan'y 25th*, 1781.

SIR:—A waggon is wanted to transport cloathing to trenton. The President and Council direct me to request that you will furnish one to Mr. Turnbull on his application.

I am, with great respect,

Your most obedient Servant.

TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y*.

To Col'l MILES, D. Q. M. G.

MEMORIAL OF SWEDISH OFFICERS.

PHILADEL'A, January 26th, 1781.

To His Excellency the President and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council:

The Petition of Peter Lindstromer, John Brunstrom, Reinhardt Schroder, and Tobias Norman, late Lieutenants in the service of his Swedish Majesty, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners, encouraged by the report circulating in our Native Country of great countenance being given those who choose to prefer the service of the United States to that of their own, we were induced to leave our homes and to offer our services to the Honorable the Congress, which we have done, but that Body recommending us only as volunteers to the Commander-in-Chief rendered the prospect of a Commission uncertain, and have therefore declined that offer.

Your Petitioners are now informed that there is sundry vacancies in the Pennsylvania Line which are shortly to be filled up. We therefore beg leave to offer ourselves as Candidates to the same, and beg your Excellency and the Honorable the Council will be pleased to favor us with a Commission in said Line. And your Petitioners shall for ever be in Duty bound to pray.

PETER LINDSTROMER,
JOHN BRUNSTROM,
REINH. SCHRODER,
TOBIAS NORRMAN.

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF YORK COUNTY
FOR EXEMPTION FROM MILITARY DUTY.YORK COUNTY, *February, 1781.**To the Hon'ble House of Representatives for the Common
Wealth of Pennsylvania :*

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of York, Humbly Sheweth :

That the Hon'ble Congress did sometime in the year 1777, Recommend to the Inhabitants of these United States that any two finding a Recruit to serve under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for such a Time as in said Recommendation specified, (reference being thereunto had may more fully appear,) should be exempted from being called on Militia Duty in the Camp or Field during the Term of said Recruit's Inlistment. And as your Hon'rs Petitioners have at a considerable expense of Time and Cash made such provision as well for the good of the Common Cause, & as their reasonable Duty dictated, to Comply with the Recommendation of that Hon'ble Body, procured & put into actual service Recruits agreeable to the same, for which sufficient Vouchers can be produced. Your Hon'rs Petitioners most humbly thinks (with due deference to the Wisdom of the Hon'ble House,) that they are to all Intents and purposes intitled to every benefit mentioned or intended in the said Recommendation of the Hon'ble Congress.

Your Honours' petitioners beg leave to observe to the Hon'ble House that by their humbly remonstr'ing for their right of exemption from Militia Duty, by reason of their strict and expensive Compliance with the said Recommendation, they wou'd not be thought in any manner so Inimical to the Cause these Loyally struggling States are now engaged in, as to infer or cause a supposition, that they mean in any manner to be exempted from bearing their respective Quotas toward filling up the number of Men called for in the Line of the State, but on the contrary beg leave to assure the Hon'ble House that they are ever ready and willing to do the same ; and moreover if a particular Emergency called, to support the Just Cause these United States are now Embarked in with their Lives and Fortunes.

Your Hon'rs' Petitioners, with all due Condescension, relying on the Equity and Prudence of this Hon'ble House which so conspicuously shines thro' all their Conduct, & on which their Constituents so much rely, Begs leave to request this Petiti'n may meet such a favourable Reception and Consideration as your Hon'rs' Petitioners most Sanguine Wishes can hope or Expect. And your Hon'rs' Petitioners shall, as in Duty bound, Pray.

HUGH WHITEFORD, SEN'R,	PATRICK DOWNEY,
CUNINGHAM SEMPLE,	AND'W ROWAN,
JOHN SAMPLE,	NICKUS COOPER,
GARVIN SCOTT,	THO'S COOPER,
ALEXANDER COOPER,	WILLIAM BALLANTINE,
SAMUEL BUCHANAN,	JOHN NEEL,
JAMES BUCHANAN,	SAMUEL KINKEAD,
PATRICK SCOTT,	GEORGE NICHOL,
WILLIAM COOPER,	JOHN McNEARY.
WILLIAM BOWAN,	

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. JACOB MORGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 22nd*, 1781.

SIR:—A Committee of Assembly has requested an Acc't of the Provisions, &c., purchased under the Laws of the State for the use of the Army, which we have answered by giving your late Return, which will be sufficient if it includes the Proceedings of the Commissioners antecedent to your appointment. We would be glad you would enable us also to answer that part of the Message which requests Information what Part has been delivered, and what still remains in the Magazines.

Application has been made to us from York Town for some Provisions to be made for Fuel for the Troops. As we suppose the like Difficulty will occur elsewhere we therefore request you to wait on Col. Miles and desire him to give suitable Directions on this Point. As this Article does not fall within the enumeration of supplies to be furnished by the State we

presume Col. Miles will give the necessary Directions without Delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obed. H'bble Ser't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Col. JACOB MORGAN, Jun.

PRESIDENT REED TO COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

PHILAD'A, *Febr'y 24th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—Having attentively considered the Propositions made by the Gen'l Officers dated 17th Jan., 1781, & collected the Sentiments of the Members of the Board, we are ready at any Time most convenient to your Hon. Committee to meet in Conference, in order to frame a Joint Report on the several Matters contained in s'd Propositions, as is usual in Cases of joint Conference.

Your ob't humble serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Mr. R. MORRIS, MIFFLIN, and others, Committee to inquire into the discontents of the Pennsylvania Line.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. UDREE.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 6th*, 1781.

SIR:—Your Letter of the 7th Feb'y was duly rec'd & laid before the Council, but the Reasons you give for resigning your Office would, in our Opinion, rather operate to induce you to keep it. The Militia is now become of more Importance than ever, and if the Clamours of a few disaffected People can drive one good man from office, where shall we expect to find a successor. We rather think that a firm & vigorous discharge of your duty, with a due Attention to the Circumstances of the District under your care, would have a better Effect than resigning, as any other Person will be more obnoxious, and we

find, from long experience, that unless the Laws are equally executed in every Part of the State, the greatest Confusion ensues. As, therefore, the Council have a good Opinion of your Character & Conduct, I hope you will continue in the Office, & we shall be glad you would make regular Settlements with the Lieutenant. This will be necessary at all events, but indispensably so in Case you persist in your Intentions to resign, as no new Lieutenant will take the Burthen of collecting the Fines which accrued under his Predecessor.

I am, sir,

Your Obed. & Very H^{ble} Serv^t,

JOSEPH REED,

To Col. DANIEL UDREE, Sub-Lieut. of Berks County.

MEMORIAL FROM BUCKS COUNTY TO ENCOURAGE FISHING IN THE DELAWARE.

March 7, 1781.

*To the Honourable The general Assembly of Representatives of
the freemen of Pennsylvania :*

The Petition of sundry inhabitants of the County of Bucks humbly Sheweth :

Whereas your Petitioners having observed a remarkable Decrease of Fish of all kinds in the River Delaware for a number of years past, and imputing it to no other Cause than the frequent Driving the River with Brush Swabs into pounds, whereby an inconceivable number of the small Fry are Destroyed ; also the Fish Basket is an amazing Machine of Destruction among fish, as there are a great number of them every season in the fall of the year erected in the channel of s^d River, it must easily be Imagined what a Prodigious havock and Destruction is made of the small fish as they come Down the Stream by them, Especially young Shad, beside the channel of the river is so obstructed by the number of Pounds and Dams that the Water when a Little Low is become unnavigable for Boats, &c. Your Petitioners therefore Beg you will take the above mentioned Causes of the Destruction of Fish

into your Consideration, and Pass an Act whereby such Practices may be Prevented, and the River at Low Water made navigable, and your Petitioners as in Duty will ever Pray.

— MITCHELL,	ANTHONY HEANEY,
W'M McHENRY,	VALENTINE OPP,
WILLIAM HART,	DAVID WILSON,
ROBERT RAMSEY,	SAMUEL WILSON,
NEIL MORRIS,	WILL. ERWIN,
JOSIAS FERGUSON,	WILL. McNEAL,
JOHN RICHART,	JACOB GINTENER,
SAM'L DEAN,	HERMEN YOUNHEN,
HENRY McDOWELL,	ROBERT WILLSON,
JOHN MENS,	DANIEL DENINGTON,
W. McCALLA,	JOHN MILEN,
F. WILSON,	ROBERT STEWART, JUN'R,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL,	GEORGE McELROY,
THOMAS WRIGHT,	HENRY KNIGHT,
ALEX'R ROBINSON,	THO'S LYTTLE,
JOSEPH BRADEN,	PHILIP PEARSON,
THOMAS RAMSEY,	HENERY FRANKENFELT,
ARTHUR ERWIN,	CONRAD JACOBY,
ROB'T STEWART,	EPHRAIM MORISON,
JOHN THOMPSON,	PATRICK SHAW,
FRANCIS WILSON,	SAMUEL MORISON,
WILLIAM IRWINE,	JOSEPH HART,
GEORGE RIEGEL,	JON'N INGHAM, JR.

COL. MATLACK TO CAPT. JNO. IRWIN.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 21st*, 1781.

SIR:—Yesterday I rece'd your letter of the 12th instant, and immediately laid it before Council. I am now ordered to inform you that it is not the intention of Council, in any sort, to hurt the interest of those officers and men circumstanced as you are. Upon the return of the Auditors from the present tour the extra cases will be considered by Council and such

measures taken as shall appear to be necessary to do justice to all those who were on command at the time appointed to settle the Depreciation account of their respective Reg'ts, of which public notice will be given.

I am, &c.,

T. M., *Sec'y.*

Capt. JOHN IRWIN.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
TAXES FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 29th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—We are informed that on the 20th Inst. the Classing of the Men in your County was not compleated. We are extremely sorry for this Delay, which must prove very prejudicial to the publick Interests, & necessarily throw you behind the other Counties in point of time. The care of the Assembly in taking the laws with them on Hand-Bills at the conclusion of the last session, & the expedition used by the Board in sending the Laws & Instructions by Express, who left there on the 3rd Jan., gave us Reasons to hope there would have been great forwardness in this important Business. But we were more surprized to see, by a letter of Gen. Irvine, that after these precautions, the Want of the Law in due Season should be assigned as a Reason for the Business not being begun at an earlier Day. We apprehend there must be some Mistake in this Matter, as the same Express went to York, where they proceeded with due expedition. We would, therefore, desire you to inform us what Day you received the Laws, that we may call the Messenger to an Account for any Deception he may have practised on us.

The Mode in which Grain has been received in your County, & the bad Quality in many Instances, together with the high Prices, induce the Council to recommend to follow the example of the other Counties who have now generally discontinued that Mode of Payment, & resort to the simple & regular one of Money. We have accordingly wrote to our Commissioner

not to call in future for Grain, but to make his Purchases in the usual Mode, which will eventually be found not only best for the publick but for People of the County.

You will let us know as soon as possible what Number of Recruits are given, and whether the Monies are collected on the delinquent Classes.

I am, Gent'n,

Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

HON. WM. ATLEE TO PRESIDENT REED.

LANCASTER, *ye 29th March*, 1781.

SIR:—I was yesterday honoured with your Letter of the 24th inst., respecting the information of Col'l Swope, forwarded to me some time agoe by Council, & should not have given you the trouble of a second Letter on the subject could I have obtained the information requested relative to the sale of Hendricks's place.

All that I am able to collect, as to that transaction, is from an Inhabitant of this Town, a Brother of old Tobias Hendricks, & uncle to the young man, who (he says,) the place was devised to. He says he was present at the sale; that it was struck off at vendue to Gen'l Thompson for twenty-two thousand two hundred Pounds, which was to be paid immediately; that the sale was held in June, & as the General had not the money, and was under the necessity of borrowing it from Mr. Mark Bird, it was the Month of October before it was paid; and that the Widow of old Tobias Hendricks, together with that young man, her son, and the rest of her family, then went to Alexandria in Virginia, where they now reside. This Son of Tobias Hendricks, who sold the place, his uncle informed me, would be here this Spring, and as the only chance of ascertaining the Money paid for it, would be by conversing with him, I waited that opportunity, that I might have every possible information before I wrote you. I this morning learn from the uncle that he is not yet returned from Virginia, so

that I see no prospect of any further knowledge of the matter at present, but shall keep it in view; & if that young gentleman's return gives me an opportunity of further inquiry, shall inform Council of anything material resulting from it.

I am, Sir,

with most sincere esteem,

your very obed't hum'l. Serv't,

WILL. ATTLEE.

In a late Proclamation of Council I observe Christian Voght, (there called Vought,) formerly of this place, is again taken notice of; if the reason of his being included in a second proclamation is that his Name was wrong spell'd in the first, I think it my duty to mention that there is the same fault in the second, & that Council may have his real Name, I inclose a Warrant issued by him, while he was one of the Burgesses of this place, with his name signed by himself "Christian Voght."

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. JOSEPH HART.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 31st*, 1781.

SIR:—In answer to your favor of the 17th Inst., lately received, requesting to know how the Persons employed last Fall to collect Grain by order of the Magistrates are to be paid, would inform you that Mr. McCalla is directed to pay all reasonable expenses accruing on s'd service, the Magistrates, or any two of w'h directed the service, having ascertained what is justly due, as ~~per~~ Resolve inclosed.

The Assembly have published a Bill which in some Degree ascertains the Value of former Debts. It has been much debated to take off all Penalties or Tenders whatsoever, but the sense of the House seems against it, and it is doubtful whether this bill will pass. You have herewith a private letter, informing of the Representations against the Lieutenants & sub-Lieutenants. Since that Time the House has passed a severe Re-

solve respecting the accounts of the Lieutenants & sub-Lieutenants, and desiring to know who have rendered their accounts & who have not, &c., &c. This was forseen by the Council, & therefore provided against by their Resolve of the 26th Jan. last.

In answering the Resolve of the Assembly, we have returned you as having rendered your Accounts, the objection of the Auditor not appearing sufficient to report you as a Defaulter, and more especially as we are very sensible of your exemplary Punctuality in matters of Account.

I am, with much regard,

Sir, Your Obed. H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Colonel JOSEPH HART, Bucks County.

SAMUEL BLAIR TO PRESIDENT REED.

April 13th, 1781.

SIR:—I beg your Excellency will excuse my soliciting in this way your attention to the subject, which I took the Liberty of mentioning to you a few days ago, as I would not willingly interrupt your more important affairs with another conversation.

The latest Term allowed me by the General in case of my return to Camp was the first of May. The prospect of exceeding it gives me not a little pain on several accounts. But your Excellency knows it is not in my power to take up money on the credit of my pay, otherwise I should not trouble your Excellency and the Council on this Subject.

I have no doubt from former testimonies of your Excellency's favour, of sharing in the supplies of the State when it shall be convenient to make a general distribution, but as I am circumstanced, I hope it will not be taken amiss if I wish to know whether the necessary supplies of Clothing might not be consistently ordered for me and servant before that time. If not, I shall at least have the consciousness of having tried the means that were in my power, tho' unfortunate in being obliged to trouble your Excellency in this instance, or if they may

be expected in any good time after waiting for the more regular course of that business. I shall be glad to receive a hint from your Excellency in any way you shall please to favour me with it.

I am your Excellency's obliged and very humble Servant,
 SAM'L BLAIR.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES
 OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 2nd*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—It is with great surprize we have understood that the County Treasurer has not been able to answer a Draught of the State Treasurer for £500, for the Purpose of recruiting the Army, at a time when every exertion ought to be made for that purpose, and when the Treasury here cannot relieve him. Your County was formerly distinguished for its Punctuality, & we hope it will not lose its Character under your Management. We must also remind you of the Duties required by the Law for recruiting the Federal Army by Classes. We presume that by this Time the Men are provided, or the Money collected from them who should have found Men. The time expires tomorrow, when the Report of your Proceedings in this Business should be returned. The other States in Union to the Eastward have, most honourably to themselves and beneficially to the publick, supplied their Quotas of Troops, while this State was never more defective. The Revolt of the Line will be a double Misfortune if not repaired by the vigilance of the civil officers & Zeal of the People. You will, therefore, without Delay, set about the Collection of the outstanding Taxes & Monies due from the Classes, for it would be the greatest Pain to us to be obliged even to remind you of the Penalty which the Law has inflicted for Neglect, & which, in Duty to our Country & Justice to our own Character, we must inflict if the Business is neglected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obe't & V'ry H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

The Commiss'rs of Taxes in Northampton County.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN HART.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 7th*, 1781.

SIR:—Your Favor of the 3d Inst. came duly to Hand, & was communicated to the Council. You are desired, to pay the 3d Bounty before the Men march, but not at present, as we fear they will more easily desert. If, therefore, they were assured of Payment the Day before, in Case they move before May, we think it will be better than paying it now.

We are sorry to hear that recruiting has met bad success. We hoped the Officers, for the Sake of having full Companies and Regiments, would have exerted themselves. We wish you to give us your Opinion of the Reasons of the Deficiency you mention, that if in our Power we may apply a Remedy.

Inclosed you have the Resolve respecting the Serjeants receiving a Dollar for each Recruit. Some of the Serjeants in other States claimed the Dollar for the Recruits brought in by them, which they were not entitled to; others had not received the Dollar for those engaged afterwards, which they were entitled to; as far as Memory serves this was the reason of the Note sent you. It has been an Omission of our Clerk not sending you the Resolve. But we hope no Difficulty has arisen which may not be obviated.

I am, Sir, with Esteem,

Your Obed. II'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

JOHN HART, Esq., Newtown.

COL. MAGAW TO PRESIDENT REED.

CARLISLE, *16th April*, 1781.

SIR:—On my Release from near four years' captivity, I found the Infantry of the Pennsylvania Line about to be reduced to six Regiments, & that the number of Officers were more than competent, & considering it would shew but false

patriotism to insist for my Rank as a General Officer in prejudice to one of more experience, I sent down my inclination to be returned a retiring Officer, which was done accordingly.

When Mr. Nicholson came to this place to audit the Accounts of Depreciation, I was concerned to hear that he had not been furnished with the accounts of the prisoners while in Captivity, but expected, by an express he sent to Philad'a for this and other purposes, to receive them and have my Accounts of Depreciation settled. Again I am disappointed; all I received or am chargeably with while a Prisoner came to me thro' the Hands of Mr. Lewis Pentard, during administration of Maj'rs Boudenot & Beatty. I had nothing from Mr. Skinner, & apprehend the Accounts of the three former Gent., which involve the whole of mine, have long since been settled & in Philad'a.

I paid my Boarding while a prisoner, except about £13, & stand yet in advance near £100 specie lent to Officers in distress before any publick supplies arrived, much of that sum I expect to lose from the dispersed & very distant situation of a number of those Gent.

Thus I have taken the Liberty to mention a few facts to your Excellency, & make no doubt of your attention to my Interest in this Business.

I have the Hon'r to be,

Your Excellency's

most obd't H'ble Serv't,

ROBT. MAGAW.

His Excell'y Jos. REED, Esq'r.

INTERCEPTED LETTER TO CAPT. BRANT.

TEOGAH, *April the 17th, 1781.*

SIR:—To Communicate to you Colo. Butlar's Orders that you will Endeavor to bring of Catle after Taking a Prisoner. We expect the Cannon at the Cookhouse in five days from this Day. The Canoos are finished; three Hundred and one of Sir John's men Arived Last Evening at this place. I will

send a party to meet you at Lahowack or Shoholy. Pleas to send a few Lines by the Bearer ; pleas to Leave Daniel Cole and three more to Watch their Motion.

From your friend,
CAPT. CALWELL.

The Above is a true Copy Taken out of a Letter Directed to Brant, Stiled Capt. Brant, Chief of the six Nations.

Sussex County.

Taken by me, SAMUEL WESTBROOK, one of the Justices of the State of New Jersey.

Northampton County, State of pensylvania:

Personally appeared before me Col'l John Rosekrans, and declared on the holy Evangelist that the above Coppy is taken and Compared by the originale that was taken from the Enemy in the action at Capt. Chymborns.

JOHN ROSEKRANS.

Sworn Before me April 27, 1781,

JOHN VAN CAMPEN.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. ADAM HUBLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 18th*, 1781.

SIR:—Your Letter of the 6th has been received, & the Difficulties of raising a constant Guard seem to be such that we have laid it aside and concluded to call the Militia. Herewith, therefore, you will receive an Order for calling out a Guard of Militia for the Prisoners expected at Lancaster, as required by the Board of War. The Commissary of Prisoners will inform you when they will be particularly necessary, & you will please to give such Directions for posting them & keeping up proper Discipline & Regularity which your own Experience & Judgment will suggest, ever recollecting that the same Regularity

cannot be expected from them as from disciplined Troops, and that a certain Degree of Tenderness is necessary in managing them.

The Board of War inform us they have given Directions to the Quarter Master to have the necessary Repairs & Alterations made on the Barracks as well for Security as accomodation. As Mr. Allen will have the principle Direction of them, I need add no more than to wish you would counsel together in all matters respecting them which concern the State. We propose to relieve this Draught of Militia by one from York County, as they are behind the other Counties, but the Time will not now admit. You will do well to hold your Appeals & collect the Fines as soon as possible. There has been no Alteration in the Militia Law this Session, so that you will proceed in the old form, & you may depend upon it that you will find least trouble from an expeditious Settlement of Fines, &c., than you will if Delay is admitted.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. H'bbl. Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. ADAM HUBLEY.

P. S.—I fowarded a Letter lately to you from Gen. Washington. Please to acquaint me in your next if you have received it.

PRESIDENT REED TO JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 23rd*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—A Doubt has arisen on the Construction of the 19th Sect. of the Constitution on which the Council have requested a Conference with the Judges of the Supreme Court for the Benefit of their advice & opinion, whenever the Business of the Court will admit. The Circumstances on which the Doubt has arisen are these: At the annual Election for Berks County in 1776, Col. Morgan was chosen as Counselor,

to serve two years. In June 1778, before the Expiration of the two Years, Mr. Morgan resigned & Mr. Read was chosen in his stead. And at the general Election following, Mr. Read was again elected. In June next the three Years from the time of the partial Election will expire and at the next general Election the three Years will expire, computing from the general Election in 1778. The Question, therefore, for the Consideration of the Gentlemen will be at what Time did Mr. Read's three years commence whether from June, 1778, or the general Election in Oct., 1778?

I am, Gentlemen, with much

Respect & Regard,

Your Obed. H^bble Sev't,

JOSEPH REED.

MEMORIAL OF SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

PHILAD^a April 26, 1781.

To his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq'r., President, and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Memorial of the Supernumerary Officers of the Pennsylvania line now in Town Respectfully Sheweth:

That your Memorialists sensible of the earnest desire of your Honorable Body to do us that justice that we are intitled to for past services, trust that our neglected situation will at this time obtain your attention. We are left destitute of subsistence, and our expenses, living in town, endeavouring to settle our accounts much heavier than we can bear. Several of us whose interest is suffering by our stay in town are not able to leave it for want of Money to discharge the debts we have unavoidably contracted, as their is but few of us. We beg your Honorable Body will, in your usual goodness, put us upon a footing with the Officers in actual service by ordering us to receive a part of our depreciation, and Exchange our

Certificates for others bearing Interest. We are with much
Respect your Excellency's and the Honorable Councils

Most obedient and Very

Humble Servants,
GEORGE TUDOR, Major,
JA. WILSON, Capt.,
WM. GRAY, Capt'n,
PETER BOYER, Capt.,
JACOB BUNNER, Capt'n.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN VAN CAMPEN.

PHILAD'A, *May 1st*, 1781.

SIR :—Your Letters of the 27th April and one without Date have been duly received. We are much concerned at the Distresses of the Frontiers, But are at a loss what sufficient Relief to give, having already commissioned officers to raise Men, sent Money & done everything which our Distance & Situation will admit. Col. Rea has informed us that the Militia has been called out; we hope they will not spend their time at taverns & Shooting Matches, as we fear has been sometimes the Case. Capt. Shrawder has orders to procure Ammunition, which will be sent up by the waggons. Our advice is, & we wish you to impress it upon the leading Men of the County, that Capt. Shrawder's Company should be recruited as soon as possible. The next Relief is Money, of which we have sent £1,000 per the Bearer, which you will appropriate with Prudence and Discretion for immediate Relief, employing it in hiring Men on this Emergency. We must now recommend to you vigorous Exertions of yourselves, stockading the strong Houses, & if possible, promote Scouting Parties, offering the Reward for Scalps & Prisoners agreeable to our Proclamation of last Year. In all which Measures, you will, I am persuaded, have every Assistance from the Lieutenant and Sub-Lieuten-

ants. Your own Prudence will suggest the Necessity of having this Money properly accounted for.

Capt. Shrawder will receive the Ammunition for Col. Rea.

I am, with the best wishes for your safety, Sir,

Your Friend & Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED, *President.*

The Hon. JOHN VANCAMPEN.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COUNTY TREASURERS.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 4th*, 1781.

SIR:—Inclosed you have sundry Letters for the Members of Assembly of your County, which we request you to forward by Express with all possible Dispatch, unless Opportunities should prevent on which you can explicitly depend. As the Business is of the utmost Importance, we hope you will take the most effectual Measures that each Letter may be delivered agreeable to Direction, & in case of sending Express you will require a Receipt for each Letter which you will forward to the Council, the Expense to be charged in your Account.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To WILLIAM HENRY, Esq'r, Treasurer Lancaster County.

To JOHN HAY, Esq'r, Treasurer York County.

To STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq'r, Cumberland.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN THOME AND ROBERT CLARKE.

PHILAD'A, *May 5th*, 1781.

GENT.:—Col. Humpton will deliver you Ten Thousand Pounds, which you will pay to such Officers & Soldiers as have been settled with & received Certificates of Deprecation,

agreeable to the Extract of the Act of Assembly which is inclosed. You will be sure to follow the Act, particularly by paying only those in *actual Service*, & giving Preference to those who are going on the Southern Detachment, which we wish to forward with all possible Dispatch.

You will be careful to receive the old Certificates with Receipts for the Money paid, & renew them for the Remainder, with those we paid you bearing Interest. You will keep a regular Account of your Proceedings in this Business, and take the first Opp'ty to transmit it to us.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obe. H^bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To JOHN THOME and ROBERT CLARKE, Esq^{rs}, at Lebanon.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN THOME.

PHILAD., *May* 6, 1781.

SIR:—Your Letter of the 3d Inst. has been duly received. You observe that you have expended about £300 in payment of Recruits, & have Order for £1,000, that you have paid considerable Bounties to the Recruits of the 6th Reg't attested elsewhere. We wish you to explain this, as we know of but two lists of Recruits entitled to receive from you, viz.: Those attested before you, & those recruited by the Officers in different Parts, & who, according to our Resolve, would have been entitled to draw money from you as you mention to have been done by Col. Humpton. We are very apprehensive that the former Men receive repeated Bounties, & if so, all the Money we can furnish must forever be insufficient.

We sent you on Saturday by Col. Humpton, £10,000, which we hope will be sufficient for you to clear off the Regiment, pay your own & Friends' Advances, & get them to March, an Event which we most ardently wish.

By the Terms of our Resolve, you will recollect that Col. Humpton is to account with you for the Money received from

you, which, as he is a very punctual Officer, we are perswaded he will properly do.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO GENERAL WAYNE.

PHILAD'A, *May 7th*, 1781.

SIR:—The Names of the several officers in the Regiments of Infantry & Cavalry having been returned to this Board by you in order to form the arrangement, The Council request you would, as the present commanding officer of the Line, furnish them in the same manner, with the Name & Rank of the Officers of Artillery. Council have even been of opinion that there was a Propriety & Regularity in procuring Returns & doing Business of this Nature, that it should be thro' the Medium of the commanding officer of the Line present, as it is not possible for us, in many Instances, to know to what inferior officer to apply. In the present Case, Gen'l St. Clair lately expressed a Doubt whether Col. Forest was in actual service, & Major Eustis also represented that he had in some Instances declined acting in the Affairs of the Regiment. We must, therefore, repeat our Request to be furnished with a List of the officers of Artillery going to the Southward, by which we may know the Names of the officers going, that we may be able to determine on some applications now before the Board. The Interest you lately took in promoting the wishes of these Gentlemen, induces us to believe you will comply with our Request, & forward it as soon as convenient.

I am, Sir,

Your obed. & Very H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To Gen'l ANTHONY WAYNE.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN BARRON, ISRAEL MORRIS
AND OTHERS.

PHILAD'A, May 10th, 1781.

To his Excellency the President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Supreme Executive Council of the State :

The Petition of John Barron, Israel Morris, Susanna Rodney, Henry Remson, William Pollard, Owen & Clement Bidle and Thomas Bartow, John Brown, Respectfully Sheweth :

That William Penn, the first Proprietary and Founder of Pennsylvania, having Children by two Venters, and intending to provide for the Younger Branch of his Family by vesting in them the Province of Pennsylvania, and having in the Course of the Settlement thereof been obliged to expend divers large Sums of Money, arising from the separate Estate of his first Wife, to her secured ; and from the Patrimonial Estate settled on her Issue, did, in order to compensate them therefore, and to make a Provision for them, suitable to their Rank, make and execute divers Grants of large Tracts of land within the said Province for their Use ; and did by his Will, devise his Provincial Estate to his Sons by the second Wife, in Exclusion of his Heir at Law. That the said William Penn, previous to his Departure from England on his first Voyage to America, by Lease and Release, dated the fourth and fifth of September, Anno Domini 1682, granted to Sir John Fagg Fifty Thousand Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, to be located according to certain Conditions and Concessions then lately entered into by him, in behalf of the Original Purchasers, for the Use of his said first Wife, Gulielma Maria Penn and her Heirs forever. This Grant the Petitioners have heard, and believe was made in Consideration of the Sum of One Thousand Pounds advanced to him to enable him to settle the Province, out of the separate Estate secured by Marriage Articles to his said Wife. The said Gulielma Maria Penn afterwards died, leaving several Children, of whom William Penn, the Second, her eldest Son, was entitled to one Moyety or half Part of the said Lands. The said William Penn, the second, died intestate, leaving Issue several Children, of whom Gulielma Maria, af-

terwards Wife of Charles Fell, was entitled to one-fourth Part of her said Father's Estate, or Six Thousand two Hundred and fifty Acres of the said Great Tract. The said Gulielma Maria Fell afterwards died intestate, leaving Issue Robert Edward Fell, Maria Margaretta, late the Wife of the Petitioner John Barron, and Gulielma Maria Frances, late the Wife of ——— Newcomb, who became entitled to the Whole Estate of their said Mother. The Petitioners, by Force of divers good Conveyances and Assurances in the Law, are seised of and entitled to all the Lands and Tenements which descended to the said Gulielma Maria Fell, By which means the Petitioners and they whose Estate they have, were and are entitled to the quantity of one Hundred Acres of Land to be laid out and surveyed within the Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, appurtenant to the said Six Thousand two Hundred and fifty Acres, and to such City Lots, as according to the Custom of the Country, ought to be granted to a Purchaser of that Quantity of Lands in Pennsylvania, none of which City Lots have ever yet been laid out. The Petitioners further shew that the said William Penn, the second, was, in his own Right, an Original Purchaser of twenty thousand Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, whereof he was entitled to four hundred Acres of Land to be laid out and surveyed within the City Liberties, and to City Lots in Proportion thereto, that in Pursuance of such Right, a large Lot, containing in breadth on the River Delaware, three hundred and forty-six Feet and extending of that breadth on the North side of Cedar Street, commonly called South Street, from Delaware to the River Schuylkill, was set out and appropriated for his Use, whereof the Petitioners and those whose Estate they have, were and yet are entitled to one-fourth Part by the Conveyances aforesaid. The Petitioners under this Right are now in the actual Possession of their Proportions of Part of the said large Lot containing in breadth on the West side of Front Street two Hundred and four feet, and extending thence Westward to the River Schuylkill; but that Part of the said large Lot, lying on the East Side of Front Street (except two small Parcels thereof, which the said William Penn, the second, in his life Time, sold and conveyed) hath been granted by the late Proprietaries to divers Persons, as tho' the same had been vacant, and has been held by the Grantees thereof,

upwards of sixty Years, whereby the Statute of Limitations operates as an Establishment of their Right ; but the Petitioners apprehend they are entitled to a Compensation in Value for the same out of the general Land Stock reserved by the said Proprietaries, to satisfy the just Claims of Original Purchasers. And that Part of the said large Lot, contain'g in breadth on front Street one hundred and forty-two Feet and extending of that breadth to the River Schuylkill is now unoccupied, and the Petitioners have been deprived of the Possession thereof, notwithstanding they once obtained a Verdict for establishing their Title thereto. The Petitioners further shew that Arent Sonmons was an original Purchaser of William Penn, of Five Thousand Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, and as such was entitled to a hundred Acres thereof, to be laid out within the City Liberties ; and that by Force of divers good Conveyances and Assurances in the Law the Right to one Moyety or half Part thereof is now vested in some of the Petitioners.

The Petitioners further show that in Pursuance of the Conditions and Concessions hereinabove mentioned, a large Tract of Land was surveyed and laid out for the Good and Benefit of the first Purchasers, containing about eighteen Thousand acres, including the City of Philadelphia, which Lands were expressly reserved as a land Stock to satisfy the original Purchasers for those ten Acres, in every five hundred Acres, which by the said Concessions were to be allowed to be taken up within the Great Town therein mentioned. That any Persons entitled to Lands under an original Purchaser had Right at any Time, by the laws of the Land, and the uniform Custom of the Country, to survey, locate and appropriate to himself his Proportion of the said Liberty Lands and City Lots, on any Part of the said Land Stock not before appropriated by some other original Purchaser. That the Petitioners and those whose Estate they have, being so as aforesaid entitled to two hundred and thirty acres of Land within the said Great Town, on the fourth Day of June, 1770, did cause and procure a Tract of Land within the Bounds of the said Great Tract of Eighteen Thousand Acres, to be surveyed, located and appropriated to them or some or one of them in Part Satisfaction of their said Rights, which Tract is situate in the Township of the Northern Liberties, and contains thirty Acres and eighteen Perches, bounded

on the East by the third Street, continued on the South by the North Line of the City, on the West by and on the North by Land formerly of Jurian Hartzfelder, as by the Survey more fully appears. And on the thirteenth Day of June, in the Year last aforesaid, did cause and procure one other Tract of Land within the Bounds aforesaid, to be surveyed, located and appropriated to them, or some or one of them in further Part Satisfaction of their said Rights, which last mentioned Tract is situate in the said Township, and contains thirty-one Acres and forty-eight Perches, Bounded on the North by land formerly of the said Jurian Hartsfelder, on the East by Delaware River, on the South by the North Line of the City, and on the West by third Street aforesaid, as by the Survey thereof fully appears. And on the fourteenth Day of June in the Year last aforesaid, did cause and procure one other Tract of within the Bounds aforesaid, to be surveyed, located and appropriated to them, or some or one of them, in further Part Satisfaction of their said Rights, which last mentioned Tract is situate in the said Township, and contains one hundred and thirty Acres, Bounded on the North by a Tract of Land called the Vine Yard, on the East by Land called Springetsbury, on the South by the North line of the City, and on the West by the River Schuylkill, as by the Survey thereof fully appears. And on the fifteenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1777, did cause and procure one other Tract of within the Bounds aforesaid, to be surveyed, located and appropriated to them, or some or one of them in further Part Satisfaction of their said Rights, which last mentioned Tract contains thirty-nine Acres, and is bounded on the North by Land sometime of — Asshten, on the East by the Schuylkill front Street, on the South by land of James Pemberton, and on the West by the River Schuylkill. Which said four Tracts of land, amounting to two Hundred and thirty Acres and one hundred and twenty-eight Perches, the Petitioners aver are Part of the said Land Stock reserved by the said Proprietaries for the Use of the Original Purchasers, and were never before surveyed, located or appropriated to any other Use, and which they claim as their Right and Inheritance.

The Petitioners have seen a Law, lately passed, authorising the President or Vice President in Council to apportion and

set off so many City Lots as he shall think sufficient for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned, and to sell the same by public auction. And altho' Provision is afterwards made in the said Act, for recompensing, in Value, the Owners of any Lots which may be so sold for the public Use, yet the Petitioners apprehend that this Honourable Board would by no Means proceed to the Sale of any Lots or Lands which have been, before the passing the said Act, set out and appropriated in Severalty to any Person under a just or reasonable Title. And insisting that the Petitioners have a just and reasonable Title in Severalty to hold and enjoy the said four Pieces of Ground hereinbefore described, and one-fourth Part of the said Residue of the said large Lot, originally laid out for William Penn, the Second in Right of his Purchase of Twenty Thousand Acres. And that they are entitled to have One Hundred and eight Feet on Delaware River, and to carry the same width to Schuylkill Front Street, or an equivalent thereto in quantity and quality, within the said City, as appurtenant to the said 6,250 Acres, Part of the aforesaid 50,000 Acres whereto they are entitled under the Grant to Sir John Fagg, and to a Compensation in Value out of the general Land Stock, reserved as aforesaid by the said Proprietaries for the said Bank and Water Lot, so as aforesaid laid out for the said William Penn the second, and afterwards sold by the said Proprietaries. They pray that this Honourable Board will permit them to take Possession of the said four Parcels of Land and the said fourth Part of the Residue of the said large Lot, so as aforesaid, set out and appropriated to them in Severalty. And will be pleased to direct the Attorney General to receive from them such Declarations in Ejectments as the Nature of their several Claims requires in order to try their Titles according to the Directions of the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

JOHN BARRON,

With exception to the State.

ISRAEL MORRIS, S. Wm.,
SUSANNA RODNEY.

OWEN BIDDLE,	} Attornies in fact
WM. POLLARD,	
CLEMENT BIDDLE.	
} Charly Hurst.	
JOHN BROWN.	

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILAD'A, *May 14th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—We have received your Letter apologizing for the Non-Execution of the Act, entitled “an Act to compleat the Quota of the Federal Army.” You observe that the Lieutenants have not made you a Return of the Men furnished, but if you will attend to the Law & to our Instructions of the 2d Jan. thereupon, you will see that no Such Duty was required of the Lieutenants, but that it lay between the Commissioner and the Assessors. The law directs the Classes to make the Return to the Assessor within the Time limited, which we fixed to be the 1st March. We are now in the 3d Month from that Time, & the Campaign begun, & no Return made. The Assembly will, as they did the last Session, call upon us to know what Progress is made in the Business. We cannot think the Reasons assigned for this Delay sufficient, & therefore cannot return them. We are sorry to observe that this is not the least Inconvenience which has resulted, as by the Delay which has taken Place those who defer Payment the longest are the most favoured. As so much of the Delay of Collection is ascribed to the Difficulty of getting proper Collectors, we would wish to know how many Collectors have been fined, & the Names of such Collectors.

We ascribe many of our present Difficulties to the Neglect of collecting the taxes, & tho’ the City & County are before the Country in other Respects, in those of the raising the Men, you are behind the other Counties who have transmitted to us an Account of their Proceedings.

Having given publick & private Notice to the Commissioners, it cannot be thought hard if we proceed to do our Duty, as nothing is more repugnant to our Ideas of good Government than for Persons to accept Offices the Duties of which are not attended to.

I am, Gent’n,

Your Obed. H’bbl. Serv’t,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUMBERLAND.

PHILAD'A, *May 15th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—We received your letter of the 6th Inst, containing the Reasons for not proceeding to execute the Law for raising Men with the Expedition which the Service required and the Law prescribed. We cannot but lament the Delay, not only as prejudicial to the Cause, but as it has furnished Delinquents with an Opp'y to pay their Fines at a much less Rate than the deserving Whigs, who sought no such Advantage. We may justly say the same with Respect to all other Taxes. The not having the laws in due Time is an Excuse peculiar to your County, & we would wish you to consider whether such great stress can be laid upon it when so many Opp'r's present of your receiving the Laws if you would sent for them. A Line to your own Member, or in his Absence to our Secretary, would always procure them. The whole of the Laws are so bulky that we are obliged to entrust them to Waggoners, who, in some Instances, have behaved very ill, leaving them on the Road. The Laws you miss were sent in due Season, & have probably miscarried by some such Accident.

We did not know Mr. Agnew was your Clerk when we appointed him a Commissioner to pay the Recruits, and much less did we apprehend it would have had such an Effect as to delay the taxes, or we should have appointed another Person.

When you see the State of publick Accounts & the great Deficiencies, you will certainly think with us that the Assembly either were grossly ignorant of the Abilities of their Constituents when they laid the taxes, or there has been gross Neglect in the Collection, as you will find only half of the taxes laid have been collected.

We cannot altogether agree that Commissioners do their Duty under such Deficiencies unless they proceed vigorously & decisively with delinquent or refusing Collectors, of which we have few Instances. And Whatever may be thought by Persons at a Distance, we do assure you, Gentlemen, that our

defects in collecting the taxes is not only Matter of most serious Reproach to us by other States, but is now likely to involve this State in the most alarming Difficulties. Credit being at an End & the Treasury exhausted, with a Body of British prisoners Among us, a powerful Enemy ready to take Advantage of our Distress, our own army actually suffering for Want of Provisions, and our Line not half compleated, are Circumstances which most deeply affect every good Citizen, and all which are owing to the Deficiency of the Taxes. We have not been wanting to impress all our Friends with these sentiments, because they will be the greatest sufferers, should any adverse Circumstances take Place. It was expected that a return of the Recruits by the Classes would accompany your Letter, and also of the Delinquent Classes and of the money paid, more than two months now elapsed since this Business should have been done. The Congress, the General, the Continent & the Army all distress us by their inquiries & Complaints; in short our situation never required more Wisdom, Diligence & Firmness.

I am, Gent'n, Your obed. H'ble serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILAD'A, *May 22nd*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—Your Letter of the 15th Inst. has been duly received. We are sorry to find that our Endeavours to promote the public Service & perform our Duty should have subjected us to so exceptionable an address. Having publicly, as well as by Letter, sought a punctual Compliance with the Law for raising Men, & except from some of the Counties having received little or no Satisfaction, we could not think of the Assembly meeting again without having a proper State of the Matter to be laid before them. It would ill become us to execute the Law with severity on distant commissioners if those upon the spot were excused.

As we have neither Time nor Inclination to enter into a written Altercation, we request you would attend the Council some Day this Week most convenient to you, when we have Reason to believe we can convince you that you are mistaken in several Particulars mentioned in your Letter. At all events the council expect to be treated with Decency & good manners. As to its style & Expression, we shall only say that it is of the first Impression we have ever had from any Gentlemen in Office in the State, & in our Opinion not adapted to promote the publick Service, or do Honour to the Board.

I am, Gent.,

Your obed. H^{ble} Serv.,

JOSEPH REED.

P. S.—The Council Hours are from 11 to 2 o'clock.

CAPT. CHRIST AND COL. HALLER TO PRESIDENT REED.

READING, *May 24*, 1781.

SIR:—We beg leave to acquaint your Excellency and the Honorable the Council, that on Monday last at 12 o'Clock was delivered to us by Henry Haffa, high Sheriff of this County, your Letter dated in Council the 12 Instant, directed to us on Public Service, ordering us to proceed on paying of the Troops of the 5 and 9 Regiments the one-third of their Depreciation, the Vice President's Letter of the same Date to Mr. James Stephenson and us, several Proclamations dated 11 Instant, and the Laws of last Session. All were very much torn, opened and said to be found near the 41 Mile Stone on the Road leading from Philad'a to this Place, near the House of Jacob Cope, by whom they were forwarded to the Sheriff.

Mr. James Stephenson arrived here on 13 Instant, and according to his Directions from Council proceeded to the Business next Day, with the Assistance of Henry Haller.

As to the Charge exhibited against us in giving Certificates to Persons who had resigned and quitted the Service before the Act passed, is without Foundation, which will readily ap-

pear from the Work itself; and we do declare that we have not done it in a single Instance but refused it to all who applied; we wish to know our Accuser and for an Opportunity openly to convince him or them of the Errors, malicious and false Information given against us.

We are Your Excellencies

Most obed. & humble Servants,

HENRY CHRIST,
HENRY HALLER.

READING, *May ye 25th*, 1781.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, President of the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia:

SIR:—From the rec'ts on the back of the Certificates my acc'ts of Expenditure and the Ballance in Mr. Stephenson's hands, your Excellency will see a full and I hope just acc't of the Ten thousand Pounds sent me by Mr. Biddle, for the purpose of paying one-third of the depreciation money due to the 5 & 9th Regiments.

I am Your Excellency's obied't and humb'e Servant,
HENRY HALLER.

COL. MATLACK TO COMMISSIONERS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *May 25*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—By order of His Excellency the President and Council, I have transmitted to you the enclosed nine enlistments, to wit: For the 3rd, 4th & 6th Classes of Derry township, the 4th, 9th & 12th classes of Paxton township, and three others, for which three there is also enclosed a receipt from Col'l Humpton; also a receipt from Col'l Hubley to Col'l Chambers for a deserter from the 6th Penns'a Regiment.

The Council desire you will, in addition to the account already received from you, furnish a compleat & full account of your transactions respecting the enlistment of men, setting

forth what has been done with the men enlisted ; what districts have furnished their men ; what districts have not furnished the men ; what money you have rec'd from the delinquents, and what districts have not furnished either men or money, in Order that a compleat account may be laid before the General Assembly. This, you will perceive, will not admit of the least delay, and therefore use the utmost possible dispatch in the business.

I am with great respect,
Your Most Obed't Servant,
TY. MATLACK, *Sec'y.*

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. HALLER AND CAPT.
CHRIST.

PHILAD'A 11th June, 1781.

GENT. :—We observe in the News Papers that Mr. Allen, after applying to this Board to put off the sale of the Big Spring Tract, & bei'g refused, has published a Counter Advertisement. We have, therefore, on Consideration, thought it proper to inform you that the same Tract of Land being formerly advertised, the late Wm. Allen, Esq., under whom the Claim is now derived, applied to this Board to forbid the Sale, upon which a Resolution passed that the Petition should be complied with if the Petitioner would make Oath that he had never conveyed the Premises to his Son Andrew, but this he declined. For these and other Reasons we apprehend Mrs. Allen's Claim in Behalf of her Children not to be well founded. But least the Claim may injure the Sale, we also think proper to inform you that by Act of Assembly every Claimant should put in his Claim within Six Months after the Premises are advertised. The Advertisements referred to in said Act were made on & Mr. Allen, who lived within the State, not having made his Claim before the Supreme Court within the time limited by Law, it became extinct, so that we apprehend the State fully intituled to sell the Premises. If, notwithstanding these circumstances, Mrs. Allen's Claim should

have so much Weight as to prevent People bidding at the Sale, and it is thereby likely to go off at a great under Value, it is our Advice that you postpone the sale to a farther Day.

I am, Gent., Your Obed. H'bble Servt.,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN MITCHELL.

PHILA., *June 21st*, 1781.

SIR:—Mr. Cryder, the Wagon Master of Northampton County, has represented that encouraged by us, & called upon by you, he procured a Number of Waggon last summer for the secret service, that sundry expenses accrued therein which now there is some Difficulty in paying. As we, at your Desire, urged these Officers to give this Assistance, we conceive ourselves in some Degree bound to give them ours, & at least to express our opinion that the services were necessary, & that it does not appear that the Charge is unreasonable. If you are of the same opinion you will probably settle the Matter to his satisfaction.

I am, Sir,

Your obed't H'bbl. Serv'ts,

JOSEPH REED.

To JOHN MITCHELL, Esq.

CIRCULAR TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAXES
OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

PHILAD'A, *June 25th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed we send you the law lately passed for raising effective Supplies for the Year. It is difficult to convey to you an Idea of the distressing Condition in which our publick Affairs here are for Want of current Money, & unless the most immediate & vigorous Exertions are used to execute this Law & collect the taxes under it, the most fatal

Consequences are to be apprehended. We therefore entreat you, as you value the Interests & Safety of the State, as well as the common Cause, to lay aside all other Business which may interfere with this, & urge every Person concerned to like Activity & Zeal. We have now above 4,000 Persons in the State actually suffering for Want of Provisions, besides the various other Demands of the State which neither admit of Refusal or Delay.

We must also remind you of the Settlement of the Account for recruiting the Federal Army under the late Act. It will be absolutely necessary that the delinquent Classes should be compelled to pay without Delay. Council have * * * this Business so often, both by Resolve & Letter, that they hope a final Adjustment of that Matter will not be postponed. Should it unhappily be the Case, their Duty will oblige them to impose the Penalties by Law adjudged. To prevent Frauds in Collectors, & Partialities, we would have you direct the Assessors to distinguish the Non-Jurors in the returned Duplicate, so that as little may be left to the Collector as possible.

I am, Gent.,

Your Obed. H^bbl. Servt.,

JOSEPH REED, *President*.

RECRUITING OFFICERS FOR THE LINE.

June 29th, 1781.

To his Excellency, JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the honorable the supreme executive Council of Pennsylvania :

In pursuance of the Act of Assembly for recruiting the Pennsylvania Line, passed the last session, I beg leave to recommend the following Gentlemen to receive the recruits in the different Counties, viz :

In Northampton and Bucks.—Colonel Craig, Capt. James Christie and Cap. Claypole, or either of them at Easton and Newton.

In York.—Major James Moore or Capt. Burke, at M^r Allister's Town.

In Lancaster.—Mayor Grier or Capt. Patten, at Lebanon ; Cap. Turnbull for the Artillery, at Lancaster ; Major Faintle-roy for the Cavalry, at Lancaster.

In Berks.—Cap't John Christie or Cap't Bowers, at Reading.

In Chester.—Lieut. Colonel North, Cap't Lusk, and Cap't Kennedy, at the Yellow Spring.

In Philadelphia.—Lieut. Colonel Mentgez, Captain Keene and Capt. Jackson, at Philadelphia.

A'R ST. CLAIR, *Maj'r Gen'l.*

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. WILLIAM HENRY.

PHILAD'A, June 29, 1781.

SIR:—You are hereby required to call a Court Martial for the Tryal of Capt. Joseph Falconer, for Disobedience of Orders & unbecoming Behaviour as an Officer on the last Brigade Day, on the Complaint of the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, of which & also of the Time & Place of the setting of the Court you will give Notice to Capt. Falconer & to the Judge Advocate & all others concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED,

Presid't and Command'r-in-Chief of the Militia.

To Col. WILLIAM HENRY, Lieut. of the City of Philad.

PHILADELPHIA, 29th June, 1781.

SIR:—I have Arrested Capt'n Joseph Falconer for Disobedi-ence of Orders & behaving as unbecoming an Officer on the last Brigade Day, I, therefore, request that you will Order a Court Martial for his Tryal.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obed. Serv't,

ROB. KNOX,

Lt. Col. C. B.

Col. WM. HENRY.

Indorsed:—

GEN. WILKINSON,

WM. ROBISON, s'd Quarter Master.

WM. ROBISON, Jr., Agitant.

COL. ROBERT LEVERS TO PRESIDENT REED.

EASTON, *July 6th*, 1781.

SIR :—I have the Honor to acknowledge the Receipt of a commission from the Supreme Executive Council of this State, appointing me Lieutenant of this County, and also of a Letter from your Excellency in Council, dated the 25th June, with a Resolve of Council, directing me to call into service the Class of Militia of the said County, next in Tour of duty, for the Purpose of relieving the Militia at present stationed on the Frontiers. In consequence whereof, the eighth class is called out. Herewith I send the Bond executed, and I have taken the oaths according to the Constitution. I would have wrote to your Excellency a few days sooner, but as a Party of Indians had broke in upon the Frontier of this County, just under Pocono Point, about nine Miles from Col. Stroud's, & killed & scalped Four Persons, I chose to wait till I could send your Excellency and Council a particular account thereof, which may, in some measure, be seen in the enclosed extract of a Letter from Col. Stroud to me.

As far as my abilities reach, your Excellency and the Supreme Executive Council may depend that no Exertions of mine shall be wanting in the duties of the Office I am entrusted with.

I fear the Militia will not be prevailed on to stay on the Frontiers, unless they can be regularly supplied with Provisions, the want of which they complain of heavily, by Col. Chambers' account; and Col. Burkholder & Col. Hays tell me, that the Commissioner of Purchases, Mr. Deshler, cannot procure Beef, &c., for want of Hard money to purchase with.

When Col. Chambers was with me, last Saturday, I judged it necessary to direct him, that in the disposition of the Militia upon the Frontier of his district, of which I have a more perfect knowledge than of any other part of the Frontier of this County, great attention should be paid to the situation of the Inhabitants, especially to those who had hitherto boldly ventured to remain with firmness on their places, at the outer Extremities, in spite of every danger and dread of the worst ca-

lamity, falling into the Hands of merciless savages; and accordingly recommended it to him to post the militia along the Frontier, in the following Range: Beginning at Lernes, and so going upwards to Salladays, which is about Four miles distant; from thence to Jeanes', on the Road from Col. Strouds to Gonsales; from Jeanes to William Smith's, where there is a good Stockade erected; a small distance from Gonsales and the River Delaware, and so up the River, as he should judge best, there being only one continued Line of settlements for many miles. That as this Disposition would effectually guard the interior Parts, if the militia did their duty in scouting, there could be no necessity of keeping the Militia within, rather injuring themselves than protecting others, whilst the outer Inhabitants became a Picquet Guard for them, of which they had too frequently complained, without any Redress; and particularly those two unfortunate Families so recently cut off.

I have the Honor to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient

and most humble servant,

ROBERT LEVERS.

CIRCULAR TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, *July 11, 1781.*

GENTLEMEN:—The proviso contained in the twenty-fifth Section of the act, entitled "An act to raise effective Supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one," by which those who have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this State, &c., are permitted to pay one-half of the sums assessed upon them respectively in the paper bills of credit emitted in pursuance of an act passed on the seventh day of April, 1781, &c., renders it absolutely necessary to take the most effectual precautions against the abuses which may otherwise be practised under pretence of that proviso.

You are therefore hereby directed to give explicit orders to the township, ward and district assessors respectively, to in-

sert in the return of names and surnames by the said law required to be made to you, a clear distinction between those who have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State, and those who have not taken the same. The dividing the return into two columns, one for those who have taken the said oath or affirmation, and the other for those who have not taken the same, will be the most proper and effectual.

It is also highly necessary to put the Assessors on their guard against impositions on them by persons who have not taken the s'd oath or affirmation, and to remind them that producing a certificate of their having taken the same is the only proper proof.

TY. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF
BUCKS COUNTY.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILAD'A, *July 7, 1781.*

GENT'N :—We were much surprised to receive your Letter of the 4th Inst., advising us of your not having proceeded in the Collection of the Deficiencies of the Taxes, &c., since our Resolution of the.....last. We presumed that you would also see the News Papers in which was published Resolves of the House expressing the Rates of Exchange at which such Arrearages were to be received ; we now send you one cut out of a News Paper. As the Members of Assembly have also returned, we should have hoped that Information would have been received from them. It is now above a month since this Resolution of the Assembly passed, and as our Resolution staying the Collection referred to the expected Determination of the Assembly, we wish in such cases you had to write to us for Information, as we are persuaded you could not expect that the Arrearages of Tax were to lay undemanded. We now again entreat you would proceed & collect the outstanding Taxes & Class Money without Delay. If you could partake of the Difficulties & Distresses under which we are obliged to

conduct the publick Business, for Want of Punctuality in the Collection of public Monies, we are assured it would not be necessary for us so often to remind the Commissioners of the Performance of this important Duty. And as the Harvest is now coming on, it is probable the Delay in this Collection will postpone it to a farther day ; thus one Delay naturally produces another. The Council, Gentlemen, you may be assured, are very far from seeking to distress the Commissioners with Complaints, & much more to subject them to Penalties, but they think it hard to be left as they are in the disgraceful Situation of not having Money in the Treasury for the most necessary Business of Government, & that long after Laws have past & the time elapsed for its Collection. If we cannot introduce more Punctuality, we are persuaded our Affairs must suffer greatly, and in the end the public will severely pay for the Credit it is obliged to take in Consequence of such Delay.

I am, Gent'n, with much Esteem,

Your Obed. & Very H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED, *President*.

INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER TO THE COUNCIL.

LANCASTER BOROUGH, *July 15th, 1781.*

To his Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

The Petition and Memorial of the Corporation of the Burgesses & Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, Most Humbly Sheweth :

That they conceive themselves under the indispensable Necessity of addressing your Honourable Board respecting your late Resolution, that all the Prisoners of War now in this Borough should be accommodated within the Picquets, & beg Leave to suggest the following Facts to Council, which may not be deemed altogether unworthy of their Notice.

The Barracks at this Post have been generally considered sufficiently roomy to contain nine hundred, or at the most one

thousand healthy Men, but not a greater Number without the greatest Inconvenience.

The Prisoners of War & Convention Troops amongst us at present are computed to be fourteen hundred, exclusive of Women & Children, (supposed to be near six hundred more,) amongst whom a most contagious Disorder has raged for some Time, which notwithstanding the greatest Care has proved fatal to very many of them.

The Barracks here have been considered as a kind of temporary Stage for Prisoners passing or re-passing, & have been occupied as such for some time.

The Country adjacent has been exceedingly drained of Provisions for some years past, owing to the great Number of Soldiers & Prisoners, as well as others who have lived in this Borough. Of the Want of Flour we complain not, but we find Beef & Pork very scarce Articles.

The Insecurity of the Town from such a Body of Prisoners being stationed in one Place is too obvious to need any comments. We are sensible there are too many disaffected Persons in the vicinity of this Borough who would count it meritorious to be instrumental in their Escape.

The Corporation take the Liberty of stating the above Facts to the Honourable Council. To deduce Arguments from them would be superfluous. They wish not to be thought desirous of assuming undue Liberties, or to be disposed to censure any public Measures. The Health of the Inhabitants and Security of the Town, as well as the Rights of Humanity towards our Enemies, are the sole Inducements to this Address. It will be our Pride to co-operate in every public Measure calculated for the Common Safety. If the matters suggested have any Weight we doubt not they will be duly attended to by his Excellency the President & the Supreme Executive Council.

PAUL ZANTZINGER, Ch. Burgess,
G. ROSS,
JOHN HOPSON,
GEORGE MUSSER,
LUDWIG LAUERE,
MISEL DIESSON DIXSON,
MATTH'S YOUNG,
JACOB GLATZ.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO ARCHIBALD McCLEAN, ESQ.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 18th*, 1781.

SIR:—I am ordered by Council to transmit to you the enclosed account and order thereto annexed, for the sum of seventy-six pounds 2/11 specie. In the settlement of your account the Council have recurred to charges made by others for like services, and have allowed you more in specie than has been paid to others in State money. They have done this in consideration of the particular circumstances of difficulty in your case, and think the allowance is adequate to the service. But should you think otherwise you will please to send back the order, and the account will lay until the meeting of the General Assembly, for their order in the case.

I am, &c.,

TY. MATLACK, *Secretary*.

The State of Pennsylvania, in Acco't with Archibald McClean, Esq'r.—September and October, 1778.

DR.

Expenses within the counties of York and Cumberland, in journeying to and from Bedford, by order of Council, for holding a Court of Oyer & Terminer, (£18 8/4, specie,) conti., at 4 for one,	£4	12	1
8 Days within the s'd counties, when on journey..			8
9 Days in the county of Bedford, in journeying & holding court.....			9
Balance of his acco'tt for paying bounty to Penns'a line, at York-town, £4 12/6, conti., at 3 for 1...	1	10	10
Allowance for receiving & paying the sum of £1,730 to the men of Pennsylvania line, at York-			
• town			53

£76 2 11

CR.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, *July 1781.*

For £67 2 11.

Pay to Archibald McLean, Esq'r, or his order, the sum of Seventy-six pounds two shillings and eleven pence, specie, amount of the annexed account.

.....
To DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq'r, Treasurer.

COL. HUBLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

LANCASTER, *July 20th, 1781.*

SIR:—Since writing the inclosed letter of ye 18th Instant I have been handed (which is also enclosed) with one from Colo. Hunter, directed to Maxwell Chambers, Esq'r, Sub-Lieut., to which I beg leave to refer your Excellency.

I have been informed the Cumberland Militia were chiefly armed with their own Rifles, and could not be prevailed on to leave them.

About one-third only, of those from Lancaster County, who went to relieve, are armed. Colo. Hunter it appears will probably be able to furnish a part of the others—and with respect to ammunition, &c., his letter fully explains their Situation.

I have been endeavouring to procure a public horse, in order to forward a supply of cartridges for the Detachment from Lancaster County, but have as yet failed—the Q'r Master here informs me there was no public horses. If I can hear of an opportunity shortly to Cox's-town I shall forward the ammunition; in the meantime shall wait for some orders from Council on this head.

I am, with every respect,

Your Excell'ys most ob't & very h'l. serv't,

AD'M HUBLEY.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PURCHASES FOR WESTMORELAND.

PHILAD'A, *July 23rd, 1781,*

SIR:—I duly received your Letter of the 2d July, & laid it before the Council. As we presume the disrespectful Expressions it contains rather proceeded from Inadvertence than design, no farther notice will be taken of them than to desire that if you have Occasion to address this Council in future, & expect any Regard to be paid to your Letter, that you will do it with that Decency & Respect which is due to their Stations & Characters. We are sorry to find that your Deliveries to Mr. Duncan will not be conformable to your Returns. We apprehend it to have been improper to carry them into your Accounts as Articles on hand if they had not been delivered to you. It is much our Wish to have the Account settled & closed; until then we cannot know there will be any money due to you. We can only say that we shall give you no unnecessary trouble, & expect you will so far lay aside your Resentments & Prejudices as to state & settle your Accounts with the publick fairly & speedily. As you may not be acquainted with the Power of the Auditor, we think it proper to acquaint you that they extend to calling any Person from the most remote Part of the State and to commit to Prison for any Contempt or wilful Neglect of sending Accounts or paying what may be due. As we have referred the Inspection of your Accounts to Messrs. Cooke & Moore, we shall wait to hear from them before we deliver yours to the Auditor here; but you may be assured that we shall steadily and firmly do our Duty to the publick.

We disapprove of your Insinuation with Respect to Col. Hays, who, we presume, you refer as a certain great man. The Council do not act upon such Principles, & these proceedings towards you were founded on your own Accounts and after a fair Hearing. It will depend upon yourself to remove the Impressions made, by a candid, fair & speedy Delivery of the Articles on Hand to Mr. Duncan, & a due settlement of your Account. We did not expect, after what has passed, that you

should renew the Declaration that you had our approbation for going contrary to the law ; we neither could or would give such approbation, & desire it may not be again repeated to us. Mr. Scott, the then member of Council, tho' he has represented your Activity in favourable terms, does not agree in the Representation of this matter as given by you. Nor have we seen any Thing yet to invalidate the Report of the Committee on your Affairs.

I am, Sir,
Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To JOHN PERRY, Esq , Sewickly, Westmoreland County.

PRESIDENT REED TO GEN. IRVINE.

PHILAD'A, *July 23rd*, 1781.

SIR:—I duly received your Favour of the 16th Inst., & have laid it before the Council. As you was in Town at the Time of the Change of our system of supplies, it is hardly necessary to inform you that Mr. Morris undertook to procure for this State the articles required by Congress, which of course included the support of all Continentals in the State. This commenced on the 20th Inst. by agreement with Mr. Morris, who then conceiv'd himself in a Condition to assume it. Mr. Morris afterwards objected to the Number of Posts in the Country, & made it a point to confine his Contracts to certain enumerated Places, which did not include Lebanon, Hanover or Yellow Springs. The latter he has since taken up, but with Respect to the others there is a real Difficulty, as all the Money designed for these purposes were taken out of our Hands & transferr'd to Mr. Morris, so that we apprehend it will be necessary if Mr. Morris cannot be induced to extend his Contracts, which we do not expect, to move the several Parties down to the Places where Contracts are made, viz. : York & Lancaster, and as the Prisoners are to be 5 miles from York, & the Unconditional Prisoners closely confined in Lancaster, we hope this may be done, as it will be a great Relief to us in the Business, having no money & doubtful Credit. And if

you concur in Opinion with us we request you will give the necessary orders, as Gen. St. Clair is not here. Your Observation, that Recruits must have Provisions & Quarters immediately on enlisting, is very just, but we apprehend there would be more propriety done by granting a subsistence at so much ~~per~~ day untill they Reached the Rendezvous, which in the Case of the Rifle Corps to be raised we have fixed at..... ~~per~~ day as ~~per~~ Copy of the Recruiting Instructions sent you inclosed.

The Number of Class Recruits got in Philad. by our last Account was 33, of whom I am sorry to inform you 16 have deserted. We had earnestly requested they might be sent off as soon as they amounted to 5 or 6, but some delay happened, & a Privateer sailing in the mean Time, it is probable many of them are gone off. We have not had regular accounts from the Country, but we fear the Hornet will make the Business more tedious & difficult than we could have expected. York & Cumberland have been generally slow upon these Occasions. It has been observed, & I believe with Justice, that those Counties who suffered least by the Enemy have been most backward in furnishing their Proportion of publick Duty of any kind, & your Remark that the People are as secure as if there was no war in the Country, is applicable to more Parts of the State than you have under your eye.

I send you Gen. Wayne's Letter to me on the affair of the 6th Inst., which came to us at first in very alarming Colours, but rather seems to do us Honor at present, tho' our loss is to be regretted, when we see what Difficulty there is in getting men & training them.

By our Accounts from Europe, the Prospect of possessing all the Southern States, & reducing Maryland & Pennsylv. this Campaign, will protract if not frustrate all Negotiation this Summer. Gen. Washington is at Kingsbridge, or the Neighbourhood, but his Operations are so slow that I suspect he is waiting for something, perhaps the Fleet of the Count de Gras. This would give us some spirit, & afford a favourable Prospect of breaking up that important Post.

I am, Sir, with much Esteem,

Your Obed. H'ble Sev't,

JOSEPH REED.

COL. ANDREW LYTLE TO PRESIDENT REED.

READING, 23d July, 1781.

SIR :—Your Excellency will be pleased to excuse the Trouble I am Giving you & the Honourable Board at which you pre-side, on a subject which, though of considerable Consequence to me, is calling your attention from affairs which are of much greater consequence to the Public.

What I mean is, the Liberty I now take to Represent to your Excellency & the Honorable Council what I Esteem a *Grievance*, and to request that Measures may be adopted to redress it.

As such, I consider my not being allowed a salary equal to my services & support, in Issuing the State Supplies to the Pennsylvania Troops. That service I was importuned to undertake the Performance of By the Commanding Officer of the Pennsylvania Division & By Capt'n Ziegler, who then declined it; (Neither was this understood to be Temporary,) although I was averse to the acceptance of it.

At that Time (in February, 1780,) I was Quartermaster of the Regiment I serve in, (The 5th,) an appointment which Brought me monthly, in addition to my pay as Lieutenant, Eighteen Dollars *specie*, agreeable to the Establishment of the Army. As it was Impossible for me to Perform that and the Duty of State Commissary, I was obliged to relinquish the former in favour of another Gentleman who was appointed to attend to that Duty.

I did the Duty of Conducting to Camp & Issuing State Stores, together with settling the accounts & putting the Vouchers in order, till the end of December, about Ten months & a Half. For which service the Council (when I settled my Acc'ts of Issues at the State Auditors) were Pleased to *Consent* to allow me *the whole* of the Outstanding Debts, amounting to Three Thousand Eight Hundred & Thirty Pounds four Shillings & a Half penny, *Continental money*, only Equal to £21 17 9, *State money*, which, at the Time the Council Gave this Warrant, *or Certificate in my Favour*, Could not be equal to £7 0 0 *Specie*.

But your Excellency & the Council will be pleased to Take into consideration; That "of this £3,830 4 0½, the Debtors were"

"1st. The non-commissioned Officers & Soldiery who were Discharged or otherwise Dispersed at Trenton for (<i>Impossible</i> ever to be collected)	£1,995	16	0½
"2d. The Pennsylvanians who were serving in the Sappers & Miners at West Point, (and consequently from whom I cannot have any reasonable prospect of <i>Payment</i>	9	11	11
"3d. Pennsylvanians in Spencer's Reg't, (<i>reduced</i>)	10	6	
"4th. Pennsylvanians in Lt. Colo. Lee's Legion, Serving in Carolina	34	0	0
"5th. Pennsylvanians in the 4th Reg't L. Dragoons, Most of whose times have expired Last Winter	64	9	0
"6th. Pennsylvanians in Colonel Hazen's Reg't at Head Q'rs	147	9	6
"7th. Pennsylvanians in ye German Reg't, (<i>Reduced</i>)	109	5	0
"8th. Pennsylvanians, some Armourers & Artillery Dispersed	3	4	4
"9th. The Commissioned Officers—Members of whom being Supernumerary & otherwise Left the Service—& the Others Dispersed at their Different Cantonments, &ca., very little Can be reasonably expected to be Collected	1,465	17	9
Continental Money	£3,830	4	0½

The Pay I relinquish with the Quartermaster's Office would, in the Time I have mentioned that I was in the *State Service*, have amounted to £70 17 6, *Gold* and *Silver*. I therefore Beg Leave to Represent to your Excellency & the Council, that I think such sum I May Reasonably Expect paid me by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Nor am I at all apprehensive that your Excellency will think my Expectations either extravagant or unjust, as Gentlemen of your Knowledge in

Military Service are too well acquainted with the Duties of an Army not to know that the Duty I had to Perform was of a much more Fatigueing and Difficult nature than that of a Regimental Quartermaster.

Further, I Beg Leave to Represent to your Excellency that I was Obliged to Employ two Assistants in Doing the Issuing Business. They Expect some Allowance for their Services. Capt. Ziegler Informed me that such allowance was made to him at a former Settlement.

I should have taken the Liberty of Addressing Your Excellency on this occasion the moment I Settled my accounts, But my Duty as Paymaster of the Regiment Called for my Immediate attendance to pay the Detachment at York Town on their march to Virginia.

I Request Your Excellency & the Council will be pleased to take the Case & Facts relating thereto, as represented, into your Consideration, & Determine thereon as may seem Just.

I have the Honour to be, With Every Sentiment of Respect,

Your Excellency's Obedient and

Very Humble Servant,

AND'W LYTLE.

His Excellency, President JOSEPH REED.

P. S.—Colonel Mentges will be so obliging as to wait on your Excellency & Forward your Determination to me.

A. L.

CAPT. JOHN HAMBRIGHT TO THE PRESIDENT.

LANCASTER, *the 25 July, 1781.*

SIR:—On Monday last the wagon with the ammunition and Clothing for Northumberland arived here. I had an opportunity of Forwarding it under the Care of Cap. Abraham Scott to Mitteltown the same Daye, and Captain Scott hath undertaken to have the artickels forwarded immediately from thence.

This Daye our Barracks are made thiner by sending off such of the Convintion Troops as were fit to Remove. The prisoners of Warr Still Remain there. A great number of them are

sick, & as many of the sick of the Convintion Troops Remain behind, Mr. Atlee, the Commissary of Prisoners at this post, hath applied to me to fit up for an Hospital an Old Stable which is near the Stockade, & not far Distant from the Guard House. It is Really necessary that some place should be set apart for an Hospital that we may get Rid of this fatal Disorder which Rages among the Prisoners, & this might be put in order for that purpose at a small expence; but as I am already Greatly indebted to workmen, I cannot attempt it, they now refusing to work any Longer without pay.

I am also, sir, Greatly indepted for wood & other articles for the Barraks, and must beg of Council to furnish me with Cash to Discharge these Accounts & proceed in procuring the nesisary Supplys of wood in future.

As to wood, I have engaged five hundred Cords within about Two miles of the Town, but am obliged to have it immediately cut, & must pay for it as I take it away. I pay at the cheap Rate of ten shillings a Cord for it standing, and the expense of Cutting & hauling will be Low. As Mr. Attley allows me a number of Prisoners of warr to Cut it at low Rates, and the hauling that small distance will not, I immagin, Cost more then five shillings a Cord, I have already had near Eighty Cords cut, for wich & the Cutting I am now in Debt, besids near five hundred Cords more which has been already used.

I must also mention to the Council that we have lately Discovered that the lower ends of the stockeds are gratly Rotted, so that we have been obliged to have the Carpenter & Smith at work in securing them. These Bills are yet also to pay. In the prcsent situation of the Barracks it is Rally Dangerous to Enter them. I, therefore, wish to have it in my power to comply with Mr. Atlee's request in fitting up that Stable for an Hospitle. If Council will please to furnish the sums neseery to Discharge the Debts Already Contracted, & enable me to go on with the buissnes, I shall Continue to use my best endeavors in this sarvice, tho' it is a Disagreable task. Otherwise I must stop, as my Credit will Reach no further.

I am, sir, with great Respect,

Your most obetiend Sarvant,

JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF LANCASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 30th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—We duly received your favor of the 20th Inst., & very much Regret the Difficulties you have stated in the Payment of Recruits, and more especially as you observe there would be a great Probability of Success if you could be relieved. The difficulty you have stated was not unforeseen, it having been proposed in Council to a Committee of the Assembly to provide in Case of Delinquency of any Class that the Commissioners should be authorized to assess a sum equal to the highest Bounty actually given in the County by any other Class, but it has been unhappily omitted, & the Inconveniencies are now felt not only in your but other Countys. As to the Advance of Money from the Treasury for this Purpose, you will, on a moment's Reflexion, see it would be not only partial, but impracticable. We would wish you to consider when the Treasury should have had money if the People do not supply it. The Treasury has no creative Faculty; the money must be put in or it can not be taken out. If the Treasurer of your County, which is generally supposed to be possessed of a larger Quantity of specie than any other in the State, has any money in his Hands, we shall have no Objection to his giving you his Assistance upon proper security of its being repaid by the Classes. But you will not have any expectations from us, when we inform you that there is not specie in the Treasury to pay 2 Recruits, nor do we expect a farther ability until the late tax Law passed last session is vigorously & firmly carried into Execution. When we reflect upon the numerous subscriptions and Loans which have been had in this City, added to the difficulties the well affected have sustained by the Invasion of the Enemy, we cannot but think the Generosity & Patriotism of the good People of your County who have had no Burthen nor sufferings of this kind, must be underrated, & that upon a farther application there will be found many who will advance on such an Occasion when the time of Repayment is so short & the Means so certain. The town of Lancaster is flourishing, the County prosperous, which are Circumstances

so favourable that we cannot doubt your procuring the assistance you request by Perseverance & which it is out of our Power to grant. But if we are mistaken, we can only offer it as our best Advice to put the late Tax Law in Execution as soon as possible, which will undoubtedly command what cannot otherwise be obtained.

We are persuaded, Gentlemen, of your good Intentions & Zeal, & depend much on your Diligence in forwarding these Measures so important to the publick & so necessary to bring the War to a happy Conclusion.

I am, Gen., Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED,

The Commissioners of the Taxes for the County of Lancaster.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF YORK COUNTY.

PHILAD., *July 30th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—We duly received your favour of the 6 inst., together with the Papers of Accounts accompanying it, and thank you for the Care and Accuracy you have shown on this Occasion. You express your Doubts & Difficulties with Respect to procuring Men under the last Class Law, on Account of the Harvest, & entreat us to take it into Consideration. But you will please to observe, by refering to the Law, that the Assembly have left nothing in the Power of this Board on that subject, having fixed the time previously; and we must farther observe to you that the publick Necessity admits of no Delay, as the Season for Soldier Duty is wearing away very fast, so that unless the Men are procured immediately they will be of no Use this Campaign.

We make no Doubt these Reasons will have their due Weight with you, & that you will proceed with all possible Dispatch, & this we are the more encouraged to expect, as the Harvest is now over & we hope Men will be more easily procured.

I am, Gent'n,

Your Obed. H'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SEVERAL COUNTIES.

PHILAD'A, *August 4th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—We are informed that in the Execution of the Law for raising effective Supplies for 1781, the Assessors have assumed a Liberty of administering an Oath to Persons not possessed of Certificates, of having them take the Oath of Allegiance, & that in such Case they return them as qualified according to Law. We consider this (if true) as an unwarrantable Assumption of Power which may be productive of many bad Consequences, besides that of excusing Non-Jurors from their Taxes, and directly contrary to the Direction of this Board. Of the last transmitted to you, we request you to make Inquiry into the Fact, and if it is as stated to us, to take the speediest Measures to prevent such a Practice, & correct the Abuse.

I am, Gent'n,

Your obed. h'ble serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILA., *August 6th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—We have received your Letter of the 3d Inst., & given it that Consideration which the Importance of the several Particulars required. In appointing the Day of making the Returns, we were governed by the space of Time elapsing after the Day fixed by the Law for the Classes to furnish the Men, and the given Day, which we supposed left a space sufficient for the Purpose, but as you assure us of your unremitting attention to the Business we shall depend upon your completing it as soon as possible.

The Difficulty you have suggested of enlisting Recruits for the Delinquent Classes while you are unprovided with Money,

& of raising Money out of the Order of Time prescribed by the Act of Assembly, has also been the Subject of Reference to us from the other Commissioners. It is undoubtedly a capital Defect in the Act, and we are much embarrassed to repair or supply it. On the one Hand, a very great Delay must ensue if some Mode cannot be immediately adopted, & the service of the Men probably lost for the best Part of the present Campaign ; & on the other, the levying Money out of the Order & Mode by Law directed is not only dangerous to those who may advise or direct it, but may involve all Persons concerned in the execution of it in very great Risques, for the Levy not being legal, opposition to it will be safe, if not innocent. We have the more difficulty in giving any Direction in the case, as we suggested the Mischief of the Defect to the House & requested that the Commissioners might, after the Time of enlistment by Classes expired, be authorized to raise a sum equal to the largest actually paid by any Class in the County ; but it was unhappily omitted & unsupplied by any other Mode. Upon the whole, therefore, tho' in our private Judgment we approve of the Mode proposed in your letter, we cannot direct or advise it in a publick capacity, and are rather inclined to believe it will be best to wait the setting of the House, which will be in less than 4 Weeks, when the Matter may be laid before them for their Amendment. But if the Commissioners & Assessors think themselves safe in trying the Experiment, we not only have no Objection but will give them all the Aid & Assistance in our Power.

I am, Gent'n,

Your obed't h'ble serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

BENJAMIN BLYTH TO PRESIDENT REED.

CARLISLE, *August 6th*, 1781.

SIR:—The Occasion of my addressing your Excellency at present, as it is of an extraordinary nature, will doubtless give you som degree of Surprise. I mean to exhibit to your Ex-

cellency in Council an Information and Complaint against a certain Samuel McCune, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, for advisedly opposing the Publick Service, in doing of which I shall beg leave to narrate the Factes Containing the ground of Complaint, just as they occurred, which Can be Supported by Sufficient Evedance, & will wate your Instructions as to what further Step I ought to take in the Line of my Duty respecting the Same. On receipt of your Excellency's Order of the 27th ult'o, thro' Coll. Smith, the Lieutenant of this County, I notified the Marching Class of the Sixth Battalion under my Care, as usual, having also provided Pack Horses, Provisions, &c., (although the latter is got with much difficulty on account of the present State of our Money.) The marching Class from Six Companies of Said Battlion (that number being Situate on this Side of the North Mountain) met agreeable to Orders on the third Instant, at the Place of Rendezvous, where the Captain who Should have marched, and near thirty of the Men, made a Demand of one Monthe's pay to be advanced them in hand in hard money; yet when on asking them if they expected that Such a Demand Could be complied with on my part, or that I was so furnished, or had any Such orders, I was answered in the negative. I proceeded to urge the legality of the Call, the grate necessity of the Service, and the disagreeable Consequences which would attend Such a Step, as turning back on Such a Pretence, on which the Said Mr. McCune confronted me, and Said the Call was according to Law; but that Justice and Equity was on the Side of the Peopel's getting a Monthe's pay advanced as before demanded, which he made the Condition of their marching, and Said with all that Justice & Equity ought to take place before Law. I put the Same Question to him, as before mentioned, I had don to the People on their first Demand, and received a like Answer, but finding he had carried the People and that a Tumult might arise, I proposed that the men should parrade, and that such as were willing to March agreeable to the call Should go to one Side and those who made the advanced Pay the Condition of marching Should go to the other Side, to which they readily agreed; and on which the aforesaid Mr. McCune drew off to one Side, and called for all who chose to insist on the fore-

said Conditions to follow him, whereupon the Captain immediately went to him and all the militia who were there followed after, except the Lieutenant and Ensign and one other man. I again remonstrated to them, telling them the Consequences of Such proseedure. I had likewise appointed a Rendezvous in the Path Valley, beyond the Mountain, for two Companys there of the Same Sixth Battalion, to which I immediately proseeded, with the Quartermaster, who was very faithfull in his Business. But after I had quieted the Tumult, (for it deserved no better name,) the Lieutenant & Ensign, together with Sum well-disposed Persons not under the present Call, prevailed on Sum So that Seventeen men marched from the ground and appeared next Day at the Rendezvous beyond the mountain, well disposed and quiet in their mind, and proseeded from thence on their march. I must, however, in Justice to this Battalion, not omit mentioning to your Excellency that on every former Occasion they have generally exerted themselves and done their Duty equal, if not superior, to any other Battalion perhaps in the County.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most Obedient
Humble Servant,

BENJAMIN BLYTH.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. JOSEPH HART.

PHILAD'A, *August 8th*, 1781.

SIR:—Your Favour of the 27th Ult., with the Commissions, came Safe to Hand. Your Conjecture with respect to them—proves right; it was a Mistake of the Clerk. But as it is presumed all the other Commissions except McMaster's are right, we have returned them, or rather replaced them with new ones, on Account of the Damage they met with in carriage. Should any Objections occur to you ag't the others, or any of them, you will please to withhold them & acquaint us with it. With Respect to McMasters, from his Conduct & Behavior

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last year & when at the Council, we would wish to drop him entirely, but as we suppose he will immediately do all the Mischief he can in the Battalion, We wish you to give us your Opinion whether it will be best to direct a new Election immediately or let the Battalion remain under the Command of the Major till Time shall restore better Humour & leave less in Col. McMaster's Power. We fear your Complaint of the Captains is too well founded, as we are informed that in other Places they show a Partiality of the same Nature. A Court Martial, as the Law stands, is the only Mode of correcting the Abuse, & in such Case we should apprehend that the Men who do Duty or pay Fines will concur in detecting & punishing such Mal Conduct.

I am, with much Esteem, Sir,

Your Obed. & very H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

COL. JOSEPH HART, Bucks County.

PRESIDENT REED TO JOHN HART.

PHILAD'A, *August 9th*, 1781.

SIR:—We have rec'd your Letter of the 7th Inst., and are sorry to hear that your Progress in recruiting the Line is so slow, & especially as the County will by this means fall under an imputation of greater Backwardness in the public Service than the other Counties who have made considerable Advances in the Business. In furnishing the Men by Classes under the first Law, under the Direction of the Militia Officers, your County was upon a footing in Expedition & Regularity with any other in the State.

With Respect to billeting the Soldiers, we apprehend that in Case of Necessity the Justices ought to do it. This has been the Practice here, & no bad Consequence has ensued.

With Respect to subsisting the Recruits, we are of Opinion that until they join their Corps the Issues of Rations does not regularly commence, but they are to be boarded in a decent Manner, which we think may be done at 2/ ³/₄ Day, so as to

give Satisfaction to Inhabitant & Soldier. With Respect to Payment, we assure you that your Draughts will be honoured even weekly if you desire it. We have directed Capt. Claypole to go up & receive the Recruits ; when they amount to Six in Number they are to be marched to Reading, which is an issuing Post on Contract.

We rely much on your Prudence & good Management, of which we have received such frequent Proofs.

And am, Sir,

Your Obed. H'bb'l. Ser't,

JOSEPH REED.

JOHN HART, Esq.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. ADAM HUBLEY.

PHILAD., *August 11th*, 1781.

SIR :—Your Favour of the 6th Inst. was duly received. We intirely approve of your Sentiment on Rodfong's Resignation, the Causes & Circumstances of which were unknown to us. You will, therefore, return the Commission or forward it to him, with the Letter inclosed, as you think proper, and hold a Court Martial upon him as proposed.

Inclosed we send you an Order for the Militia Relief. We have no Doubt you have many Difficulties arising from the Ignorance of Officers ; but we really have found so much Disension & Embarassment by departing from the Militia Law, that we do not know how to encounter them again by directing the Line Militia to serve out of their usual Course. Besides, we well know it will be considered by the Country as Partiality to the Town, & calculated to screen the Town Militia from Frontier Duty. We should be very glad if some of the Men fall in on the Line agreeable to the Law, but you may be assured that otherwise it will plant Thorns in your Path & involve you in an endless Source of Perplexities. It has been hinted to us that there is now some Dissatisfaction on Account of some Officer of the Line continuing in Command longer than his Time. We do not question but your Trouble must

be much enhanced by the Ignorance of the Officers, but we hope this is lessening every Day ; and if the County Officers do not come into Service, they will ever remain in Ignorance.

We have had so much Reason to be satisfied with your Conduct since your appointment to Office, that we are perswaded you will not be discouraged by small Difficulties, & you may be assured of every Assistance from us that it is in our Power to afford.

I am, with much Esteem, Sir,

Your Obed. Sev't,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. ADAM HUBLEY.

PETITIONS IN FAVOUR OF SETTLERS BEYOND THE PURCHASE LINE.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, *August 22, 1781.*

*To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of
Pennsylv'a :*

The Adress of a Number of the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, Humbly Sheweth :

That we the Principal Inhabitants of the County aforesaid do hereby Certify, that The Inhabitants Settled upon the Un-purchased Lands in this County Have Early Associated, have Chearfully undertaken the hardships of a Severe Winter's Campaign in the Jerseys ; Have Early Encouraged a Number of their Brethren into Continental Service ; Have been Call'd upon by an Act of general assembly to Submit to the Militia law of this State, Have been Call'd upon to take the Oath of Allegiance as Prescribed by Law ; all which they Chearfully Submitted to, and Every other Law of this State, whether Civil or Military. That they Settled those Lands Through Necessity, in Order to support their Families, and Necessity forc'd Those People to Settle on those Lands, having come to the County after the Purchase was made, in order to settle, but could not have a Settlement by Reason of such Large Tracts of Lands in the Hands of a few. The Poor distress'd People not able to

purchase, nor to Return with their Families Settled as above mentioned, and Ever Since have Contributed every thing in Their Power to support the present Contest, not only against the British Army, but also against a Cruel and Savage Enemy on our Frontiers. Further, those People neglected as they may be, have been the Principal Cause in Stopping the Encroachments of the Wioming Party from Extending their Settlements To that Quarter, as their Intentions at that time was to Extend their Settlements To that place as their Western Connecticut Claim. From a late Information, We are apprehensive those distress'd People are in danger of having their Claims Torn from them, and their Improvements (made at a Great Expense and Severe Fatigue) Engross'd by some of those who have already distinguish'd themselves by Land Jobbing, (and much Suspected of being Inimical to our Common Cause,) Greatly Injurious to the Good People of this County, although Those people Are as Willing to Comply with the Terms of the Land office as lately Enacted by the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of this State As any other the Subjects of this State. We therefore Humbly Recommend those Settlers as men Worthy of your Serious attention, And Humbly Pray that nothing may be done Prejudicial or Injurious to the Interest and welfare of those People, &c., &c., &c.

DAVID MEAD,
 THOMAS GRANT,
 ROB'T MARTIN,
 THOS. ROBINSON,
 JAMES HAYS,
 PHILIP FRICK,
 WM. HOFFMAN,
 JAS. HARRISON,
 WM. COOK,
 DANIEL MONTGOMERY,
 ARCHIBALD QUAY,
 WILLIAM BLYTH,
 FD'K ANTES,
 SAM'L HUNTER,
 ROB'T FLEMING,
 WM. SAYERS,
 ADAM BELCHER,

WM. CLARK,
 CHRISTIAN GETTIG,
 STOPHEL GETTIG,
 JOHN CLINGMAN,
 THOS. HEWITT,
 JNO. BUYERS,
 WM. SHAW,
 MATT'W SMITH,
 DAVID McKINNEY,
 JOHN SIMPSON,
 JAMES CRAWFORD,
 GEO. BARCLAY,
 HENRY ANTES,
 JONATHAN LODGE,
 AND'W GIBSON,
 JAMES GOEL,
 JOHN RYAN,

WM. GRAY,
JNO. WEITZEL,
DANIEL COUGES,
WM. DEWART,
GEORGE KLIEBER,
JOHN BLACK,
PAUL BALDE,
WM. SIMS,
DANIEL GOODAN,
ZACHARIAH ROBINS,

WM. CALDWELL,
JAS. ESPY,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
JOHN McWILLIAMS,
JOHN ALLEN,
JOHN PAINTER,
WM. ANTES,
JOS. GREEN,
JOSEPH FRANTZ.

*To the Hon'ble the Supreme Executive Council of the State of
Pennsylvania :*

The Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of Northumberland County, Most Respectfully Sheweth :

That your petitioners and many more now scattered through the interior parts of this State, have lived for a number of years before the Revolution & made Considerable improvements at and near the great Island on the west branch of Susquehana, and by the Barbaritys & Distresses of a Cruel Savage enemy, after murdering many of our unhappy neighbours, We were Oblidght to abandon our houses and Livings & fly to the Interiour parts for Refuge, Where we were Oblidght to part with our stocks to support our familys, And by the long continuance of the unhappy war has greatly Reduced us ; and the day and hour we are Bless'd with peace, which we earnestly hope the day is not farr off, When we hope & purpose Returning to our respective places.

But notwithstanding all the Distresses & Calamities that has Befell us, We are most Exceedingly alarmed on being Informed that a Set of men has made application to the proper offices for the very lands we have improved & long Injoy'd, and has made a Tender of hard money for the same. We are sencible of the scarcity of hard money at this time for Publick use, But we most Humbly Conceive the Hon'ble Council will never suffer any man or any set of men to take such undue Advantages to Ruin many for the Advantage of a few.

It must be well known to the Wisdom of Council the evil Tendency of Engrossing lands. Many thousands of acres now lies uncultivated in this County, Which we Conceive would have been settled had the land been let at the Proprietor's terms, & would have been a great addition to our strenght in Defending the County In these calamitous times, And we humbly Conceive we prevented the Newengland people from settling on the West Branch, as we understood they intended Extending their Claims & settle as they did on the east branch at Wioming.

We would beg leave further To mention, That it's well known to many the great number of men we have produced to the standing army and militia from time to time, Besides the remainder being long a frontier & Defending against the savages, were oblidght to retreat Inch by Inch, By which we have Distressed Widows and fatherless Children.

Under this Deplorable Situation we beg leave to Address the Hon'ble Council, Praying you to take us under your most Serious Consideration, & suffer us not to get the Finishing Stroke of Ruin, Which, we understand, our enemies has decreed against us; & we can with the Greatest propriety assure the Hon'ble Council our Desire and Real Intentions is not only to Support Government, but also, as soon as in our power, to Comply with the Terms of the Land office.

Therefore we Humbly beg Leave to request the Hon'ble Council to take us into your most serious Consideration, & grant us Relief in the primises.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOHN WILSON,
JAMES SWEENEY,
SARAH SANDS,
JOHN PRICE,
JOHN CHATTAM,
THO'S FORSTER,
JOHN WALKER,
ROBERT ARTHUR,
EDMUND HUFF,
JACOB LINKS,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
SIMON COOL,

RICH'D MANNING,
JOHN RICHARDS,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
TH'S FERGUSON,
WILLIAM KING,
ROBERT CROTHERS,
JOHN DONOHUE,
JOHN PATON,
BARNEY PERSON,
JOHN SCOTT,
SAM'L CAMPBELL,
JOHN DOUGHERTY,

DENNIS TONER,
JOHN TONER,
JOHN MUCKLEVAIN,
WM. McMEENS,
PETER HADEY,
ALEX'R. HAMILTON,
JOHN DICKSON,
ABR'M DEWITT,

WM. LUCKEY,
HENR. DOUGHERTY,
HUGH NICKEL,
THOMAS NICKEL,
MORGAN SNELERY,
JOHN SKILLING,
JAMES BRANDON.

COL. LEVERS TO PRESIDENT REED.

EASTON, *August 23d*, 1781.

SIR:—Your Excellency's Favor in Council, dated the Tenth Instant, came safe to hand, and on the Fourteenth I wrote, just before I went over the mountain to meet Col. Balliet, on matters of consequence relative to the Militia stationed on the Frontiers; on my return here yesterday I found my Letter remained at Col. Weiss's for want of an opportunity. As soon as I receiv'd the above from Council I delivered an Extract of that part thereof relative to providing for the Troops on the Frontiers, to Mr. Barnet, the Commissioner residing in this Town. It has been proposed that such Persons as shall supply the Purchasing Commissary for the Militia with any Provisions, on reasonable Terms, should receive a Certificate from said Commissary of the delivery thereof to him, which Certificate to be received and accounted for by the Commissioners as so much Hard Money towards Payment of Taxes; and there being scarce any provisions in store for the Militia, I have prevailed on the Commissioners, on the authority of your Excellency's Letter, dated in Council the 31st July, to agree to this Proposition, until the mind of the Supreme Executive Council should be known therein—Not being able to devise any other method to keep the Militia on the Frontiers.

It has been a Practice heretofore, whenever there has been a demand for a Militia Guard to conduct Prisoners, either to Reading or to Lancaster, that might have been sent to this Place, that Provisions were drawn for the Guard from the Continental Issuing Commissary, and the Militia Guard has been allowed Two Weeks for going to Reading, and Three Weeks

to Lancaster, which I learn was in consideration of extra expences the militia were at on the march. And as I suppose the Issuing Commissary will soon be ordered hence, there being no post to continue here, and not knowing what orders of Council might have been given to preceding Lieutenants, I have judged it necessary to apply for Instructions before such an emergency may happen. And I must take the liberty to mention that this mode of procedure has created great confusion in the several classes of the militia, when called out in service, and I find very great difficulties attending it at present. When a Guard may be wanted in future, for any of the purposes above-mentioned, I have no doubt but such may be hired on reasonable pay, by which means the Service of the Militia in their several classes would be entire, and that duty more regularly performed, and to a better purpose. The above is the contents of my letter of the Fourteenth.

So little attention has been paid to militia service, when on Tours heretofore, that I am sorry to say very few of the Commissioned officers have continued at their Posts, scarcely longer than whilst Col. Balliet or myself were Personally present, Each Captain giving himself a Furlow to return home when he pleased, and for what time he thought proper, and the Subalterns likewise, so that for the distance of Fourscore miles on the Frontiers, or nearly so, the greater part of the Tour of this Eighth Class, it has happened that there have not been more than one or two Commissioned Officers at a time on the Frontier. Such an ill example must necessarily have affected the Privates, who consequently stationed themselves as they liked, on which account I had to send Express to Col. Balliet to meet me at Capt. Heller's and revisit the Posts and fix them anew. Fortunately no ill consequences have happened, tho' it is said Tracks of Indians, near Lernes and Salladays, have been seen, and that the Track of Seventeen in one of the Fields of the latter, which I entirely doubt. There may be Indians hunting at some distance from these Places, about the Swamp, as there is their noted Hunting Grounds, which require these Places to be more attentively guarded.

And having represented the ill consequences of the above conduct to some of the officers thus neglecting their duty, I trust for the future, in the next succeeding Class, which will

be necessary to be called out in Seven or Eight days, a greater Regard will be paid to military discipline and duty.

The General Court Martial, called for the Trial of Col. Stroud, began to sit, on their adjournment to Capt. Heller's, last Monday; and, after having gone thro' the Examination of Col. Stroud's witnesses on the North Side of the Blue Mountain, they adjourned, yesterday, to meet next Monday Week, at Easton. The members of the Court have called on me to know in what manner the Expences attending the Sitting are to be paid, and whether they are to be allowed Pay for their attendance, alledging that Col. Rea used to pay the expences of a Court, under the Sixty-First Section of the Militia Law, and charge it in his account. As this Trial may be attended with a considerable expence, I beg the Supreme Executive Council will enable me to give the Members of the Court such answer as the Honorable Board may judge proper, as well with respect to an allowance for their Time while sitting as their Expences, and also with regard to the Evidences that may have been adduced on the Part of the Common Wealth.

In calling of the Eighth Class, which was just before my appointment, Col. Chambers did not call any of the Companies in the Fifth Battallion over the mountains, tho' I find the Sub-Lieutenants in the other Battallions did, at the same time leaving them to remain at their Houses to be ready—and some, I believe, went as Guides. I find, by Experience, that the Militia from the lower Part of the County are not so enabled to scout, as they might be, for want of Guides, not knowing the Woods. I had, therefore, proposed that of the Five companies over the Mountains in Col. Stroud's Battallion, a few of the best Woodsmen should turn out one or two at each Post for a Week, and so take it in Rotation, that the Militia called might be enabled more effectually to do them on the Frontier Service. But this was not approved of. If the Council should * * * judge this mode proposed in calling the next Class, they will be pleased to direct me. Mr. Gallagher, by whom I have an opportunity to convey this, waits with Impatience.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient

very humble Servant,

ROBERT LEVERS.

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire.

PRESIDENT REED TO COL. ADAM HUBLEY.

PHILAD'A, *August 27th*, 1781.

SIR:—Your Favour of the 19th Inst. came safely to Hand, and I take an early opp'y to assure you that the Report of your favouring some Officer with extraordinary Command, made so little Impression on the Council that a formal Inquiry would only give it a Consequence it does not merit. Nor would it have been mentioned to you but to show how disposed some Persons are to cavil at an Officer's Conduct on slight Ground & sometimes without any Cause whatever. Your Appointment was very unanimous, & your Conduct from an Officer has been so satisfactory that you have nothing to apprehend from such Reports and Surmises.

Mr. Smith's Bond came safely to Hand. I have now the satisfaction to inform you that by a Person lately arrived from Amsterdam, but unfortunately carried to New York on his Way, we have an Account that Mr. Searle had so far succeeded in Part of his Mission & procured a Supply of military Stores & Goods on Account of the State, which may be expected hourly in a Vessel of most respectable Force. Should she arrive safe, I hope we shall see the Militia perfectly equipped. The Supply ordered is ample & complete, & if the Necessities of the United States do not oblige us to give them up, I flatter myself the Militia of this State will make an Appearance equal if not superiour to any on the Continent.

I am, Sir,

Your obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

Col. ADAM HUBLEY, Lt. of Lancaster County.

PRESIDENT REED TO COMMISSIONERS OF BERKS.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 28th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favour of the 7th ult., signed by Mr. Witman, & of the 9th Inst. by yourselves, are both before us. With Respect to the mode of recruiting the Army by Classes, it is undoubtedly inconvenient in many Respect; but as the Duty is indispensably necessary, and after many experiments of voluntary Inlistment, & some very lately at much expence & with little success, we are inclined to think it is the only Mode in which Men can be obtained, & on the whole the least expensive. But be that as it may, being the executive Officers of the Government & the Law passed by the Legislature, it is your Duty & ours to endeavour to execute it in the best manner we can to make the Returns & close the Accounts as soon as possible. After what was said on a former occasion, respecting the Sheriff & the Promises then made of punctual Performance of his Duty, we did not expect he would have given the Commissioners further Cause of Complaint. Mr. Witman's Letter mentions his having £800 in his hands since April, July & August, 1780, & that he does not execute the Process against delinquent Collectors. He mentions also a like Complaint ag't the Coroner. We can easily conceive that your Business must be very irksome & dilatory, if these Officers fail in their Duty, & have, therefore, wrote to them upon the subject, at the same time must request that if you find no alteration in their Conduct you will explicitly inform us, and you may depend upon our enforcing their Duty in an exemplary manner. It is asked in the Letter at what Rate the Sheriff should pay the money detained so long in his Hands. We think he should pay the identical money received, or if he has not got that then money of the same kind, with Interest from the Time he should have paid it to the County Treasurer, unless he received it in old Continental Money, in which Case he ought to pay in State Money at the Rate of Depreciation fixed by the late act of Ass'y passed 3d April, 1781.

With respect to the delinquent Classes mentioned in your letter of the 9th Inst., We would not have you give any

longer Day, but press the Classes to do the Duty, & the Officers to receive such as may be offered; or if you can comply with the alternative mentioned in the act of getting the Men for them, that will be the proper Course. If you cannot do this for Want of Money, which, by a Defect in the Law, may probably be the Case, we think it must stand till the Assembly meets, when we expect this Defect will be remedied & the Commissioners enabled to assess a sum upon the Class equal to what may be necessary in procuring the Men.

We are much concerned at Mr. Witman's Death as he appeared to us to possess much zeal & Industry in his Office. But it is in the Course of Providence, & we hope you will be induced to exert yourselves to supply the Loss as much as possible. We do assure you, Gentlemen, that at present the Happiness of the State & success of all our publick Affairs very much depends upon the good Conduct of the Persons employed in the Management & collecting the Taxes, & you cannot serve your Country more essentially than by a faithful & firm Performance of your Duty in this Respect.

I am, Gentlemen, with due Esteem,

Your most obe't & Very

H'ble Ser't,

JOSEPH REED.

TO THOMAS JONES & THOMAS PARRY, Esq'r's, Comm'rs.

PRESIDENT REED TO HENRY HOFFA.

PHILAD'A, *August 31st*, 1781.

SIR:—It is with great Concern we find the Commissioners of Berks, in a Letter signed by Mr. Witman before his Death, complaining of your keeping Money on Hand, & also of your refusing to serve their Process upon delinquents. After what was said on a former Occasion, we flattered ourselves there would be no farther Cause of Complaint, & we must desire you would on all Occasions give them the Assistance of your Office in this very important & arduous Duty. Be assured you cannot

serve the publick more effectually or do us a more acceptable Service.

The Board taking into Consideration the State of the Rifle Corps attempted to be raised, & the little Probability of its being compleated to a Major Command, Resolved that the thanks of this Board be given to Major Parr for his Services & Attention to this Business, & that he be requested to pay the Ballance remaining in his Hands to the State Treasurer.

I am, Sir,

Your obed. h'ble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

To HENRY HOFFA, High Sheriff of the County of Berks.

PRESIDENT REED TO MESSRS. INGERSOLL AND SHIELDS.

PHILAD'A, *Sept'r 11th*, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—I this Moment received your Note. I apprehend that Commissions are not customary in such Case, but that Rank should be annexed to the Appointment, & think the Appointment made by the Gen'l in whose Family such officer is to be, which is also usually signified in Orders. The Council have annexed the Rank, & I will at any Time make the Appointment in form. This was always the Mode observed by Gen. Washington, & therefore, I presume, the proper one.

I am very Sincerely,

Yours,

JOSEPH REED.

To Mess. INGERSOLL and SHIELDS.

PRESIDENT REED TO INHABITANTS OF WESTMORE-
LAND.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 14th*, 1781.

GENT'N:—Your Letter of the 15th Aug't came safe to Hand, & we are sorry to find the Difference which subsists respecting the Choice of Magistrates for the new County. The Time of Election being specified in the Act of Assembly, it was not in the Power of the Board to delay it, & we should have supposed would have effectually guarded ag't private Choice. Before your Letter came to Hand the Returns were made & the Commissions of the Peace forwarded, except Fallowfield Township, which being irregular, the Freeholders were directed to proceed to a new Election. But we are glad to find that several of the Persons, viz: Leet, Reed & Howell, ment'd by you are in the Commission. In the Returns from Smith's Township, Mr. Edgar, ment'd by you as President, appears to have had a minority of votes, being 17 ag't 28 given for Mr. Samuel Johnston, & it is constant Rule to prefer the Person having the majority of votes, unless some particular objection appears. It always gives us great Pleasure to make such appointments as are generally acceptable, and we had flattered ourselves this was so until your Letter arrived; but the Returns having been regularly made & the Commission actually on its way to the County before your Letter was received, it is impracticable for us to recall or delay it. And therefore we earnestly recommend a spirit of Harmony & Forbearance with each other as the most essential means to promote the Interests of a young County.

I am, Gent., with due Regard,
Your Obed. H'bble S't,

JOSEPH REED.

TO MESSRS. VAN SWEARINGEN, CANON, YEATES & others, Inhabitants of Westmoreland County.

CIRCULAR TO THE TREASURERS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

IN COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, *September 22nd*, 1781.

SIR:—The Assembly having in their present Session taken into mature Deliberation the State of this Commonwealth, & being apprehensive that difficulties & Obstructions in the Execution of some of the most necessary & important laws have occurred, & perhaps real Grievances exist, which, with due attention & Care, may be removed, have nominated the Hon. Mr. Bayard, the Speaker of the House, & Mr. Rittenhouse, the Treasurer of the State, to accompany the President of the State into your County with a view of meeting some of the principal Gentlemen, & receive such Information as may be necessary on the above & other interesting subjects. In Consequence of which you are requested to give notice to the underment'd publick Officers to meet them at.....on the.....day of....., where your own attendance will also be expected, & you will bring with you a Return of the Payments of the several Townships of their Taxes, so as to exhibit at one view the present State of the Taxes in your County. And if any Collectors have Money in Hand or can, by a vigorous Exertion, make any Paym'ts to you in the mean Time, you will have a good Opp'y to pay the same to the Treasurer, without the Trouble & Expense of a Journey to the City.

I am, Sir, your ob't h'ble serv't,

JOSEPH REED, *President*.

Persons to be requested to attend.

1. One of the Commissioners of the Taxes at least.
2. The Lieutenant of the County.
3. The Excise Officers.
4. The first or second Justice of the Quarter Sessions, as may be most convenient.
5. The Commissioner of Purchases of the specifick supplies.
6. Prothonotary of the County.

Bucks County, Newtown.....	29th Sept.
Northampton, at Bethlehem.....	3d Oct.
Berks, Reading	7th Oct.
Lancaster, Town	11th Oct.
York, Town	16
Cumberland, Carlise.....	20
Chester, at Downey's Town	25

The plan is adopted by the House.

[*Note by Mr. Bayard.*]

The Commissioners are the President, Speaker & State Treasurer.

I think you make the Time too short to stay at the different places. You ought to allow two or three days, beside what it may take to ride from place to place.

J. BAYARD.

COL. HUBLEY TO PRESIDENT REED.

LANCASTER, *Sept'r 27th*, 1781.

SIR:—I expect the Lancaster County Militia, ordered for a tour of Duty, in number near 600, will commence their march to-morrow morning. They will take their rout by Philad'a for Bucks County, Unless your Excellency shall think proper to alter it.

No Provision Posts being established on any other place to Newtown, but one in Philad'a, is the reason why I have directed that rout.

I have the Honor to be, your

Excell'y most ob. h'l. Serv't,

AD'M HUBLEY, *J. L., L't C'l.*

To JOSEPH REED, Esq'r.

CHIEF JUSTICE BREARLEY, OF NEW JERSEY, TO
CHIEF JUSTICE MCKEAN.

TRENTON, *Septem'r 29th*, 1781.

SIR:—A certain Peter Parlee was lately committed to the Gaol of this Town, for having, in the year 1777, joined the Armies of the King of Great Britain. Upon examination, I find that at the time of his joining the British Army, he owed allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, he having resided near Derham, in the County of Bucks, for several years before his said adherence to the British Army. He therefore will be delivered to the proper officer from your State, when ever you think proper to send for him.

I am, with perfect esteem,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DAV'D BREARLEY.

Hon'ble Chief Justice MCKEAN.

RETURN OF THE COLLECTORS OF TAXES OF PHILA-
DELPHIA COUNTY.

PHILAD'A, *October 4th*, 1781.

A Return of the Collectors for the Wards and Townships of the City and County of Philad'a for raising effective supplies.

CITY WARDS.

Dock Ward, (South part,) Charles Pryor.

Dock Ward, (North part,) Robert Cather.

South Ward, James Claypoole.

Middle Ward, Lambert Wilmore.

Chestnut Ward, Walnut Ward, Lower Delaware, Jedediah Snowden.

Upper Delaware, High Street, Andrew Geyer.

North Ward, Theobald Sheibel.

Mulberry Ward, (East,) Christlieb Bartling.

Mulberry Ward, (West,) Peter Craft.

TOWNSHIPS.

Abington, Jesse Collum.
Bristol, Archibald Wilson.
Blockley, Nathan Thomas.
Bibury, Benjamin Walton.
Cheltenham, John Rush.
Douglass, Peter Egner.
Frederick, Jacob Boyer.
Franconia, John Wilson.
Germantown, Mathias Bush.
Gwinedth, John Hoot.
Hatfield, Philip Reed.
Horsham, Mordecai Holt.
Kingsessing, John Justis.
Lower Dublin, Jacob Duffield.
Lower Merion, John Roberts.
Lower Salford, Philip Stong.
Limerick, Jacob Crouss.
Montgomery, Richard Davis.
Moyamensing, Jacob Leshner
Moreland, Isaac Staats.
Marlborough, Benjamin Shuler,
Northern Liberties, (East,) Adam Stricker, John Kunkle.
Northern Liberties, (West,) Duncan Stuart, John Kling,
New Hanover, Henry Gilbert.
Norrington, Alex'r McCalmount.
Oxford, William Johnson.
Plymouth, James Sheppard.
Passyunk, Christian Grover.
Providence, Evan Rees.
Roxborough, Cornelius Holget.
Southwark, James Rowan, Robert Cather.
Skippack, Walter Johnson.
Springfield, George Nice.
Towamensing, Henry Yelles.
Upper Salford, Adam Smith.
Upper Merion, George George.
Upper Dublin, Isaac Humphreys.
Upper Hanover, Andrew Maurer.

Worcester, Jacob Vanfossen.

Whitpain, Isaac McGlathery

Whitemarsh, William Johnson.

JOHN BROOKE,
GUNNING BEDFORD,
JOHN BAKER.

Commissioners.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, *Treasurer.*

GEORGE HONEY, JUN'R, *Clerk.*

DANIEL HIESTER, JUN'R, TO DR JOSEPH GARDNER,
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

SKIPPACH TOWNSHIP, *Oct. 4th, 1781.*

SIR :—The Bearer hereof, Mr. Hen'y Funck, is going to council with a complaint respecting a Demand of Substitute Fines made on him by Frederick Limback, Esq'r, one of the Sub-Lieut's of Northampton County. The complaint, I confess, appears to me of a new kind and Mr. Funck states it thus, that he (Mr. Funck) is a preacher and has been so for many years among the people called Menonists, but having taken the test to the State and done a great deal of Business for the publick in the purchasing & milling way, was read out of that society; and as he is not now acknowledged a preacher by the Body of the society, Mr. Limback says he can not consider him as such, and consequently Fines him for neglect of duty in the militia, altho' he favours many non-jurer preachers of the same people. Mr. Funck can inform you more particularly of the circumstances, but this I know that he and his brother Christian Funck (a remarkable strong whig) are preachers to the few well affected of that society; that he is a man of good character, (so think there is no reason of reading him out of the society, but his attachment to the cause of this country,) and that he has done much publick Business. Upon the whole, I think it a new Doctrine that a man sho'd be unpriveleged because he is disowned by a people for his comply-

ing with the Laws of his country, and beg you will be kind enough, if you find his complaint reasonable, to see him justice done as far as possible.

I am, with real Esteem, Sir,

Your very H'ble,

DAN'L HIESTER, JR.

PRESIDENT REED TO PRESIDENT TILGHMAN, OF
MARYLAND.

PHILAD'A, *October 7th*, 1781.

SIR :—I am to acknowledge the Honour of your Favour respecting Brooks, an absconding Delinquent from the State of Maryland. And agreeable to your Request, I made Inquiry of the Commiss'r of Prisoners, who informs me that a Person of that Name & Description, & who he has no Doubt is the real Offender, was taken in a Refugee Boat in the River last Spring, that after remaining some Time in Confinement he was exchanged & has not been here since. The Commiss'r has been directed in Case he should be again taken to keep him safely as a Criminal, & make Report to the Executive Authority of this State, which I doubt not he will obey, of which due Notice will be given, & the Desires of your hon'bl. Board fully complied with in this particular.

I am now, Sir, only to request your Excuse for the Delay of this Letter, which has been owing to my Absence with the Militia for some time & to my subsequent Illness.

I have the Honour to be, with much Respect, Sir,

Your Obed, & very H'bble Ser.,

JOSEPH REED.

PRESIDENT REED TO GENL. IRVINE.

PHILAD'A, October 8th, 1781.

SIR:—Upon Inquiry with Respect to Livingood's Company, I find that the Bounty & advance has been paid to Major Parr & Capt. Livingood. The former has returned a Number of Receipts & as we understand accounted for what he received for the Men. At all events, the State is exonerated of the Demand. I thought it best to inform you This, that if there are any mistakes they may be rectified. Inclosed you have a Muster Roll of the Company,

I am, Sir, with much Regard,
Your Obed. H'bble Serv't,

JOSEPH REED.

THE CLOTHIER GENERAL'S ACCOUNT OF THE PRICES
OF CLOTHING.

November 1st, 1781.

Estimate of the average prices of the different articles of cloth'g allowed to the Non-Commissioned officers & privates, by a resolve of Congress dated June 18th, 1781.

<i>Infantry.</i>	<i>Dolls. 90ths.</i>
One Regimental Coat.....	6 30
One Vest.....	2
One pr. wn. Breeches.....	2 16
One pr. won. Overalls.....	2 60
Two pr. do Hose, @ 5/6	1 42
Two pr. do Socks, 2/.....	48
One felt Hat.....	1 12
Four Shirts, 12/.....	6 36
Two pr. Linen overalls, 9/6.....	2 48
Four pr. Strong Shoes, 8/6.....	4 48

	Dolls.	90ths.
One Blanket.....	2	36
One Rifle Frock.....	1	24
One pr. wo'n Gloves.....		36
One pr. Shoe Buckles, } every 2 years, 2/4, one-		
One stock Clasp, } half.....		14
Total Amount of Cloth'g allow'd the Infantry,	34	

Cavalry.

One Regimental Coat.....	5	52
One Vest.....	2	
One pr. Breeches.....	2	15
One pr. Wool overalls.....	2	60
Two pr. do. Hose, 66/90.....	1	42
Two pr. do. Socks, 24/90.....		48
One Leather Cap.....	1	36
Four Shirts, 12/.....	6	36
Two pr. Linen overalls, 9/6.....	2	48
Two pr. Boots, 42/6.....	10	48
One pr. Spurs.....		24
One Rifle Frock.....	1	24
One pr. Wool Gloves.....		36
One Cloak every two years, valued at 55/, one-half.....	3	60
Total Amo't of Clothing allowed the Cavalry,	41	79

	Dolls.
Leather Breeches.....	5 00
Vest with sleeves, or summer coat.....	2 12

These not being included in the enumerated articles of Clothing specified in the resolve of Congress, and having been occasionally issued to the Troops, are to be charged to them at the prices respectively annexed thereto.

N. B.—The Clothing year commences, agreeable to resolve of Congress, on the 1st November, and ends on the 31st day of October, the foregoing allowance to be computed from the 1st day of November, 1781.

Each soldier to be charged with the several articles he has received, and to be credited for the whole or such amount of the annual allowance as the time of his Service may have entitled him to.

JOHN MOYLAN,
Clothier Gen'l.

DR. READING BEATTY TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

November 15th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN :—Inclosed is my acc't of Depreciation, calculated agreeable to a late Act of Assembly. Mr. Nicholson informs me that you postpone giving an Order for it to pass untill the whole of the Medical Department belonging to this State shall make Application, & then a gen'l Order will be given. As I belong to the Reg't of Artillery of this State, & not know how long I may continue in town, & some of the officers of ye Hospital a great way from this place, & it uncertain when they will apply, I hope your Honors will take these circumstances into consideration & give Instructions to the Auditors to issue a certificate to the am't.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obed't h'ble Serv't,

READING BEATTY.

CIRCULAR TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILAD'A, *Dec'r 11th, 1781.*

SIR :—The state of the public treasury is such that it is become indispensibly necessary for the commissioners of the respective counties, to use the utmost possible exertions to cause the several taxes now due and the fines on delinquent

classes to be collected, as soon as possible. Without this is done, and the money speedily paid into the Treasury, it is absolutely impossible to execute the measures necessary for improving the late glorious success in Virginia, to any valuable purpose, for the establishment of independence & peace. So much being at stake on this exertion, it is become the indispensable duty of the Council to enjoin and require the commissioners to use the utmost diligence in the discharge of their duty, and to assure them in the strongest terms that the Council is determined to shew favour to none who appear to be deficient; but on the contrary to discharge their duty conscientiously by levying the fines on all delinquents according to law. This being our determination, we give this notice alike to all, that none may plead want of information, and we assure you, sir, that a due respect will be paid to those who faithfully discharge their duty, in a trust rendered, by the critical situation of public affairs, so highly important to every State in the Union.

I am, sir, Your very humble serv't,

WILLIAM MOORE, *President*.

OBADIAH GORE TO COL. WM. COOK.

WESTMORELAND, *Dec. 15th, 1781.*

SIR:—Agreeable to resolution of Congress demanding a Certain Quota of Provisions from the State of Connecticut for the use of the United States, Our assembly appointed a purchasing Comisary for this County under the Same regulations as Other purchasing Comisarys in their Several Districts within this State; but Mr. Stewart (who was the person appointed) being removed into pensylvania, and by reason of Sickness he has not returned here the Summer past.

In Consequence of Which the Governor and Council of Safety had last month appointed Mr. Forsman to purchase, &c.

And Since my return from Hartford I have been Informed that you have Engaged to Supply the Garrison by the ration upon a Certain Condition.

I am Sensible that if you Cannot have the liberty of these purchases, but must Transport the provisions from Pennsylvania, you must Unavoidably Sink money. To remedy Which, I would therefore propose an Exchange of provisions, that Connecticut may have a like Quantity in your State for publick use as that you have here, or in any other way in Which the State of Connecticut may be Credited in her Quota for these purchases as Shall be Just and reasonable.

So Whatever proposal you think proper to make in the matter, if you please to forward it by Mr. Hamilton, I will be Carefull to Transmit to our Assembly, Which is to set the 10th of January next, and Communicate their Answer to you the first Opportunity.

And in the meantime for you to Supply the Troops as well as possible.

I am, Sir, your most Obedient Humble Serv't,

OBAD'H GORE.

MEMORIAL OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

December, 18th, 1781.

To the Hon'ble the Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, Most Respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioners have been informed and Understand your Honorable Board propose to remove Capt. Robison from our protection & support, and carry the Company down to Lancaster County to Guard the Prisoners there. We would not wish to Dictate to Council what ought to be done under our present Circumstances; nor is this the place for either argument or Discussion on so important a Topic. But we must Beg leave to mention that we apprehend that Company was Rais'd meerly for Defence of our Frontier, And Tho' liable to the Controul of Council, was not meant to be carried entirely from the County, Which would render us so exposed that we

could not think of supporting a residence here. We need hardly intimate how impracticable it is in our Distress'd situation at present to Draw forth any Militia for defence, having our Little familys to take care of, and knowing not the time or Moment The enemy may fall down. Council must be sufficiently sensible of the actual Necessity of Keeping a Force for our security, And we were much Pleased with that part of their Message to the present Hon'ble Assembly which related to us. But until that some provision is made for the County, or at least till other force supplies the place of the present Company, We can't help thinking it Cruel to remove them from the place. The enemy will soon be apprized of it. Some of our most active inhabitants but a few Days ago have been actually missing, and either taken or lost, and we Dread the Consequences of the Measure.

We therefore pray the Hon'ble Council will Consider our situation, and cannot but think you will either permit Capt. Robison Still to Remain for our Defence, or not remove him till such time as other force is had in his place.

And as in Duty Bound shall pray.

ROB'T MARTIN,	MATHEW THOMSON,
STEPHEN CHAMBERS,	F'D'K ANTES,
JOHN HECKART,	AND. CULBERTSON,
JOHN CLINGMAN,	P. HOSTERMAN,
JAMES CRAWFORD,	JNO. WEITZEL,
DAN'L MONTGOMERY,	N. M. GRAY,
SAM'L HUNTER,	JOHN SIMPSON,
DAVID MEAD,	BENJ. WEISER,
JNO. McHENRY,	CHRIST'N GETTIG,
ROB'T CLARK,	WM. HEPBURN,
LUDWIG DERR,	MATT'W SMITH,
JOHN CLARK,	JOSEPH LORENTZ,
JA'S LOGAN,	DAVID McKINNEY,
JNO. CALDWELL,	HENRY STARRETT,
JOHN CULLING,	WM. GRAY,
ROBERT TAGART,	WIM SAYERS,
CHARLES GILLESPEY,	EDW'D M'CABE,
JOHN SCOTT,	GEORGE SANDERS,

COL. CLEMENT BIDDLE TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

PHILAD., Decem'r 22, 1781.

To His Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The Teams employ'd in transporting the Baggage of the militia in service at Newtown, were brought with the Troops from the different counties, and their hire has been paid by the Lieutenants of the counties from which they came, excepting from the County of Bucks, where I am informed, neither those employ'd for the Baggage or in hawling Provision and Forage in the vicinity of the Camp have yet been paid; therefore I beg leave to request that the Lieutenant of Bucks county may pay those Teams, or that Council will give such further order therein as they may judge most proper.

Cap't Craig, Forage master, employ'd at Newtown, waits on Council with this and to give any Information required.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obed. hum'l. serv.,

CLEMENT BIDDLE,

Q. M. G. Penn'a Militia.

ABSTRACT of An Account The State of Pennsylvania against The United States for Horses Purchas'd for the Cont'l Army.

No.	BY WHOM PURCHAS'D.	County.	Principal	Interest
			Doll's	Doll's
1	John Moore, W. M.....	Philad'a'....	16,036 78	7,056 58
	Andrew Doz....Do.....	Ditto.....	4,167 43	1,879 42
	John Thomson...Do.....	Bucks.....	20,157 12	8,875 35
	Andrew Boyd...Do.....	Chester.....	14,975 77	6,576 77
	James Bailey...Do.....	Lancaster...	16,434 44	7,208 08
	Conrad Kreider..Do.....	Northamp'n	10,604 38	4,652 76
	James Chamberlaine.....	York.....	7,505 18	3,263 60
	Henry Haller....Do.....	Berks.....	507 30	223 51
			90,388 70	39,736 45

RESOLVES
OF THE
COMMITTEE FOR THE PROVINCE
WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS
TO THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN ASSEMBLY,
AND AN ESSAY
ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.
1774.

[As will be seen by reference to Mr. Dickinson's address, to that gentleman are we indebted for the patriotic documents—*The Instructions and The Essay*—following. The author of the "Farmer's Letters" did more to aid the cause of the colonies than any other individual, and his eminent services entitle him to the grateful admiration and respect of every true American.]

MINUTES OF THE PROVINCIAL DEPUTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 15, 1774.*

At a provincial meeting of deputies chosen by the several counties in Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, the following persons were present :

For the City and County of Philadelphia.

THOMAS WILLING,
PETER CHEVALIER,
THOMAS WHARTON,
JOSEPH REED,
SAMUEL ERWIN,
DR. WILLIAM SMITH,
ADAM HUBLEY,
SAMUEL MILES,
CHRISTOPHER LUDWIG,
ANTHONY MORRIS, JUN.,
JOHN NIXON,
THOMAS PENROSE,
JONATHAN B. SMITH,
THOMAS BARCLAY,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
JOHN ROBERTS,
WILLIAM RUTH,

JOHN DICKINSON,
EDWARD PENNINGTON,
JOHN COX,
THOMAS WHARTON, JUN.,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
ISAAC HOWELL,
GEORGE SCHLOFFER,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
JOSEPH MOULDER,
GEORGE GRAY,
JACOB BARGE,
JOHN M. NESBITT,
JAMES MEASE,
BENJAMIN MARSHALL,
WILLIAM MOULDER,
JOHN BAYARD,
CHARLES THOMSON.

Bucks.

JOHN KIDD,
JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE,
JAMES WALLACE,

HENRY WYNKOOP,
JOHN WILKINSON.

Chester.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,
JOHN HART,
HUGH LLOYD,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,

ELISHA PRICE,
ANTHONY WAYNE,
JOHN SELLERS,
RICHARD REILEY.

Lancaster.

GEORGE ROSS,
JOSEPH FERREE,
EMANUEL CARPENTER,
ALEXANDER LOWRY,

JAMES WEBB,
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
WILLIAM ATLEE,
MOSES ERWIN.

York.

JAMES SMITH,
THOMAS HARTLEY,

JOSEPH DONALDSON.

Cumberland.

JAMES WILSON,
WILLIAM IRVINE,

ROBERT MAGAW.

Berks.

EDWARD BIDDLE,
JONATHAN POTTS,
CHRISTOPHER SCHULTZ,

DANIEL BROADHEAD,
THOMAS DUNDAS.

Northampton.

WILLIAM EDMUNDS,
JOHN OKELEY,

PETER KECHLEIN,
JACOB ARNDT.

Northumberland.

WILLIAM SCULL,

SAMUEL HUNTER.

Bedford.

GEORGE WOODS.

Westmoreland.

ROBERT HANNAH,

JAMES CAVETT.

Agreed, That in case of any difference in sentiment, the question be determined by the deputies voting by counties.

The letters from Boston of the 13th of May, were then read, and a short account given of the steps taken in consequence thereof, and the measures now pursuing in this and the neighboring provinces; after which the following *Resolves* were passed:

Unan. I. That we acknowledge ourselves, and the inhabitants of this province, liege subjects of his Majesty, King George the Third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That, as the idea of an unconstitutional independence on the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the Colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, as fruitless to her, grievous to us, and destructive of the best interest of both.

Unan. III. That it is, therefore, our ardent desire, that our ancient harmony with the mother country should be restored, and a perpetual love and union subsist between us, on the principles of the constitution, and an interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of these colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties within these colonies, that the subjects born in England are entitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power assumed by the parliament of Great Britain to bind the people of these colonies, "by statutes in all cases whatsoever," is unconstitutional, and therefore the source of these unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the act of parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston, is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies, and therefore, that we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of these colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the administration of justice in certain criminal cases within the province of Massachusetts Bay, if passed into an act of parliament, will be as unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous as the act above mentioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the constitution of the province of Massachusetts Bay, established by charter, and enjoyed since the grant of that charter, if passed into an act of parliament, will be unconstitutional and dangerous in its consequences to the American colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an absolute necessity, that a congress of deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled to consult together and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purposes of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly es-

tablishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies on a constitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That, although a suspension of the commerce of this large trading province, with Great Britain, would greatly distress multitudes of our industrious inhabitants, yet that sacrifice and a much greater we are ready to offer for the preservation of our liberties; but, in tenderness to the people of Great Britain, as well as of this country, and in hopes that our just remonstrances will, at length, reach the ears of our gracious sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow subjects in England, it is our earnest desire, that the congress should first try the gentler mode of stating our grievances and making a firm and decent claim of redress.

XI. Resolved, by a great majority, That yet notwithstanding, as an unanimity of councils and measures is indispensably necessary for the common welfare, if the congress shall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, in such an association of non-importation from and non-exportation to Great Britain as shall be agreed on at the congress.

XII. Resolved, by a majority, That if any proceedings of the parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent before or at the general congress, shall render it necessary in the opinion of that congress for the colonies to take farther steps than are mentioned in the eleventh resolve; in such case the inhabitants of this province shall adopt such farther steps and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the venders of merchandize of every kind, within this province, ought not to take advantage of the resolves relating to non-importation in this province or elsewhere; but that they ought to sell their merchandize which they now have or may hereafter import at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within three months last past.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will have no trade, commerce or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town in such colony, or with any individual in any such colony, city or town which shall refuse, decline

or neglect to adopt and carry into execution such general plan as shall be agreed to in congress.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this committee to promote, as much as he can, the subscription set on foot in the several counties of this province for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

Unan. XVI. That this committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their representatives, who are to meet next week in assembly, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a congress of deputies from the several colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth resolve.

THOMAS WILLING, *Chairman.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Clerk.*

Saturday, July 16, 1774.

The committee for the province of Pennsylvania, met according to adjournment.

John Dickinson, Doctor William Smith, Joseph Reed, John Kidd, Elisha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilson, Daniel Broadhead, John Okely and William Scull, are appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of instructions.

Monday, July 18.

The committee appointed to bring in instructions, reported that they had made a draught, which they laid upon the table. *Moved,* That they be read—which was done.

The committee of the counties having been invited by the committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, to meet them at Philadelphia on the 15th of July, this Committee thought it their duty to make some preparation in the business that was to be laid before the provincial committee by them. On the Fourth of July, they appointed a committee for this purpose, and this measure enabled those appointed by the provincial committee to bring in a draught so soon.

Tuesday, July 19.

Upon a motion made and seconded, agreed that the draught of instructions brought in by the committee, and which were read, be re-committed to the same committee.

Wednesday, July 20.

The committee having brought in a draught of instructions, the same were debated, amended and agreed to.

Thursday, July 21.

The instructions were signed by the chairman. The committee in a body, waited on the Assembly then sitting, and presented the same.

It having been moved that the essay of the instructions first proposed to be given to the honorable Assembly of Pennsylvania, by the provincial committee assembled at Philadelphia the 18th instant, might be abridged, leaving out the argumentative part, so as to be more proper for instructions, the same was agreed to; but resolved at the same time, that the whole work ought to be published, as highly deserving the perusal and Serious consideration of every friend of liberty within these colonies.

Agreed unanimously That the thanks of this committee be given from the chair to John Dickinson, Esq., for the great assistance they have derived from the laudable application of his eminent abilities to the service of his country in the above performance.

Mr. Dickinson being absent this day, on account of the funeral of a relation, the next day the chairman, in a very obliging manner, delivered to him from the chair the thanks of the Committee, to which he replied :

“ Mr. Chairman :—I heartily thank this respectable assembly for the honor they have conferred upon me, but want words to express the sense I feel of their kindness. The mere accidents of meeting with particular books, and conversing with particular men, led me into the train of sentiments, which the committee are pleased to think just ; and others, with the like opportunities of information would much better have deserved to receive the thanks they now generously give. I consider the

approbation of this company as an evidence that they entertain a favorable opinion of my good intentions, and as an encouragement for all to apply themselves, in these unhappy times, to the service of the public, since even small endeavors to promote that service, can find a very valuable reward. I will try, during the remainder of my life, to remember my duty to our common country, and, if it be possible, to render myself worthy of the honor for which I now stand so deeply indebted. I thank you, sir, for the polite and affectionate manner in which you have communicated the sense of the committee to me."

I.

INSTRUCTIONS.

From the Committee to the Representatives in Assembly met.

GENTLEMEN:—The dissensions between Great Britain and her Colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, since continually encreasing, and at length grown to such an excess as to involve the latter in deep distress and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their serious consideration the present situation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the several counties qualified to vote at elections, being assembled on due notice, have appointed us their deputies; and in consequence thereof, we being in provincial committee met, esteem it our indispensable duty, in pursuance of the trust reposed in us, to give you such instructions as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, speaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourselves liege subjects of his Majesty King George the third, to whom "We will be faithful and bear true allegiance."

Our judgment and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his majesty's person, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the sovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and

war, treaties, leagues and alliances binding us, of appointing all officers, except in cases where other provision is made, by grants from the crown, or laws approved by the crown, of confirming or annulling every act of our assembly within the allowed time, and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of justice, "The prerogatives are limited,"* as a learned judge observes, "by bounds so certain and notorious, that it is impossible to exceed them without the consent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that original contract,†

*Blackstone, 237.

† And though we are strangers to the original of most states, yet we must not imagine that what has been here said concerning the manner in which civil societies are formed is an arbitrary fiction. For since it is certain that all civil societies had a beginning, it is impossible to conceive how the members of which they are composed could unite to live together dependant on a supreme authority, without supposing the covenants above mentioned.—*Burlemaque's Princ. of pol. law, vol. 2, p. 29.*

And, in fact, upon considering the primitive state of man, it appears most certain that the appellations of sovereigns and subjects, masters and slaves are unknown to nature. Nature has made us all of the same species, all equal, all free and independent of each other, and was willing that those on whom she has bestowed the same faculties should have all the same rights. It is therefore beyond all doubt, that in this primitive state of nature no man has of himself an original right of commanding others or any title to sovereignty. There is none but God alone that has of himself, and in consequence of his nature and perfections, a natural, essential and inherent right of giving laws to mankind, and of exercising an absolute sovereignty over them. The case is otherwise between man and man; they are of their own nature as independent of one another as they are dependent on God. This liberty and independence is therefore a right naturally belonging to man, of which it would be unjust to deprive him against his will.—*Id. p. 38.*

There is a beautiful passage of Cicero's to this purpose: **Nothing is more agreeable to the supreme Deity that governs this universe than civil societies lawfully established.* When, therefore, we give to sovereigns the title of God's vicegerents upon earth, this does not imply that they derive their authority immediately from God, but it signifies only that by means of the power lodged in their hands, and with which the people have invested them, they maintain, agreeable to the views of the Deity, both order and peace, and thus procure the happiness of mankind.—*Id. p. 40.*

* Nihil est illi principi Deo, qui omnem hunc mundum regit, quod quidem in terris fiat acceptius, quam consilia cunctisque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur.—*Somm. Scip. 6. 3.*

which, in all states impliedly, and in ours most expressly, subsists between the prince and subject. For these prerogatives are vested in the crown for the support of society, and do not intrench any further on our natural liberties than is expedient for the maintenance of our civil."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the consideration of another power totally different in kind—limited, as it is alleged, by "no bounds," and* wearing a most dreadful aspect, with regard to America. We mean the power claimed by parliament, of right to bind the people of these colonies by statutes, "in all cases whatsoever"—a power, as we are not, and, from local circumstances, cannot be represented there, utterly subversive of our natural and civil liberties—past events and reason convincing us, that there never existed and never can exist a state thus subordinate to another, and yet retaining the slightest portion of freedom or happiness.

The import of the words quoted needs no descant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot possibly form a more clear, concise and comprehensive definition and sentence of slavery, than these expressions contain.

But it will be here objected, that the Scripture itself says that every man ought to be subject to the supreme powers, because they are established by God.* I answer with Grotius that men have established civil societies, not in consequence of a divine ordinance, but of their voluntary motion, induced to it by the experience they had had of the incapacity which separate families were under, of defending themselves against the insults and attacks of human violence. From thence, he adds, arises the civil power, which St. Peter, for this reason, calls a human power, † though in other parts of scripture it bears the name of a divine institution, ‡ because God has approved of it as an establishment useful to mankind.§

All the other arguments in favor of the opinion we have been here refuting do not even deserve our notice. In general it may be observed that never were more wretched reasons produced than upon this subject, as the reader may be easily convinced by reading Puffendorf on the law of nature and nations, who in the chapter corresponding to this gives these arguments at length and completely refutes them ||.—*Id.* p. 42, 43.

* I. Blackstone, 270.

* Rom. xiii.

† 1 Ep., c. 2, v. 13.

‡ Rom. xiii. 1.

§ Grotius of the right of war and peace, v. I, c. 4, § 7, 12, No. 3.

|| See the law of Nature and Nations' book, vii, c. 3.

This power, claimed by Great Britain, and the late attempts to exercise it over these colonies, present to our view two events, one of which must inevitably take place, if she shall continue to insist on her pretensions. Either the colonists will sink from the rank of freemen into the class of slaves, overwhelmed with all the miseries and vices, proved by the history of mankind to be inseparably annexed to that deplorable condition. Or, if they have sense and virtue enough to exert themselves in striving to avoid this perdition, they must be involved in an opposition dreadful even in contemplation. Honor, justice and humanity call upon us to hold, and to transmit to our posterity, that liberty which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children, But it is our duty to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity or cruelty can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its blessings and knowing their value, pusillanimously deserting the post assigned us by divine Providence, surrender succeeding generations to a condition of wretchedness, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be sufficient to extricate them; the experience of all states mournfully demonstrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been established over them, even the wisest and bravest nations that ever flourished, have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vassals.

So alarming are the measures already taken for laying the foundation of a despotic authority of Great Britain over us, and with such artful and incessant vigilance is the plan prosecuted, that unless the present generation can interrupt the work while it is going forward, can it be imagined that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and supineness, will be able to overthrow it when completed. Populous and powerful as these colonies may grow, they will still find arbitrary domination not only strengthening with their strength, but exceeding in the swiftness of its progression, as it ever has done, all the artless advantages that can accrue to the governed. These advance with a regularity which the divine author of our existence has impressed on the laudable pursuits of his creatures; But despotism,* unchecked and unbounded by any

* As virtue is necessary in a republic, and in a monarchy honor, to fear is necessary in a despotic government; with regard to virtue, there is no occasion for it, and honor would be extremely dangerous.

laws—never satisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accomplishment of its purposes confiding, and capable of confiding, only in the annihilation of all opposition, holds its course with such unabating and destructive rapidity that the world has become its prey, and at this day, Great Britain and her dominions excepted, there is scarce a spot on the globe inhabited by civilized nations where the vestiges of freedom are to be observed.

To us, therefore, it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourselves, and to our posterity, to exert our utmost ability in promoting and establishing harmony between Great Britain and these colonies on a constitutional foundation.

For attaining this great and desirable end, we request you to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a congress of deputies from the several colonies, appointed or to be appointed by the representatives of the people of the colonies respectively in assembly, or convention, or by delegates chosen by the counties generally in the respective colonies, and met in provincial committee, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on; And that the deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in such measures, as may be devised for the common welfare, we think it proper, particularly to inform you, how far, we apprehend, they will be supported in their conduct by their constituents. [In this

Here the immense power of the prince is devolved intirely upon those to whom he is pleased to entrust it. Persons capable of setting a value upon themselves would be likely to create revolutions. Fear must therefore depress their spirits and extinguish even the least sense of ambition.—*Mont. Spir. of Laws*, vol. 1, b. III, ch. 9.

AN IDEA OF DESPOTIC POWER.

When the savages of Lousiana are desirous of fruit, they cut the tree to the root and gather the fruit. *This is an emblem of despotic government.—*Id.*, book V, ch. 13.

The principle of despotic government is fear; but a timid, ignorant and faint-spirited people have no occasion for a great number of laws.

Everything ought to depend here on two or three ideas; therefore there is no necessity that any new notions should be added. When we want to break a horse, we take care not to let him change his master, his lesson or his pace. Thus an impression is made on his brain by two or three motions and no more.—*Id.*, book V, ch. 14.

* Edifying letters, 11 coll., p. 315.

place was inserted the argumentative part, which is called "An Essay."]]

The assumed parliamentary power of internal legislation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exercised, and designed to be exercised, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove un-failing and plentiful sources of dissensions to our mother country and these colonies, unless some expedients can be adopted to render her secure of receiving from us every emolument that can in justice and reason be expected, and us secure in our lives, properties, and an equitable share of commerce. Mourn-fully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, arising from these dissensions, will most probably fall on us and our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we request of you to procure, if possible, to be finally decided, and the measures that appear to us most likely to produce such a desirable period of our distresses and dangers. We, therefore, desire of you,

First. That the deputies you appoint may be instructed by you strenuously to exert themselves, at the ensuing congress, to obtain a renunciation on the part of Great Britain of all powers under the statute of the 35 of Henry the eighth, chap-
the 2d of all powers of internal legislation of imposing taxes or duties internal or external and of regulating trade, except with respect to any new articles of commerce, which the colonies may hereafter raise, as silk, wine, &c., reserving a right to carry these from one colony to another a repeal of all statutes for quartering troops in the colonies, or subjecting them to any expence on account of such troops ; of all statutes imposing duties to be paid in the colonies that were passed at the accession of his present majesty or before this time, which ever period shall be judged most adviseable ; of the statutes giving the courts of admiralty in the colonies greater power than the courts of admiralty have in England ; of the statutes of the 5th of George the second, chapter the 22d, and of the 23d, of George the second, chapter the 29th ; of the statute, for shutting up the port of Boston, and of every other statute particularly affecting the province of Massachu-
setts Bay passed in the last session of parliament.

In case of obtaining these terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reasonable for the colonies to engage their obedience

to the acts of parliament, commonly called the acts of navigation, and to every other act of parliament declared to have force at this time in these colonies, other than those above mentioned, and to confirm such statutes by acts of the several assemblies. It is also our opinion that taking example from our mother country in abolishing the "courts of wards and liveries, tenures in capite, and by knight's service and purveyance," it will be reasonable for the colonies, in case of obtaining the terms before mentioned, to settle a certain annual revenue on his majesty, his heirs and successors, subject to the controul of parliament, and to satisfy all damages done to the East India company.

This our idea of settling a revenue arises from a sense of duty to our sovereign and of esteem for our mother country. We know and have felt the benefits of a subordinate connexion with her. We neither are so stupid to be ignorant of them nor so unjust as to deny them. We have also experienced the pleasures of gratitude and love as well as advantages from that connexion. The impressions are not yet erased. We consider her circumstances with tender concern. We have not been wanting when constitutionally called upon to assist her to the utmost of our abilities; insomuch that she has judged it reasonable to make us recompences for our overstrained exertions; and we now think we ought to contribute more than we do to the alleviation of burthens.

Whatever may be said of these proposals on either side of the Atlantic, this is not a time either for timidity or rashness. We perfectly know that the great cause now agitated is to be conducted to a happy conclusion only by that well-tempered composition of counsels, which firmness, prudence, loyalty to our sovereign, respect to our parent state and affection to our native country united must form.

By such a compact, Great Britain will secure every benefit that the parliament wisdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. From her alone we shall continue to receive manufactures. To her alone we shall continue to carry the vast multitude of enumerate articles of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to confine to herself. With such parts of the world only as she has appointed us to deal, we shall continue to deal, and such commodities

only as she has permitted us to bring from them we shall continue to bring. The executive and controuling powers of the crown will retain their present full force and operation. We shall contentedly labour for her as affectionate friends in time of tranquility, and cheerfully spend for her, as doubtful children, our treasure and our blood in time of war; she will receive a certain income* from us without the trouble or ex-

The train of officers employed by Great Britain, consume a very large part of what she takes from us. She therefore, increases our distresses to make up for that consumption. They will hereafter grow more and more oppressive, we more and more uneasy, she more and more disturbed. We could raise an equal sum in a much more easy, equal and cheap manner than she can do. The attention of small states extends much more efficaciously and beneficially to every part of the territories, than that of the administration of a vast empire. The representatives in assembly, who are Taxed when the people are Taxed, and accountable to them, will have double motives to take care that the raising and expending money is managed in the best way. The house of common would not bear to examine every particular relating to the just taxation of every county on this continent and to settle all the accounts fairly. If they could go through the immense labor, it would be impossible for them to do any other business, in short, by not doing it, they would be unjust, by doing it they would be useless. Equity and reason demonstrates that such a power belongs not to them. We have had some remarkable instances on this continent some few years ago, of the crown being, according to all the forms of business, charged with articles that never went to the use of the crown. These were perquisites, and could be so puritanical as to blame the civil word. It is said, our barracks cost about £8,000 of this money—and that the barracks at another place, not deserving a comparison with ours, cost £40,000 sterling. We built our own, ourselves, and were as saving and careful as we could be, it may be supposed. If money is raised upon us by parliament, of one thousand pounds, taken out of our pockets, not one hundred, in all probability, will be usefully applied to the service of the crown. Deficiencies will ensue—they must be supplied—other acts are made—still others, till our unrepresented blades of grass, too frequently and closely cut down and exposed to the burning heat of an unsetting sun, ever “in its meridian,” perish to their deepest roots.

“There is not upon earth (says the excellent Gordon) a nation, which having had unaccountable magistrates, has not felt them to be crying and consuming mischiefs. In truth, where they are most limited, it has been often as much as a whole people could do to restrain them to their trust, and to keep them from violence, and such frequently has been their propensity to be lawless that nothing but a violent death could cure them of their violence. This evil has its root in human na-

*Speech of Lord Camden. I. Blackstone, 270.

pense of collecting it.....without being constantly disturbed by complaints of grievances which she cannot justify

ture; men will never think they have enough whilst they can take more, nor be content with a part when they can seize the whole."*—
Speech of Lord Camden.

That the business of most kingdoms has been ill managed, proceeds from this, it imports the lower rank of men only, and the people (whose cries seldom reach the prince, till it is too late, and till all is past remedy) that matters should be frugally ordered, because taxes must arise from their sweat and labor. But the great ones, who heretofore have had the prince's ear and favour, or who hoped to have him in their possession, were swayed by another sort of interest, they like profusion, as having a prospect to be gainers by it, they can easily set their accounts even with the State, a small charge upon their land is more than balanced by a great place or a large pension.† See the lord keeper North's account of abuses in the conduct and disposal of the public money in the time of King Ch. II.‡ Those who, in our times, are the conductors of the same kind of dirty work, may compare the modern ingenious ways and means with those of their worthy predecessors. Among others, pretended want of money in the treasury, in order to have a pretence for giving an exorbitant price for necessaries. Lending the crown at 8 per cent., money which was raised at 5 and 6. Paying with the public money, pretending it to be private and taking interest. Depreciating the public debts and funds, buying them of the holders at half their worth, and afterwards by interest, getting them paid in full. Pretending to give up all power in recommending to places for a consideration, and then insisting on recommending still, and so getting both ways. Rolling over losses upon the crown, or public, while the gain was to sink into private pockets. A father stopping a large sum in his own hand, which was to have been paid the public creditors. Before he can be brought to account, he dies. The money sinks into the pocket of his heir. He obtains a pardon of all his father's debts. Gross frauds in office found out. The new officers and salaries set up as checks. The new prove as great knaves as the old, and form a scheme of collusion and mutual understanding. But the public pays for all, and the power of the court is strengthened. An old placeman begs leave to sell. Pockets the money, and by and by, through interest, gets a new place gratis. Extravagant men squander their own money in their public employments of ambassadors, governors, &c., and charge the public with more than they have really spent, while what they really spent was ten times more than necessary. The business of old offices transferred to new; but the profits of the old still kept up, though become sinecures. An old servant of the public retires upon a pension. He who succeeds him, by interest, gets it continued to him. Another gets an addition to his salary, and then sells his place for a great deal more

*Cato's Letters III, 73.

†Daven II, 292.

‡Dalrymp. Mem. II, 84.

and will not redress. In case of war, or in any emergency of distress to her, we shall also be ready and willing to contribute

than it cost him, and so an additional load is laid on the public, for the addition must be continued, because the place was bought. An annual sum is granted by the public for a public use, as keeping up a harbour or the like; a private man, by interest, gets a grant of the job; the public concern is neglected, and the public pocket picked. Crown lands perpetually begged and given away to strengthen the court interest. The crown constantly kept in debt, and parliament solicited to pay those debts occasioned merely by the voracity of the court. Commanders of fleets order a superfluous quantity of stores. By collusion between them and the storemasters, this superfluous quantity is sold again to the King, and the money sunk in their pockets. Sometimes the storemasters gave receipts for more than was received into the king's stores, and the money was divided among the plunderers. The king's work's done by the day, whereas it would have been cheaper by the great. Money pretended to be coined gratis. Lists of large sums newly coined produced. But the contrivance was to make the pieces unequal, and then the too heavy pieces were carried back to the mint, and the profit sunk in private pockets, &c.

Secret service is a huge cloke thrown over an immense scene of corruption, and under this cloke we must not peep. Our courtmen tell us, there must be large sums expended in this way, and those sums cannot be accounted for; because the services done for them must never be known. But we find, that the commons A. D. 1667, addressed Queen Anne for accounts of pensions paid for secret service to members of parliament, or to any persons in trust for them; and that the Queen ordered said account to be laid before the House.*

Contracts are a great fund of ministerial influence. It is well known that our ministry do not accept the most reasonable offer; but the offer which is made by those who have the greatest parliamentary interest, and that in war time, every man who furnishes for the government, is enriched; in France, the contrary; which shews, that we manage our public money much worse than the French ministry do theirs. In the late war it is notorious that several of our purveyors and commissarys got estates sufficient to set them up for earls and dukes. But, as Burnett† says, "The regard that is shewn to members of parliament among us, causes that few abuses can be inquired into or discovered."—*Pol. Disqu*, b. v. p. 274-277.

What redress could a poor, plundered, unrepresented colony obtain against a Verres, supported by a strong parliamentary influence. We know what several governors of Minorca have dared to do. A governor of Gibraltar has ventured to oppress even the garrison of that important place. The very drudgery of examining accounts would probably secure him. If cast the injuries could not be recompensed. A successor might prove as bad. "*Victrix provincia plorat.*" It has

*Deb. Com. IV, 119.

†Hist. Own Times III, 279.

all aids within our power; And we solemnly declare that on such occasions, if we or our posterity shall refuse, neglect or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifest violation of a plain duty, and a weak and wicked desertion of the true interests of this province, which ever have been and must be bound up in the prosperity of our mother country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indissoluble, at least more firm than an union perpetually disturbed by disputed rights and retorted injuries.

Secondly. If all the terms above mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion that the measures adopted by the congress for our relief should never be relinquished or intermitted until those relating to the troops, internal legislation, imposition of taxes or duties hereafter, the 35th of Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d, the extension of admiralty courts, the port of Boston and the province of Massachusetts Bay are obtained. Every modification or qualification of these points, in our judgment, should be inadmissible. To obtain them we think it may be prudent to settle some revenue as above mentioned, and to satisfy the East India company.

Thirdly. If neither of these plans should be agreed to in congress, but some other of similar nature should be framed, though on the terms of a revenue, and satisfaction to the East India company, and though it shall be agreed by the congress to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they shall insist on, we desire your deputies may be instructed to concur with the other députies in it; and we will accede to and carry it into execution as far as we can.

been said in Great Britain that lord Chatham, lord Camden and some other great men have taught the colonies to despise her authority. But it is as little true as the multitude of invectives vented against the colonies. The constant practice in these publications is to confound facts and dates and then to rail. It should be remembered that the opposition in America to the stamp act was fully formed, and the Congress held at New York before it was known on this continent that our cause was espoused by any man of note at home. We should be glad to count such venerable names in the list of our friends. They are the true friends of our mother country, as well as of this, and ages unborn will bless their memory. But if every man in Great Britain is carried by the stream of prejudices into sentiments hostile to our freedom, that freedom will not be the less esteemed or the sooner relinquished by Americans.

Fourthly. As to the regulation of trade we are of opinion, that by making some few amendments, the commerce of the colonies might be settled on a firm establishment advantageous to Great Britain and them requiring and subject to no future alterations without mutual consent. We desire to have this point considered by the congress, and such measures taken as they may judge proper. In order to obtain redress of our common grievance, we observe a general inclination among the colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced that such agreements would withhold very large supplies from Great Britain, and no words can describe our contempt and abhorrence of those colonists, if any such there are, who, from a sordid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would pursue that, to the injury of their country, in this great struggle for all the blessings of liberty. It would appear to us a most wasteful frugality, that would lose every important possession by too strict an attention to small things, and lose also even these at the last. For our part, we will cheerfully make any sacrifice, when necessary, to preserve the freedom of our country. But other considerations have weight with us. We wish every mark of respect to be paid to his majesty's administration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow subjects at home. The interruption of our commerce must distress great numbers of them. This we earnestly desire to avoid. We therefore request that the deputies you shall appoint may be instructed to exert themselves at the congress to induce the members of it, to consent to make a full and precise state of grievances and a decent yet firm claim of redress, and to wait the event before any other step is taken. It is our opinion that persons should be appointed and sent home to present this state and claim at the court of Great Britain.

If the congress shall chuse to form agreement of non-importation and non-exportation immediatly, we desire the deputies from this province will endeavor to have them so formed as to be binding upon all, and that they may be permanent, should the public interest require it. They cannot be efficacious unless they can be permanent; and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed if they are not

formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined, in the present situation of public affairs, to consent to a stoppage of our commerce with Great Britain only, but in case any proceedings of the parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent before or at the congress, shall render it necessary, in the opinion of the congress, to take further steps, the inhabitants of this province will adopt such steps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution. This extensive power we commit to the congress, for the sake of preserving that unanimity of counsel and conduct that alone can work out the salvation of these colonies, with a strong hope and trust that they will not draw this province into any measure judged by us, who must be better acquainted with its State than strangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind we know any other stoppage of trade but of that with Great Britain will be. Even this step we should be extremely afflicted to see taken by the congress before the other mode above pointed is tried. But should it be taken, we apprehend that a plan of restrictions may be so framed, agreeable to the respective circumstances of the several colonies, as to render Great Britain sensible of the imprudence of her counsels, and yet leave them a necessary commerce; And here it may not be improper to take notice that if redress of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our restrictions may, in some sort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for and the degree of relief afforded us. This mode will render our opposition as perpetual as our oppression, and will be a continual Claim and Assertion of our Rights. We cannot express the anxiety with which we wish the consideration of these points be recommended to you. We are persuaded that if these colonies fail of unanimity or prudence in forming their resolutions, or of fidelity in observing them, the opposition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual, and then we shall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention or of a tame submission.

Upon the whole we shall repose the highest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the ensuing congress; and though we have, for the satisfaction of the good people of this province who have chosen us for this express purpose, offered to you

such instructions as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning that by these or by any you may think proper to give them. The deputies appointed by you should be restrained from agreeing to any measures that shall be approved by the congress. We should be glad the deputies chosen by you could by their influence procure our opinions hereby communicated to you, to be as nearly adhered to as may be possible. But to avoid difficulties, we desire that they may be instructed by you to agree to any measures that shall be approved by the congress, the inhabitants of this province having resolved to adopt and carry them into execution. Lastly, We desire the deputies from this province may endeavour to procure an adjournment of the congress to such a day as they shall judge proper and the appointment of a standing committee.

Agreed that John Dickinson, Joseph Read and Charles Thomson be a committee to write to the neighboring colonies and communicate to them the resolves and instructions.

Agreed that the committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a committee of correspondence for the general committee of this province.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Cl. Com.*

II.

AN ESSAY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF
GREAT BRITAIN OVER THE COLONIES IN AMERICA.

[This piece has been written in such haste, under so great indisposition and amidst such a confusion of public affairs that it is hoped its inaccuracies will be looked upon with indulgence. If longer time could have been bestowed upon its correction, it would have been at least shorter if not more exact. The first appointment of a committee to form a draught of instructions was made on the fourth of last month. See note on the extract dated the 18th of July.—*Mem. by Mr. Dickinson.*]

The authority of parliament has within these few years been a question much agitated, and great difficulty, we understand, has occurred in tracing the line between the rights of the mother country and those of the colonies. The modern doctrine of the former is indeed truly remarkable; for though it points out what are not our rights, yet we can never learn from it what are our rights. As, for example, Great Britain claims a right to take away nine-tenths of our estates; have we a right to the remaining tenth? No. To say we have, is a traitorous position, denying her supreme legislature. So far from having property, according to these late found novels, we are ourselves a property.

We pretend not to any considerable share of learning; but thanks be to divine Goodness, common sense, experience and some acquaintance with the constitution teach us a few salutary truths on this important subject.

Whatever difficulty may occur in tracing the line, yet we contend that by the laws of God and by the laws of the constitution a line there must be beyond which her authority cannot extend. For all these laws are *grounded on reason, full of

*Parl't, Deb. 7, 409. "What of that? Shall not we give judgment because it is not a judge in the books before? We will give judgment according to reason, and if there be no reason in the books, I will not regard them."—*Speech of Anderson, lord chief justice of the queen's bench, in the reign of Elizabeth, Gouldst. Rep. 96, edit. 1653.*

justice *and true equity, mild and calculated to promote the freedom and welfare of men. These objects never can be attained by abolishing every restriction on the part of the Governors and extinguishing every right on the part of the governed. Suppose it be allowed that the line is not expressly drawn, is it thence to be concluded there is no implied line? No English lawyer, we presume, will venture to make the bold assertion, "The King may reject what bills, may make what treaties, may coin what money, may create what peers and may pardon what offences He Pleases." † But is his prerogative respecting these branches of it unlimited? By no means. The words following those next above quoted from the "commentaries on the laws of England" "unless where the constitution hath expressly, or by evident consequence, laid down some exception or boundary; declaring that thus far the prerogative shall go, and no farther." There are "some boundaries," then, besides the "express exceptions," and according to the strong expression here used, "the constitution declares there are." What evident consequence "forms those boundaries?" The happiness of the people in the end, and, if the term is allowable, we would call it the body of the consti-

*"It seems to me that the natural justice, which is a duty of man, ought to be styled the parent and nourisher of every other virtue; and assuredly, without this habit, a man can neither moderate his desires, nor be brave, nor wise. For, it is a harmony, and peace, of the whole soul, with a full concert of words and actions; And the dominion of such a habit may be rendered more conspicuous, if we examine the other habits of virtue. For the good of these is private, respecting the individual, but the good of natural justice respects whole systems, and throughout the universe." In the celestial system of the world, as it marshals out the universal rule of things, which are thus decreed by God; it is providence and harmony, and right. In a civil state, it is justly called peace and good order. In a domestic state, it is the like-mindedness of husband and wife, towards each other; the good will of subordinate members. In the body, it is health and symmetry of parts; which are principal things, and much beloved by every living creature. In the soul, it is wisdom; that wisdom which arises amongst men, from the knowledge of causes, and from natural justice. Since, therefore, this habit doth thus instruct, and preserve the whole and every part, rendering all the same in heart, and in tongue, why may it not be saluted by the universal voice, *The parent and nourisher of every virtue?*—*Pol. Pyth. Luc. apud. Stobæum, pa. 105, edit. Tiguri, 1559.*

†1 Blackst. Com. 250.

tution. Freedom is the spirit or soul. As the soul, speaking of nature, has a right to prevent or relieve, if it can, any mischief to the body of the individual and to keep it in the best health; so the soul, speaking of the constitution, has a right to prevent or relieve any mischief to the body of the society, and to keep that in the best health. The evident consequence mentioned must mean a tendency to injure this health, that is, to diminish the happiness of the people, or it must mean nothing. If, therefore, the constitution declares by evident consequence "that a tendency to diminish the happiness of the people is a proof that power exceeds a "boundary" beyond which it ought not to "go," the matter is brought to this single point, whether taking our money from us without our consent, depriving us of trial by jury, changing constitutions of government and abolishing the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, by seizing and *carrying us to England, have not greater tendency to diminish our happiness than any enormities a King can commit under pretence of prerogative can have to diminish the happiness of the subjects in England. To come to a decision upon this point no long time need be required.

To make this comparison is stating the claim of parliament in the most favourable light, For it puts the assumed power of parliament to do, "in all cases whatsoever," what they please, upon the same footing with the acknowledged power of the King, "to make what peers pardon what offences, &c.,

*"Of great importance to the public is the preservation of this personal liberty; for if once it were left in the power of any the highest magistrate, to imprison arbitrarily, whenever he or his officers thought proper, (as in France, it is daily practised by the crown,) there would soon be an end of all other rights and immunities." "A natural and regular consequence of this personal liberty is, that every Englishman may claim a right to abide in his own country so long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it, unless by the sentence of law." Exile or transportation is a punishment unknown to the common law. "The king cannot constitute a man lord lieutenant of Ireland against his will, nor make him a foreign ambassador. For this might in reality be no more than an honorable exile.—1 Blackstone, 135 to 138.

"These precedents collected by the reverend and learned judge, chief justice Anderson, and all written with his own hand, do fully resolve for the maintenance of the antient and fundamental point of *Liberty of the person*, to be regained by *Habeas Corpus*, when any one is imprisoned."—*Parl. Hist.* 7, 418.

he pleases." But in this light that power is not entitled to be viewed. Such is the wisdom of the English constitution that it "declares" the King may transgress a "boundary laid down by evident consequence," even by using the power with which he is expressly vested by the constitution in doing those very acts which he is expressly trusted by the constitution to do as by creating too many or improper persons peers, or by pardoning too many or too great offences, &c. But has the constitution of England expressly "declared" that the parliament of Great Britain may take away the money of English colonists without their consent, and deprive them of trial by jury, &c.? It cannot be pretended. True it, is that it has been solemnly declared by parliament that parliament has such a power. But that declaration leaves the point just as it was before. For if parliament had not the power before, the declaration could not give it. Indeed, if parliament is really "omnipotent,"* that power is just and constitutional. We further observe that the constitution has not expressly drawn the line beyond which if a king shall "go" resistance becomes lawful. The learned author of those commentaries, that notwithstanding some human frailties do him so much honor, has thought proper, when treating of this subject, to point out the "precedent" of the revolution as fixing the line. We would not venture any reflexion on so great a man. It may not become us. Nor can we be provoked by his expressions concerning colonists because they perhaps contain his real though hasty sentiments. Surely it was not his intention to condemn those excellent men, who, casting every tender consideration behind them, nobly presented themselves against the tyranny of the unfortunate and misguided Charles' reign, those men whom the House of Commons, even after the restoration, would not suffer to be censured.

We are sensible of the objection that may be made as to drawing a line between rights on each side, and the case of a plain violation of rights. We think it not material. Circumstances have actually produced, and may again produce, this question: What conduct of a prince renders resistance lawful? James the second and his father violated express rights of their subjects by doing what their own express rights gave

*1 Blackstone, 161.

them no title to do, as by raising money and levying troops without consent of parliament. It is not even settled, what violation of those will justify resistance. But may not some future prince, confining himself to the exercise of his own express rights, such as have been mentioned, act in a manner that will be a transgression of a "boundary" laid down by evident consequence, "the constitution declaring he should go no further?" May not this exercise of these, his express rights, be so far extended as to introduce universal confusion and a subversion of the ends of government? The whole may be oppressive, and yet any single instance legal. The cases may be improbable, but we have seen and now feel events once as little expected. Is it not possible that one of these cases may happen? If it does, has the constitution expressly drawn a line, beyond which resistance becomes lawful? It has not. But it may be said, a king cannot arm against his subjects—he cannot raise money without consent of parliament. This is the constitutional check upon him. If he should it would be a violation of their express rights. If their purses are shut, his power shrinks. True. Unhappy colonists! Our money may be taken from us, and standing armies established over us, without our consent; every expressly declared constitutional check dissolved, and the modes of opposition for relief so contracted as to leave us only the miserable alternative of supplication or violence. And these, it seems, are the liberties of Americans. Because the constitution has not "expressly declared the line between the rights of the mother country and those of her colonists." Therefore, the latter have no rights. A logic equally edifying to the heads and hearts of men of sense and humanity.

We assert, a line there must be, and shall now proceed, with great deference to the judgment of others, to trace that line, according to the ideas we entertain; and it is with satisfaction we can say, that the records, statutes, law books, and most approved writers of our mother country—those "dead but most faithful counsellors," (as Sir Edward Coke calls them,) who cannot be daunted by fear, nor muzzled by affection, reward or hope of preferment, and, therefore, may safely be believed, confirm the principles we maintain. Liberty, life or property, can, with no consistency of words or ideas, be termed

a right of the possessors, while others have a right of taking them away at pleasure. The most distinguished authors that have written on government, declare it to be "instituted for the benefit of the people; and that it never will have this tendency, where it is unlimited." Even conquest* itself is held not to destroy all the rights of the conquered.

*"But in order to say something more particular concerning this subject, let us observe that the natural state of nations, in respect to each other, is that of society and peace. This society is likewise a state of equality and independence, which establishes a parity of rights between them, and engages them to have the same regard and respect for one another. Hence the general principle of the law of nations is nothing more than the general law of sociability, which obliges all nations, that have any intercourse with one another, to practice those duties to which individuals are naturally subject. These remarks may serve to give us a just idea of that art so necessary to the directors of states, and distinguished commonly by the name of polity. Polity considered with regard to foreign states, is that ability and address by which a sovereign provides for the preservation, safety, prosperity and glory of the nation he governs, by respecting the laws of justice and humanity; that is, without doing injury to other states, but rather by procuring their advantage, as much as in reason can be expected. Thus the polity of sovereigns is the same as prudence among private people; and as we condemn in the latter any art or cunning, that makes them pursue their own advantage to the prejudice of others, so the like art would be censurable in princes, were they bent upon procuring the advantage of their own people by injuring other nations. The reason of state, so often alledged to justify the proceedings or enterprises of princes, cannot really be admitted for this end, but inasmuch as it is reconcilable with the common interest of nations, or which amounts to the same thing, with the unalterable rules of sincerity, justice and humanity."

"Grotius indeed acknowledges that the law of nature is common to all nations; yet he establishes a positive law of nations contradistinct from the law of nature, and reduces this law of nations to a sort of human law, which has acquired a power of obliging in consequence of the will and consent of all or of a great many nations."

He adds that the maxims of this law of nations are proved by the perpetual practice of people, and the testimony of historians.

But it has been justly observed that this pretended law of nations, contradistinct from the law of nature, and invested, nevertheless, with a force of obliging, whether people consent to it or not, is a supposition destitute of all foundation.†

For, 1, all nations are, with regard to one another, in a natural independence and equality. If there be therefore, any common law between them, it must proceed from God, their common sovereign.

*See Grotius, rights of war and peace, preliminary discourse, § 18, and book 1, chap. 1, § 14.

†See Puffendorf, law of nature and nations, book 2, chap. 3, § 23, with Barbeyrac's notes.

Such is the merciful reverence, judged by the best and wisest men, to be due to human nature, and frequently observed even

"2. As for what relates to customs established by an express or tacit consent among nations, these customs are neither of themselves, nor universally, nor always obligatory. For from this (only that several nations have acted towards one another for a long time after a particular manner in particular cases) it does not follow that they have laid themselves under a necessity of acting always in the same manner for the time to come, and much less that other nations are obliged to conform to these customs.

"3. Again, these customs are so much the less capable of being an obligatory rule of themselves, as they may happen to be bad or unjust. The profession of a corsair or pyrate, was by a kind of consent, esteemed a long while as lawful, between nations that were not united by alliance or treaty. It seems, likewise, that some nations allowed themselves the use of poisoned arms in this time of war.*

Shall we say that these were customs authorized by the law of nations, and really obligatory in respect to different people? Or shall we not rather consider them as barbarous practices—practices from which every just and well governed nation ought to refrain? We cannot, therefore, avoid appealing always to the law of nature, the only one that is really universal, whenever we want to judge whether the customs established between nations have any obligatory effect.

"4. All that can be said on this subject is, that when customs of an innocent nature are introduced among nations, each of them is reasonably supposed to submit to those customs, as long as they have not made any declaration to the contrary. This is all the force or effect that can be given to received customs; but a very different effect from that of a law properly so called."—*Burlamaq. princ. of nat. law*, 1 vol., p. 196-199.

But I will conclude with that which I find reported by Sir John Davis, who was the king's sergeant; and so, by the duty of his place, would no doubt maintain, to the uttermost of his power, the king's prerogative royal; and yet it was by him thus said, in those reports of his upon the case of tanistry customs, "that the kings of England always have had a monarchy royal, and not a monarchy signoral; where, under the first," saith he, "the subjects are free men, and have property in their goods, and freehold and inheritance in their lands; but, under the later, they are as villains and slaves, and have property in nothing. And therefore," saith he, "when a royal monarch makes a new conquest, yet, if he receives any of the nation's antient inhabitants into his protection, they, and their heirs after them, shall enjoy their lands and liberties according to the laws." And there he voucheth this precedent and judgment following, given before William the conqueror himself, viz: That one Sherborn, at the time of the conquest, being owner of a castle and lands in Norfolk, the conqueror gave the same to one Warren, a Norman, and Sherborn dying, the

* See Virgil *Æneid*, book 10, V, 129, with the 15th note of the Abbe des Fontaines.

by conquerors themselves. In fine, a power of government, in its nature tending to the misery of the people, as a power that is unlimited, or in other words, a power *in which the people have no share** is proved to be by reason, and the experi-

their claiming the same by descent, according to the law, it was, before the conqueror himself, adjudged for the heir, and that the gift thereof by the conqueror was void."*

Parl. Debates, 7 vol., p. 384. See also Puffendorf's law of nature and nations, b. 3, ch. 8, and b. 8, ch. 6. It is held by the best writers, that a conqueror in a just war, acquires not a right to the property of those of the subdued country who opposed him, nor of the posterity of those who did. Nor can the pretence of obtaining satisfaction for the charges and damages of the war justify such a claim.

*In a free state every man, who is supposed a free agent, ought to be, in some measure, his own governor, and therefore a branch, at least of the legislative power, ought to reside in the whole body of the people. And this power, when the territories of the State are small and its citizens easily known, should be expressed by the people in their aggregate or collective capacity, as was wisely ordained in the petty republics of Greece, and the first rudiments of the Roman state. But this will be highly inconvenient when the public territory is extended to any considerable degree, and the number of citizens is increased, in so large a state as ours, it is, therefore, very wisely contrived that the people should do that by their representatives which it is impracticable to perform in person. (1 Blackstone, 158, 159.) The above quoted words are sufficient of themselves to refute the motion of "virtual representation" of Americans in parliament.

As to the argument drawn from similitude between the case of those in England not qualified to vote by their property, though possessed of a considerable share as proprietors of the funds, The East India Company, merchants, manufacturers, &c., and the case of colonists, the true answer is that there is no resemblance whatever between the cases. A few propositions will prove it. But it may be proper to premise—1st. If representation was intended by the constitution of England, a complete representation was intended, for the reason of having any requires having a complete one as being the best. 2dly. If a complete representation was intended by the constitution, every defect in the representation is against the intention of the constitution. 3dly. If a respectable part of the people in England is not represented, it is a defect. 4thly. If, therefore, the intention of the constitution is to be regarded as the constitution, it involves a plain absurdity to infer a greater defect being constitutional from a smaller defect which is unconstitutional. 5thly. The intention of the constitution must be regarded, and practices inconsistent with its design must be amended by it, if the happiness which it means to promote and secure is to be regarded. 6thly. If there is not such a representation in England as the constitution requires, there ought to be. As to the resemblance

* See Davis' reports, Lond., 1623, p. 41.

ence of all ages and countries cannot be a rightful or legal power. For, as an excellent Bishop of the Church of England

above supposed—1st. If many inhabitants of England have not a right to vote in the choice of members of the house of commons, there are many who have. 2dly. Not one inhabitant of the colonies has that right. 3dly. Some representation is better than none, though a complete one cannot be obtained. The first is a defect of mode, the latter an extinction of the substance. There is, to a nice observer of nature, a perceptible difference between a deformed man and a dead man. 4thly. Proprietors of the funds, &c., tho' they have no right to such vote as proprietors, &c., may yet have it under another character as freeholders, &c. 5thly. When acting as freeholders, &c., they may take care of their interests as proprietors, &c., for—6thly. Their being proprietors, &c., does not disqualify them from acquiring and enjoying a right to such vote by becoming freeholders, &c.; but—7thly. By acquiring and enjoying a right to such vote the colonists must cease to be inhabitants of the colonies. 8thly. Their being inhabitants of the colonies therefore disqualifies them from acquiring and enjoying the right to such vote. 9thly. If those not entitled to such vote in England were not bound by statutes made there, they would not be bound by statutes nor taxed at all, though possessors of great property; but—10thly. The colonists are bound and taxed by the acts of their assemblies. 11thly. Even those not entitled to such vote in England, and incapable of obtaining it, have this protection, that representatives and their electors are bound by the laws made as well as the rest of the people, and the connections between the representatives, their electors and the rest of the people, all living together in the same kingdom, are so many and so intimate, that even the actually unrepresented cannot be affected unless the representatives and their electors are affected also. 12thly. Totally different is the condition of colonists, if bound by statutes generally. By the acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America, the commons use the words "give and grant." Can men give and grant what they have not? Did any of those acts take a single penny out of the pocket of a single giver and grantor? No. So far from it, that if there is any truth in the proverb, and money saved is money got, these "*dona ferentis*" gentlemen put money into their pockets by their* "loyal and dutiful" generosity. Every individual of them acquired by bestowing. Pretensions thus to give, are such contradictions to fact and sense, that in making them a sanction of injustice is sought from a principle of the constitution, and in describing them a solecism in speech becomes a proper expression. It must be acknowledged, however, that the commons are more than sound divines, for they improve upon the text,† and count their loss for gain."

Statutes might grind us, while not an elector in England would know or regard our sufferings—if acquainted with them, he might think the statutes inflicting them, just and political. An open avowal

* Preamble to statutes for raising a revenue in America.

† *Philippians* III, 7.

argues, the ends of government cannot be answered by a total dissolution of all happiness at present, and of all hopes for the

has been made in parliament—that it is * “the indispensable duty of parliament to tax the colonies in order to ease the gentry and people of Great Britain.” Let not Americans ever forget the lordly words. To understand them fully, we should consider.—Our dispute includes not only the present taxes laid upon us. The universal property of England was interested in Mr. Hambden’s suit, about a few shillings. If the crown had a right to those shillings, it had a right to every shilling of every man in the kingdom. Great Britain is about One Hundred and forty Millions of pounds sterling in debt. If she can pay any part of that debt, by taxing us, she may pay the whole by taxing us, if we can raise the money. If we cannot, yet as we are upbraided continually in pamphlets and papers with the richness of our houses, our furniture, our equipage, our tables, and our dress, she may be made to think we abound too much in these conveniences. If we are reduced to the condition of French peasants, it is no matter. We belong to the people of Great Britain. And all British subjects, but Americans, may do what they please with their own. “It is her indispensable duty,” say their lordships, “to ease herself by taxing us;” and surely there is virtue enough left in a British parliament, notwithstanding all the dreadful intelligence British writers send us over, to perform that “duty,” exactly. But this is not all. There are certain wicked Frenchmen and Spaniards, that in every period of twenty or thirty years oblige Great Britain to add thirty or forty millions to her debt. Upon an average since the revolution, she runs annually in debt about a million and an half. Can it be expected her ministers will be kinder to us than they have been to her? Where will the demand upon us, where will our wretchedness stop, if we have not resolution enough to defend ourselves? A statute intended to have force on the people of Great Britain, is the case of a state acting upon itself. A statute intended to have force on the people of America, is the case of one state acting upon another. The people of Great Britain, who in the first case are subject to the statute in the second, are the absolute sovereigns who impose it on others.

“Virtual representation” then, as applied to colonists—is, to borrow expressions of the excellent archbishop Tillotson, on another occasion, altering only two words—An absurdity of that monstrous and massy weight, that no human authority or wit are able to support it. It will make the very pillars of St. “Stephens” crack, and requires more volumes to make it good, than would fill Westminster hall. Yet this most despicable notion has been the pretence for our fellow subjects † clapping muskets to our breasts, and taking our money out of our pockets.

* These words are extracted from the protest of the lords on the repeal of the American stamp act, § 8-81 lords were against the repeal, 33 of them signed the protest.

† “Win their hearts, and you may soon have their hands and purses,” was the advice of old lord Burleigh to queen Elizabeth. She was wise enough to take it. The world knows the consequences.

future.”* The just inference, therefore, from these premises would be an exclusion of any power of parliament over these colonies, rather than the admission of an unbounded power.

We well know that the colonists are charged by many persons in Great Britain with attempting to obtain such an exclusion and a total independence on her. As well we know the accusation to be utterly false. We are become criminal in the sight of such persons by refusing to be guilty of the highest crime against ourselves and our posterity. *Nolumus leges anglæ Mutari*. This is the rebellion with which we are stigmatized. [We have committed the like offence that was objected by the polite and humane *Fimbria* against a rude senator of his time. We have disrespectfully refused to receive the whole weapon into our body. “We could not do it and live. But that must be acknowledged to be a poor excuse, equally inconsistent with good breeding and the supreme legislature of Great Britain.”]

For these ten years past we have been incessantly† attacked. Hard is our fate, when, to escape the character of rebels, we must be degraded into that of slaves, as if there was no medium between the two extremes of anarchy and despotism, where innocence and freedom could find repose and safety.

Why should we be exhibited to mankind as a people adjudged by parliament unworthy of freedom? The thought alone is unsupportable. Even those unhappy persons, who have had

* Hoadley's Disc. on government.

† 4 Geo. 3, ch. 15; 4 Geo. 3, ch. 34; 5 Geo. 3, ch. 12; 5 Geo. 3, ch. 45; 6 Geo. 3, ch. 12; 6 Geo. 3, ch. 52; 7 Geo. 3, ch. 46; 7 Geo. 3, ch. 59; 8 Geo. 3, ch. 22. The resolves that colonists may be tried in England under the 35 Hen. 8. The blockade of Boston—the Rhode Island court, &c., &c.

The statutes since the 8th year of this reign, relating to the colonies, follow one another much in the same quick manner as before, but they could not be collected. Many of the statutes here mentioned, particularly those relating to the admiralty courts and the commissioners of the customs are connected with a multitude of other statutes, by being compared with which the artifices will appear, that gradually departing from the laws of England have at length invested these courts and commissioners with such new, unreasonable, unconstitutional and dangerous powers.

the misfortune of being born under the yoke of bondage, imposed by the cruel laws, if they may be called laws, of the land, where they received their birth, no sooner breathe the air of England, though they touch her shore only by accident, * than they instantly become freeman. Strange contradiction.† The same kingdom at the same time, the asylum and the bane of liberty.

To return to the charge against us we can safely appeal to that Being, from whom no thought can be concealed, that our warmest wish and utmost ambition is, that we and our posterity may ever remain subordinate to, and dependant upon our parent state. This submission our reason approves, our affection dictates, our duty commands and our interest enforces.

If this submission, indeed, implies a dissolution of our constitution and a renunciation of our liberty, we should be unworthy of our relation to her, if we should not frankly declare that we regard it with ‡horror; and every true Englishman

* Somerset's case.

† To this contradiction the following may be added: Her policy at once to keep peace with her natural enemies, and to provoke her natural friends whose assistance one day, and that day seems to be approaching, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, great as she is, she may want; her interest as she thinks, to protect and to oppress Protestant countries, to abhor a large standing army and yet voluntarily to put herself under the absolute necessity of perpetuating an immensely large one to govern the many million of slaves she expects soon to have on this vast continent. Two of the shrewdest, though not best emperors that ever lived, Augustus and Tiberius, prohibited every man of distinction from setting his foot in Egypt because of the importance of that province to Rome. But Great Britain, as if these numerous provinces, much more remote from her than Egypt from Rome, were of little consequence, willingly obliges herself to trust to a mighty armed power into the hands of a subject, in these colonies, the tempting interest of which subject and of the people, many engage them to unite in establishing an independent empire on her own model. Great Britain ought not to forget that Rome was ruined by keeping standing armies in her provinces.

‡ The Privernates had revolted from the Romans, but were reduced. The question was, what judgment should be given against them? This is Livy's account of the affair, in the 21st chapter of his 8th book:

Quum ipsa per se res anceps esset, prout cujusque ingenium erat, atrocius mitiusve suadentibus; tum incertiora omnia unus ex Privernatibus legatis fecit, magis conditionis, in qua natus, esset, quam præsentis necessitatis, memor; qui, interrogatus a quodam tristioris sententiæ auctore, quam pœnam meritos Privernates censeret eam,

will applaud this just distinction and candid declaration. [Our defence necessarily touches chords in unison with the fibres of his honest heart. They must vibrate in sympathetic tones. If we, his kindred, should be base enough to promise the humiliating subjection, he could not believe us. We should suffer all the infamy of the engagement without finding the benefit expected from being thought as contemptible as we should undertake to be.]

But this submission implies not such insupportable evils, and our amazement is inexpressible when we consider the gradual increase of these colonies, from their slender beginnings in the last century to their late flourishing condition, and how prodigiously, since their settlement, our parent state has advanced in wealth, force and influence, till she is become the first power on the sea, and the envy of the world. that these, our better days, should not strike conviction into every mind, that the freedom and happiness of the colonists are not inconsistent with her authority and prosperity.

The experience of more than one hundred years will surely be deemed, by wise men, to have some weight in the scale of evidence to support our opinion. We might justly ask of her, why we are not permitted to go on as we have been used to do since our existence, conferring mutual benefits, thereby strengthening each other, more and more discovering the recip-

inquit, quam merentur, qui se libertate dignos censeret; eam inquit, quam merentur, qui se libertate dignos consent: cujus quum feroci responso infestiores factos, videret consul eos, qui ante Privernatium causam impugnabant; ut ipse benigna interrogatione mitius responsum eliceret, Quid, si pœnam, inquit, remittimus vobis, qualem nos pacem vobiscum habituros speremus? Si bonam dederitis, inquit & sidam, & perpetuam; si malam, haud diuturnam. Tum vero minari, nec id ambigue, Privernatem quidam, & illis vocibus ad rebellandum incitari pacatos populos, pars melior senatus ad meliora responsum trahere, & dicere, Viri, & liberi, vocem auditum, au credi posse, ulum populum, aut hominem denique, in ea conditione, cujus eum pœniteat, diutius, quam necesse sit, mansurum? Ibi pacem esse fidam, ubi voluntarii pacati sint; neque eo loco, ubi servitutem esse velint, sidem sperandam esse. In hanc sententiam maxime consul ipse inclinavit animos, identidem ad principes sententiarum consulares, uti exaudiri posset a pluribus, dicendo, Eos demum, qui nihil, præterquam de libertate, cogitent, dignos esse, qui Romani fiant. Itaque & in senatu causam obtinuerunt, & ex auctoritate Patrum latum ad populum est, ut Privernatibus civitas daretur."

rocal advantages of our connection, and daily cultivating affections encouraged by those advantages?

[What unknown offences have we committed against her within these ten years to provoke such an unexampled change in her conduct towards us? In the last war she acknowledged us repeatedly to be faithful, dutiful, zealous and useful in her cause. Is it criminal in us that our numbers, by the favour of Divine Providence, have greatly encreased? That the poor chuse to fly from their native countries in Europe to this continent, Or that we have so much improved these woods that if we can be forced into an unsuccessful resistance, avarice itself might be satiated with our forfeitures?]

It cannot with truth be urged that projects of innovation have commenced with us. Facts and their dates prove the contrary.* Not a disturbance has happened on any part of this continent, but in consequence of some immediately preceding provocation. To what purpose? The charge of our affecting one great or many small republics must appear as contemptible a madness to her as it does to us. Divided, as we are, into many provinces† and incapable of union, except

* "The winds lift up the waves," said a wise man; yet we read of a weak man who scourged waves, but he had not raised them. To excite commotions, and then to scourge for being excited, is an addition to the wildness of a Xerxes, reserved more particularly to distinguish the present age, already sufficiently illustrious by the injuries offered to the rights of human nature.

† The genius of a Beccaria suggested to him the condition of a large empire verging into servitude, the only plan for saving it and the difficulty of executing that plan. An over grown republic, (says he, and such a limited monarchy as that of Great Britain with such an extent of dominions, may well be called "an over grown republic,") can only be saved from despotism by sub-dividing it into a number of confederate republics. But how is this practical? by a despotic dictator who with the courage of Sylla has as much genius for building up as that Roman had for pulling down. If he be an ambitious man his reward will be immortal glory; if a philosopher, the blessings of his fellow citizens will sufficiently console him for the loss of authority, though he should not be insensible to their ingratitude.

What was argument in Italy is reality to Great Britain with this additional circumstance in her favour, that she must always continue if she wisely conducts her affairs, though less than all yet greater than any. The immense advantages of such a situation are worthy the closest attention of every Briton. To a man who has considered them with that attention, perhaps it will not appear too bold to aver, that, if

against a common danger, she knew that we could not think of embarking our treasures of tranquility and liberty on an

an archangel had planned the connexion between Great Britain and her colonies, he could not have fixed it on a more lasting and beneficial foundation unless he could have changed human nature. A mighty naval power at the head of the whole—that power, a parent state with all the endearing sentiments attending the relationship that never could disoblige, but with design—the dependant states much more apt to have feuds among themselves—she the umpire and controul—those states producing every article necessary to her greatness—their interest, that she should continue free and flourishing—their ability to throw a considerable weight into the scale, should her government get unduly poised—she and all those states Protestant—are some of the circumstances that delineated by the masterly hand of a Beccaria, would exhibit a plan vindicating the ways of heaven, and demonstrating that humanity and policy are nearly related. An Alexander, a Cæsar, a Charles, a Lewis and others have fought through fields of blood for universal empire. Great Britain has a certainty by population and commerce alone of attaining to most astonishing and well founded power the world ever saw. The circumstances of her situation are new and striking. Heaven has offered to her glory and prosperity without measure. Her wise ministers disdain to accept them, and prefer, “a pepper corn.”*

So directly opposite to the interest of Great-Britain, has the conduct of administration been for some time past, that it may safely be affirmed that if their view was to establish arbitrary power over Great Britain, schemes more dangerous could not have been laid. To profess this purpose would ensure a defeat. Any man who had such a design would first take the opportunity of peace to set one part of the subject against the other. This might be done in the following manner: Let every session of parliament produce fresh injury. Give no rest or hope of rest. Let insult added to insult fill up the vacancies between the sessions. Tease and persecute into opposition. Then let ministers themselves rejoice in the freedom of the press. Let every action of the oppressed be exaggerated. Let innumerable false invectives be vented in pamphlets and newspapers. Let all the provocations and excuses be concealed from public sight as much as possible. Load the devoted with the terms of traitors and rebels. Nearly in this way Scotland was treated by the arbitrary ministry of Charles the first. But the parliament and people of England had common sense and virtue. The base deception could not pass upon them. They saw the snare laid for them, and resented it so deeply that an army of Englishmen fled before an army of Scotchmen at Newburn. For once it was glorious to fly. But it required English hands and English hearts to understand and to act the part.

Thus the colonies have been treated. At last a civil war may be worked up. It should be considered, as lord Mansfield expresses it, whether “the play is worth the candle.” In such a war, every victory will be a defeat. If the colonies are subdued, vast sums must be raised

*Mr. Nugent’s speech.

ocean of blood in a wandering expedition to some Utopian port. The history of mankind, from the remotest antiquity, and a prodigious army must be supported to keep them in subjection. Great Britain must feel the weight of that influence, added to the power of the crown. The colonies are encreasing. Who can compute the extent and effect of such an influence.* Undone by her victories, she

* "But, on the other hand, it is to be considered that every prince, in the first parliament after his accession, has, by long usage, a truly royal addition to his hereditary revenue settled upon him for his life; and has never any occasion to apply to parliament for supplies, but upon some public necessity of the whole realm. This restores to him that constitutional independence which at his first accession seems, it must be owned, to be wanting. And then, with regard to power, we may find perhaps that the hands of government are at least sufficiently strengthened; and that an English monarch is now in no danger of being overborne by either the nobility or the people. The instruments of power are not, perhaps, so open and avowed as they formerly were, and therefore are the less liable to jealous and invidious reflections; but they are not the weaker upon that account. In short, our national debt and taxes (besides the inconveniencies before mentioned) have also in their natural consequences thrown such a weight of power into the executive scale of government, as we cannot think was intended by our patriot ancestors, who gloriously struggled for the abolition of the then formidable parts of the prerogative, and by an unaccountable want of foresight established this system in their stead. The entire collection and management of so vast a revenue being placed in the hands of the crown, have given rise to such a multitude of new officers, created by and removeable at the royal pleasure, that they have extended the influence of government to every corner of the nation. Witness the commissioners and the multitude of dependents on the customs, in every part of the kingdom; the commissioners of excise and their numerous subalterns, in every inland district; the postmasters, and their servants planted in every town, and upon every public road; the commissioners of the stamps, and their distributors, which are full as scattered and full as numerous; the officers of the salt duty, which, though a species of excise, and conducted in the same manner, are yet made a distinct corps from the ordinary managers of that revenue; the surveyors of houses and windows; the receivers of the land tax; the managers of lotteries, and the commissioners of hackney coaches, all which are either medietely or immediately appointed by the crown, and removeable at pleasure, without any reason assigned. These it requires but little penetration to see, must give that power on which they depend for subsistence—an influence most amazingly extensive. To this may be added the frequent opportunities of conferring particular obligations, by preference in loans, subscriptions, tickets, remittances, and other money transactions, which will greatly increase this influence; and that over those persons whose attachment, on account of their wealth, is frequently the most desirable. All this is the natural, though perhaps the unforeseen, consequence of erecting our funds of credit, and to support them, establishing our present perpetual taxes, the whole of which is entirely new since the restoration in 1660; and by far the greatest part since the revolution in 1688. And the same may be said with regard to the officers in our numerous army, and the places which the army has created. All which, put together, gives the executive power so persuasive an energy with respect to the persons themselves, and so prevailing an interest with their friends and families as will amply make amends for loss of external prerogative. But, though this profusion of offices should have no effect on individuals, there is still another newly acquired branch of power; and that is, not the influence only, but the force of a disciplined army, paid indeed ultimately by the people, but immediately by the crown—raised by the crown—officered by the crown—commanded by the crown. They are kept on foot, it is true, only from year to year, and that by the power of parliament; but during that year they must, by the nature of our constitution, if raised at all, be at the absolute disposal of the crown. And there need but few words to demonstrate how great a trust is thereby reposed in the prince by his people—a trust that is more than equivalent to a thousand little troublesome prerogatives. Add to all this, that, besides the civil list, the immense revenue of almost seven millions sterling, which is annually paid to the creditors of the public, or carried to the sinking fund, is first deposited in the royal exchequer, and thence issued out to the respective offices of payment. This revenue the people can never refuse to raise, because it is made perpetual by act of parliament, which also, when well considered, will appear to be a trust of great delicacy and high importance."—1 *Blackstone's Com.* b. 1, ch. 8 p. 331 335.

furnishes not a single instance of a people, consisting of husbandmen and merchants, voluntarily engaging in such a must resign her liberty or some future monarch with her colonies, unless she first loses them in another way. If she is unfortunate, public calamities may make great changes. Such changes seem to be intended by some men. Great Britain has been led into the Rubicon. She has not yet past it. We consider the hostilities already practiced as the manœuvres of a ministerial war. We know the machinations formed against us, and the favorite publications industriously spread abroad to excite a jealousy of us among our British brethren. We know how acceptable to many an earthquake would be to "sink some of the colonies in the Ocean," and how pleasing to employ the rest in raising staple commodities. That we are thought "too numerous," and how much it would be judged by some for the interest of Great Britain if a pestilence should sweep off a million and a half of us. These wonderful lucubrations have not escaped us. But here we are by Divine Providence, three millions of souls. What can be done with us if we were to be considered only as *Protestant allies, we ought to be esteemed by a wise people, such a people certainly would not be careful to disunite us from their interest—to make us foes when they might have us friends. Some states have thought it true policy to grant greater indulgences to remote dominions, than were enjoyed by themselves, and this policy has been much applauded. The enjoyment of valuable privileges by inferior states, under the protection of a superior, is the strongest bond of dependence. Why should we prefer a dependance on Great Britain to a dependance on France, if we enjoy less freedom under the former, than we may under the latter; or, "*Ferriussum imperium, quo obediētes Gaudēt*"—or, as lord chief justice Coke expresses it, in his comment on the 25th, of Edward the third, "the state of a king standeth more assured by the love and favor of the subject, than by the dread and fear of laws, &c." †Ought Great Britain to despise the advantages she actually receives with safety from us, because by the adoption of Spanish maxims, she might with danger extort more.

* Great Britain put herself to a very considerable expence last war in defence of Portugal, because that kingdom was her ally, and she derived great advantages from an intercourse with her. But what are those advantages or the affections arising from them, when compared to the advantages and affections that connect these colonies with Great Britain? Words cannot express the surprise that men free from passion must feel, on considering her impolicy, in labouring to disjoin from herself the only true friends she has in the world. If her ministers were pensioners of France and Spain, they could not pursue measures more pleasing and advantageous to those kingdoms.

† "During all our happy days of concord, partly from our national moderation, and partly from the wisdom, and sometimes, perhaps, from the carelessness of our ministers, they have been trusted in a good measure with the entire management of their affairs; and the success they have met with ought to be to us an ever memorable proof that the true art of government consists in not governing too much. And why should friendship and gratitude, and long attachments, which inspire all the relish and sweetness of private life, be supposed to be of no weight in the intercourse between great communities? These are principles of human nature which act with much greater certainty on numbers than on individuals. If properly cultivated, they may to us be productive of the noblest benefits; and, at all events, will neither lessen the extent of our power, nor shorten the duration of it."—*Bishop of St. Asaph's Sermon*, p. 13.

phrenzy of ambition. No, our highest pride and glory has been, with humble, unsuspecting duty,* to labour in contributing to elevate her to that exalted station, she holds among the nations of the earth, and which we still ardently desire and pray she may hold with fresh accessions of fame and prosperity till time shall be no more.

These being our sentiments, and, we are fully convinced, the sentiments of our brethren throughout the colonies, with unspeakable affliction, we find ourselves obliged to oppose that system of dominion over us arising from counsels pernicious both to our parent and her children, to strive, if it be possible, to close the breaches made in our former concord—and stop the sources of future animosities. And may God Almighty, who delights in the titles of just and merciful, incline the hearts of all parties to that equitable and benevolent temper, which is necessary, solidly to establish peace and harmony in the place of confusion and dissension. The legislative authority claimed by parliament over these colonies consists of two heads: first, a general power of internal legislation; and secondly, a power of regulating our trade; both, she contends are unlimited. Under the first may be included among other powers, those of forbidding us to† worship our Creator in the manner we think most acceptable to him—imposing taxes on us collecting them by their own officers enforcing the collection by

It is the duty of every colonist to oppose such maxims. They threaten ruin to our mother country and to us. We should be guilty of treason against our sovereign and the majesty of the people of England, if we did not oppose them. England must be saved in America. Hereafter, she will rejoice that we have resisted, and thank us for having offended her. Her wisdom will in a short time discover the artifices that have been used by her worst enemies to inflame her against her dutiful children; that she has supported not her own cause, but the cause of an administration, and will clearly distinguish, which will most conduce to her benefit, safety and glory, well treated and affectionate colonies, or millions of slaves, an unnatural encrease of her standing forces, and an addition to the influence of the crown, defying all calculation.

* It has been suggested that subjects sometimes err by not believing that princes mean as well as they do. But the instances are numerous where princes and their courtiers err by not believing that subjects mean as well as they do.

† See Canada bill.

admiralty courts or courts martial—abolishing tryals by jury, establishing a standing army* among us in time of peace with—

* The army under the command of General Gage, in the province of Massachusetts Bay alone, amounts to several thousand men, kept there without consent of their assembly, and to be augmented as the general shall think proper.

“I must own, sir, I can see but one reason for raising, at this present juncture, this additional number of troops, and that is to strengthen the hands of the minister against the next elections, by giving him the power of disposing of commissions to the sons, brothers, nephews, cousins and friends of such as have interest in boroughs, into some of which, perhaps, troops may be sent to procure the free election of their members in imitation of the late Czarina sending her troops into Poland to secure the free election of a king.

“But still there is one thing more fatal than all I have yet named, that must be the consequence of so great a body of troops being kept on foot in England, and will be the finishing stroke to all our liberties. For as the towns in England will not be able much longer to contain quarters for them, most of those who keep public houses being near ruined by soldiers billeted on them, so, on pretence of the necessity of it, barracks will be built for quartering them, which will be as so many fortresses with strong garrisons in them, erected in all parts of England, which can tend to nothing, but by degrees to subdue and enslave the kingdom.

“But if ever this scheme should be attempted, it will be incumbent on every Englishman to endeavor to prevent it by all methods, and as it would be the last stand that could be ever made for our liberties, rather than suffer it to be put in execution it would be our duty to draw our swords and never put them up till our liberties were secured and the authors of our intended slavery brought to condign punishment. I hope I shall be forgiven if during the debates I shall take the liberty of speaking again, for I am determined to fight, inch by inch, every proposition that tends, as I think this does, to the enslaving my country.”—*Lord Viscount Gage's speech in 1739, Parl. Deb., book 11th, p. 388. See Montisq. on standing armies.*

A minister declared in the house of commons that he should “always consider it as a part of the constitution that the military should act under the civil authority.” But by order the commander-in-chief of the forces has precedence of a governor in the province under his government. By his majesty's order, transmitted in a letter, dated the 9th of February, 1765, from the secretary of state to the commander-in-chief, it is declared “that the orders of the commander-in-chief and under him, of the brigadiers general, commanding in the northern and southern departments, in all military affairs, shall be supreme and must be obeyed by the troops, as such, in all the civil governments in America. That in cases where no specific orders have been given by the commander-in-chief, or by the brigadier general, commanding in the district, the civil governor in council, and where no council there subsists, the civil governor may, for the benefit of his government,

out consent of our assemblies—paying them with our money—seizing our young men* for recruits changing constitu. give orders for the marching of troops, the disposition of them, for making and marching detachments, escorts and such purely military services within his government, to the commanding officer of the troops, who is to give proper order for carrying the same into execution: *Provided*, They are not contradictory to or incompatible with any order he may have received from the commander-in-chief or the brigadier general of the district."

In May, 1769, the house of representative for Massachusetts-Bay requested governor Barnard "to give the necessary and effectual orders for the removal of the forces by sea and land out of the port of Boston, and from the gate of the city, during the session of the said assembly;" to which he answered,

"Gentlemen, I have no authority over his majesty's ships in this port or his troops within this town, nor can I give any orders for their removal.

"FRA. BARNARD."

May 31, 1769.

Thus our governors, the captains-general and commanders in chief, representing the sovereign, and known to the constitution of these colonies, are deprived of their legal authority in times of peace by an order—and a perpetual dictatorial power established over us. To accomplish this great purpose, it was thought proper during the last war to change the mode of granting military commissions and to pass that to the general in America under the great seal. It is not known whether this uncommon formality has been observed with regard to the major-generals of the respective "Districts."

*The Germans have been justly celebrated in different ages for sagacity in promoting the arts and for martial spirit; yet how unhappy have they been made in a short period of time by that single engine of arbitrary power—a standing army. Their distress was wrought up to such a degree that thousands and tens of thousands relinquished their native country and fled to the wildernesses of America. It was a way of thinking and acting that became them. For Germans may truly be called the Fathers of Englishmen. From Germany came their ancestors and the first principles of the constitution. Germans therefore seem to be more justly entitled than other foreigners to the blessings of that constitution. To enjoy them, in this free country as it then was, they came here, but now unfortunately find arbitrary government, and a standing army pursuing them even in these woods. Numbers of them now in these provinces have served in the armies of the several princes in Germany, and know well that one reason with their rulers for putting swords into their hands was to cut the throats of their own fathers, brothers and relations who should attempt to relieve themselves from any part of their miseries. Their former sovereigns are now completing, it is said, the cruel tragedy of tyranny. They will not suffer those they have made wretched to seek for a more

*1 Blackst. p. 147.

tions of government* stopping the press declaring any action, even a meeting of the smallest number to consider of peaceable modes to obtain redress of grievances† high treason taking colonists to Great Britain to be tried‡—exempting “murderers” § of colonists from punishment, by carrying them to England, to answer indictments found in the colonies||—shutting up our ports prohibiting us from slitting¶ iron to build our houses,—making** hats to cover our heads, or clothing to cover the rest of our bodies, &c. ††

tolerable existence in some other part of the globe. It is their duty, say these unfeeling princes, “to be unhappy and to renounce all hopes of relief.” They are prohibited from leaving their country. Those who have already escaped into these colonies remember what they and their parents suffered in Germany. The old tell the stories of their oppressions to the younger; and however improbable it may appear on the other side of the Atlantic, it is asserted by persons well acquainted with this people, that they have very little inclination to suffer the same cruelties again in America.

* Bill for changing the constitution of Massachusetts Bay.

† General Gage’s proclamation, dated June 29, 1774.

‡ Resolves in the house of lords on the 35th Hen. 8 ch., 2d.

§ Bill for the administration of justice, &c.

|| Boston acts.

¶ 23d Geo. 2, ch. 29.

** 5th Geo. 2, ch. 22.

†† If Great Britain has a constitutional power to prohibit us from slitting iron, as she has done, she has a constitutional power, that is, a right, to prohibit us from raising grain for our food; for the principle that supports one law will support the other. What a vast demand must be made on her for this article, and how firmly would her dominion be established, if we depended wholly on her for our daily bread? Her modern writers consider colonists as slaves of Great Britain, shut up in a large workhouse, constantly kept at labour in procuring such materials as she prescribes and wearing such clothes as she sends. Should she ever adopt the measure above mentioned, and on our complaints of grievances withhold food from us, what then? Why then, on her principle, it would be right to be starved. To say, in such case, we should have any other right would be a “traitorous and rebellious denial of the supreme legislature of Great Britain,” for she “has power of right to bind us by statutes in all cases whatsoever.”

Let not any person object that the supposition of such a case is the suggestion of fancy. The Carthaginians, those masters in the sublime politics of commerce—politics that have produced so many dreadful scenes upon earth, forbade the Sardinians to raise corn, in order to keep them in due subjection. The East Indies, St. Vincents, the proceedings at Rhode Island and the Boston act, &c., give rise to many alarm-

In our provincial legislatures, the best judges in all cases what suits us founded on the immutable and unalienable rights

ing apprehensions in America. There are few men on this continent would be as much surprized at that measure as at some late measures. The beginning justifies any apprehensions. Power debauches the affections. The improbability of cases happening is no answer in such important considerations. The laudable spirit of commerce may be inflamed into rapacity and cruelty in a nation as well as in an individual. We must regard the power claimed by Great Britain, not solely her will or contingencies depending on that will. If she affixes no limits to her power, why should we affix any to its effects? I know, says Mr. Hoadly, it is next to impossible that any such case should happen. But if such things be said, and such cases, in effect, be put, it is necessary to speak upon the supposition of such cases. And methinks it is but a narrow-spirited proceeding in us to go just no farther in our notions, than a compliance with our own present condition forceth us, to exclude from our regard the condition of all other nations and all cases, but just that which hath happened last of all in our own."

"That the plan of governing us by withholding necessities of life has been considered, and in what light colonies are viewed at home the following extracts will partly shew."

"It appears that the original and grand evil attending them was the settlement of so considerable a part in a climate incapable of yielding the commodities wanting in Britain.

"These northern colonies, long after their disadvantageous nature was known, were continually increased by fresh migrations from Europe, which, as I before observed, ought totally to have been prevented, and such migrations have been encouraged only to the beneficial colonies.

"Since the late war, Britain laid the trade of the colonies under some very strict regulations, which certainly cut off many inlets by which they formerly received much Spanish and Portuguese coin. The principle upon which such regulations were formed, of securing to the mother country alone all matters of commerce, I have already attempted to prove just and necessary.

"When once their supernumeraries are become manufacturers, it will require more than British policy to convert them into planters.

"I must think this point of such great importance as to extend probably to the annihilation of manufactures in our colonies. To conclude, it is in the proposed settlement on the Ohio we must first look for hemp and flax, as such great numbers of the old American farmers have removed and settled there, which may, in those fertile tracts, be cultivated in such abundance as to enable us to undersell all the world, as well as supply our own consumption. It is on those high, dry and healthy lands that vineyards will be cultivated to the best advantage, as many of those hills contain quarries of stone, and not in the unhealthy sea-coasts of our present colonies. To these we should bring the settlers from Europe or at least suffer none to go north of New York, by which means our numbers would increase in those parts where it is our interest they should increase, and the report of the set-

of human nature, the principles of the constitution, and charters and grants made by the crown at periods, when the power

tilers from the new colony on the Ohio would be a constant drain of people from our unprofitable northern ones, by which means they would, in future times, as well as the present, be prevented from extending their manufactures.

"What I shall therefore venture to propose is, that the government, through the means of a few merchants acquainted with the American trade, that can be tolerably depended upon, should establish factors at Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and a few other ports, for the sale of such cargoes of British manufactures as should be consigned to them; and to consist of such particularly as were most manufactured in the province, with directions immediately and continually to undersell all such colony manufactures. By this means the operation of the succeeding measures, from the number of hands rendered idle, would be so much the easier to be executed. The ships which carried out such cargoes should be large, bulky ones, of eight, nine hundred, and one thousand tons burden, for the sake of bringing large quantities of deals, &c., back at a less proportionate expence; and, previous to their arrival in America, cargoes of these should be ready for them. The colonists should be engaged to work their iron mines, and get the product ready in bars, &c., and vast quantities of deals and squared timber ready for loading the ships; all of which, on the certain and immediate prospect of a sale would easily be effected, as it is well known they have more than once proved to the legislature, that they could supply all Europe with these articles, had they but the demand.

"But I laid it down as a rule to proceed upon, that trade, fishing and manufacturing, were put an entire stop to among the colonies.

"If the sugar islands contained ten millions of people, as destitute of necessaries as they are at present, Britain would be as sure of their allegiance as she is at present, provided no power more formable than herself at sea arose for their protection.

"The first dependance of our colonies as well as all their people is to change the terms a little upon corn worked into bread and iron wrought into implements; or, in other words, it is upon necessary agriculture and necessary manufactures; for a people who do not possess these, to think of throwing off the yoke of another, who supplies them with them, is an absurd idea. This is precisely the case with our sugar islands. Let us suppose the continental colonies to be as happy in the necessary agriculture as they really are, but to be absolutely without manufactures, could they throw off their allegiance to Britain be their numbers what they would? No, certainly; for that is nothing more than supposing they should throw off their allegiance to hoes, and spades, and coats, and shoes, which is absurd to imagine; can any one imagine that a rebellion can be carried on among a people, when the greatest success must be attended with the loss of half the necessities of life!

"The following, among other effects relative to this point, would be the consequence of the plan sketched out in the preceding section.

of making them was universally acknowledged by the parent state, a power since frequently recognized by her subject to

"The people would depend on Britain for those necessities of life which result from manufactures.

"The cultivation of staples would be more profitable to them than any other employment whatever.

"The sale of these staples would depend on Britain. The people would all be spread over an immense country as planters, none of them collected in towns.*

"To which circumstances I shall add in respect to Britain's further policy:

"That she should abide by the boundaries fixed already to the old colonies, that of the rivers heads, and all further settling to be in new colonies wherever they were traced.

"That she should keep the inland navigation of the continent that is of all the great lakes and navigable rivers to herself and not suffer any sets of men to navigate them, and thereby communicate from one part of the continent to another. That she should never suffer any provincial troops or militia to be raised, but reserve entirely to herself the defence of the frontiers.†

"That she should throw whatever obstacles she could upon all plans of communications from colony to colony or conveniences of speedy removals from place to place. That in proportion as any colony declined in staples and threatened not to be able to produce a sufficiency of them, the inhabitants should receive such encouragement to leave it, as more than to drain its natural increase, unless, new staples were discovered for it.

"This is now the case with those I have distinguished by the title of the northern colonies; inasmuch that Nova Scotia, Canada, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, would be nearly of as much benefit to this country buried in the ocean as they are at present."—*Political Essays*.

The conduct of administration corresponds exactly with the sentiments of this modern writer, and with the measures pursued by Philip the Second of Spain against the low countries. The reason given by one in administration for attacking the colonies, seem to be copied (with some small alterations on account of religion) from the famous advice of the unfeeling Duke of Alva, that "*specie retinendæ dignitatis*," cost his master his glory, his happiness, and his provinces—and sunk his country into distresses, from which she has not yet recovered. "*At vero Dux Albanus arma & ultionem, contendebat, unicum laesae auc-*

* "This point, which is of infinite importance, would pretty fully be occasioned by other parts of the plan. But, to ensure so great a point, no new towns should be suffered, nor even villages than which nothing could be easier to manage, nor would they be anywhere necessary but by the magazines of naval stores for loading ships. All possible decrease of numbers in the cities already in being, should be effected. So systematically absurd is it to found towns and cities, as Britain has hitherto constantly done, in all the colonies she has formed."

† *Specie tuendi finium, jugum liberis provinciis meditatur.*—*Strada lib. 2.*

the control of the crown as by law established, is vested the exclusive right of internal legislation.

torfitatu principiis remedium. Quippe ceteris artibus ac diuturna facilitate nihil aliud effectum, quam ut regis obedientia, rebilibus timor adimeretur, Postulasse principio Belgasi, ut Hispanus e provincie miles excederet; id scilicet unum deesse constantes ad quietem populorum. Num propterea, impetrata externorum missione quievisse? An potius & confidentius efflagitasse, ut—clavo deturbaretur Granvillanus. At unius forte aufaragio complacatos suisse ventos.—Quin immo licentia crescit facilius homines a nostra facilitate securi—libellis deridiculis, flagitiosis conspirationibus—improbis palam carminibus—minis—precibus armatis—extorserent quod averent—obstinatis inverecunde legationibus Hispaniam fatigarent—Hic quoque visum clementie principis aliqua indigna poscentibus indulgere. Enim vero quid ex illa indulgentia relatum, nisi ut votorum ubique compotes, non parendo; subditos sese obliviscerentur, obsequium dediscerent, atque exuta principis reverentia, communicata provinciarum defectione, tanquam culpæ societate tutiores, humana omnia contrectatæ semel libertati post haberent. Nunc vero non unius civitatis, sed provinciarum consensu peccatum esse in regem. Nec quia rebelles in presentia conquiescant, minus ferociæ animis inesse, resumpturos utique vires; ubi metum ultionis abjecerent. Sic ille pronus ad asperiora, disserebat.”

Strada de bello Belgico, lib. 6.

It is evident that the British Ministers have diligently studied Strada and the other authors who have transmitted to posterity, the pleasing and instructive annals of Philippic policy, as every measure they have taken, is founded on a precedent set by that celebrated school of humanity. Alva is the favorite master—on his conduct they keep their eyes steadily and reverently fixed, and it may truly be said, they follow him with no unequal steps. Great, good and wise men! whom some future Puffendorf or Temple will duly celebrate.

“In 1564 Granville was removed from the council, to appease the people. Their joy was short lived, for as the same measures were pursued it soon began to be said publicly, that though his body was removed from, his spirit still influenced the council. Upon application for a relaxation of the edicts, it was said, that moderation had only made matters worse, and the observation of them was again enjoined upon more severe penalties than before. At length an association was entered into, for mutually defending each other. This being signed by about 400 persons of quality, who all protested that they meant nothing but the honor of God, the glory of the king, and the good of their country, they met and petitioned, that the proclamation might be revoked, but the king would consent to no mitigation. Good advice was given to him. But the duke D’Alva’s violent counsel, who proposed the entire abolishment of the liberties of the provinces* was most pleasing and followed. The cruel duke was sent into the Low Countries with a powerful army. The counts D’Egmont and Horn were im-

* “Lay them at my feet.”

Such a right vested in parliament, would place us exactly in the same situation, the people of Great Britain would have

mediately seized, on a pretence that they had underhand spirited up the people's disaffection. They were afterwards executed. All who had signed the association or petition were declared guilty of * high treason, and answerable for what happened. A council, called from its cruel proceedings,† the council of Blood, was erected for trying the accused, from which there was no appeal. (Note well.) Alva himself tried the accused in their own country, where their friends and witnesses might attend them—where the pains of death itself might be mitigated, by seeing with their dying eyes, that they expired beloved and lamented. Here the disciples exceed their tutor. This is too great a consolation to be indulged to a colonist. He must be carried 3,000 miles across the ocean—that he may not only die, but be insulted in his last moments, with the mockery of a trial, where the clearest innocence stands no chance of acquittal and with the formality of a sentence founded on a statute past before the colonies existed. On the approach of the army, the prince of Orange and other lords fled; and being summoned to appear before the council, in default thereof were condemned, and their estates confiscated. Alva treated all, the innocent and guilty, with such rigor, that it gave rise to the following saying of a Spanish officer—"Hæretici fraxerunt templa; boni nihil faxerunt contra; ergo omnes debent patibulari."

—*Puffendorf's introduction*—Art. "Spain" and the "United Provinces."

Sir William Temple's account of the disturbances in the Low Countries agrees exactly with the foregoing extracted out of Puffendorf, by which it will appear with what a surprising exactness of resemblance the affairs of the colonies have been carried on by administration.

"The war with France being concluded, it was resolved to keep up the troops in these provinces, and the states should support them, which by a long course of war was grown customary." When Philip would have put Spanish garrisons into some of their towns; and for the sake of their admitting them quietly, gave the command to the prince of Orange and count Egmont; they told him plainly "That all the brave stands they had made against the power of France, availed them but little, if they must at last be enslaved by another Foreign power."—*Puff.* "The hatred of the people, the insolence of the troops, with the charge of their support, made them looked upon by the inhabitants in general, as the instruments of their oppression and slavery, and not of their defence, when a general peace had left them no enemies. And therefore, the states began here their complaints, with a general consent and petition of all the nobles, as well as towns and country, and upon the delays that were contrived or fell in, the states first refused to raise any more monies either for the Spaniards pay, or their own standing troops; and the people ran into so great despair, that in Zeeland they absolutely gave over the working

* See General Gage's proclamation.

† Resolutions in parliament for trying colonists in England, Rhode Island courts.—*Lute acts for Massachusetts Bay.*

been reduced to, had James the first and his family succeeded in their scheme of arbitrary power. Changing the word Stuarts

at their dykes, suffering the sea to gain every tide upon the country, and resolving, as they said, rather to be devoured by that element, than by the Spanish soldiers; so that at last the king consented to their removal. Another grievance was the appointment of new judges,* and those absolutely depending on the King, &c."

"Granville, strained up to the highest his master's authority and the execution of his commands, while the provinces were resolute to protect the liberties of their country against the admission of this new and arbitrary judicature, unknown to all antient laws and customs of their country. The king at last consented to Granville's recess. Then all noise of discontent and tumult was appeased. But quickly after the same counsels were resumed. The disturbances then grew greater than before. But by the prudence and moderation of the dutchess of Parma, the governess, the whole estate of the provinces was restored to its former peace. This dutchess, and the duke of Feria, one of the chief ministers in Spain, thought and advised that the then present peace of the provinces ought not to be invaded by new occasions, nor the royal authority lessened by the king being made a party in a war upon his subjects. But the king was immoveable; he dispatched Alva into the Low Country at the head of ten thousand veteran Spanish and Italian troops, under the command of the best officers which the wars of Charles the fifth or Philip the second had bred up in Europe, which with two thousand more in the provinces under the command of so old and renowned a general as the duke of Alva, made up a force which nothing in the Low Countries could look in the face with other eyes than of astonishment, submission or despair. This power was for the assistance of the governess, the execution of the laws, the suppressing and punishing all who had been authors or fomentors of the late disturbances. †On his arrival the governess having obtained leave of the king, retired out of the province. The duke of Alva was invested in the government with powers never before given to any governor. A council, called the council of Blood‡ was erected for the trial of all crimes committed against the king's authority. The towns stomached the breach of their charters, the people of their liberties, the knights of the golden fleece the charters of their order, by these new and odious courts of judicature, all complain of the disuse of the states, §of the introduction of armies, but all in vain. The king was constant to what he had determined. Alva was in his nature cruel and inexorable. The new army was fierce and brave, and desirous of nothing so much as a rebellion in the country. The people were enraged but awed and unheaded. All was seizure and process, confiscation and imprisonment, blood and horror, insolence and dejection, punishment executed and meditated revenge. The smaller branches

*Admiralty courts. Rhode Island court for enforcing the statute of 25 Hen. 8, Act for regulating the government of Massachusetts Bay. Act for administration of justice, &c.

†See speeches in parliament and preambles to the late acts.

‡See previous note.

§ Frequent dissolutions of assemblies, and their total uselessness if parliament taxes us.

for parliament, and Britons for Americans, the arguments of the illustrious patriots of those times, to whose virtues their

were lopt off apace, the great ones were longer a hewing down. Counts Egmont and Horn lasted several months, but at length in spite of all their services to Charles the fifth and to Philip, as well as of their new merits in quieting of the provinces, and of so great supplications and intercessions as were made in their favor, both in Spain and Flanders, they were publicly beheaded at Brussels which seemed to break all patience in the people, and by their end to give those commotions a beginning which cost Europe so much blood, and Spain a great part of the Low Country provinces. The war begun, Alva had at first great success. Moved with no rumors, terrified with no threats from a broken and unarmed people, and thinking no measures or forms were any more necessary to be observed in the provinces, he pretends greater sums are necessary for the pay and reward of his victorious troops than were annually granted upon the king's request by the states of the provinces. (Note. Here our ministers have again improved upon Philip's for they have taxed us without making requests.) *And therefore demands a general tax of the hundredth part of every man's estate to be raised at once, and for the future the twentieth of all immoveable and the eighteenth of all that was sold. The states with much reluctancy consent to the first as a thing that ended at once. They petition the king but without redress, draw out the year in contests sometimes stomachful, sometimes humble with the governor; till the duke impatient of delay causes the edict without consent of the states to be published. The people refuse to pay, the soldiers begin to levy by force, the townsmen all shut up their shops, the people in the country forbear the market so as not so much as bread and meat is to be bought in the town. The duke is enraged, calls the soldiers to arms and commands several of the inhabitants who refused the payments to be hanged that very night upon their sign posts, which moves not the obstinacy of the people. And now the officers and the guards are ready to begin the executions, when news comes to town of the taking of the Briel by the Gueses,† and of the expectation that

* Another advantage the British ministers have over the Spanish in depth of policy is very remarkable. Spain was a great empire. The Low Countries, a mere speck compared with it. Spain was not a maritime state that depended upon them for the supply of her revenue. Had they been sunk in the sea she would scarcely have felt her loss. Her prospect for success was almost certain. France, her then inveterate enemy, exhausted by a civil war and divided into two powerful parties. Every circumstance is directly the reverse to Great Britain in her present contest with the colonies. "*Si quidem verissimum est, ignem testis injicere, et injecto spatium modumque, statuere, non esse in ejusdem manu.*"—*Strada, lib. 7.*

† Beggars—They were called so in contempt, when they petitioned. The people thereupon assumed that name, perhaps to keep up the memory of an insult occasioned by their loyalty. The whole country of the seven united provinces is not as large as one half of Pennsylvania, and when they began their contest with Philip the second, for their liberty, contained about as many inhabitants as are now in the province of Massachusetts Bay. Philip's empire then comprehended in Europe, all Spain and Portugal, the two Sicilies, and such provinces of the Low Countries as adhered to him; many islands of importance in the Mediterranean—the Milanese and many other valuable territories in Italy and elsewhere. In Africa and Asia, all the dominions belonging to Spain and Portugal,

descendants owe every blessing they now enjoy, apply with inexpressible force and appositeness, in maintenance of our cause, and in refutation of the pretensions set up by their too forgetful posterity, over their unhappy colonists. Confiding in the undeniable truth of this single position, that, "to live by one man's *will, became the cause of all men's misery," they generously suffered. And the worthy bishop before mentioned, who for strenuously asserting the principles of the revolution, received the unusual honor of being recommended by a House of Commons to the sovereign for preferment, has justly

had given of a sudden revolt in the province of Holland. This unexpected blow struck the duke of Alva, and foreseeing the consequences of it, because he knew the stubble was dry, and now he found the fire was fallen in, he thought it an ill time to make an end of the tragedy in Brabant, whilst a new scene was opened in Holland, and so giving over for the present his taxes and executions, applies his thoughts to the suppression of this new enemy that broke in upon him from the sea. And now began that great commotion in the Low Countries which never ended but in the loss of those provinces when the death of the royal government gave life to a new commonwealth."—*Observat upon the United provinces of the Netherlands by sir William Temple.*

Phillip and his junto of cabinet ministers thought themselves no doubt very wise and politic as so many Macchiavels. But what says, and will say, mankind as long as the memory of those events is preserved? That their counsels were despicable, their motives detestable, and their minds like those described by the bishop of Lerida, that exactly resembled the horns of the cows in his country Little. "Hard and Crooked."

*Hooker. "For a man to be tenant at will of his liberty; I can never agree to it. It is a tenure, not to be found in all Littleton.—*Speech of Sir Edward Coke.*

"Etiam si dominus non sit molestus, tamen misserrimum est, posse si velit."—*Cicero.*

———The free

Know no gentle tyranny."—*Rowe.*

in America, the immense countries subject to those two kingdoms, with all their treasures and yet unexhausted mines, and the Spanish West Indies. His armies were numerous and veteran, excellently officered and commanded by the most renowned generals. So great was their force, that during the wars in the Low Countries, his commander-in-chief, the prince of Parma, marched twice into France, and obliged that great general and glorious king, Henry the fourth, to raise at one time the siege of Paris, and at another that of Roan. So considerable was the naval power of Phillip, that in the midst of the same wars, he fitted out his dreadful armada to invade England. Yet seven little provinces, or counties, as we should call them, inspired by one generous resolution—to die free, rather than to live slaves, not only baffled, but brought down into the dust that enormous power, that had contended for universal empire, and for half a century was the terror of the world. Such an amazing change indeed took place, that those provinces afterwards actually protected Spain against the power of France.

observed, that "misery is the same whether it comes from the hands of many or of one.

It could not appear tolerable to him (meaning Mr. Hooker, author of the ecclesiastical policy,) to lodge in the governors of any society an unlimited authority, to annul and alter the constitution of the government, as they should see fit, and to leave to the governed the privilege only of absolute subjection in all such alteration; *or to use the parliamentary phrase "in all cases whatsoever."

(From what source can Great Britain derive a single reason to support her claim to such an enormous power. That it is consistent with the laws of nature, no reasonable man will pretend. That it contradicts the precepts of christianity is evident. For she strives to force upon us, terms, which she would judge to be intolerably severe and cruel, if imposed upon herself. "Virtual representation" is too ridiculous to be regarded. The necessity of a supreme sovereign legislature internally superintending the whole empire, is a notion equally unjust and dangerous. "The pretence, (says Mr. Justice Blackstone, speaking of James the first's reign,) for which arbitrary measures was no other than the Tyrant's plea of the necessity of unlimited powers in works of evident utility to the † public,

*Hoadly's discourse on government.

† With such smooth words may the most dreadful designs be glossed over, "there are some men who call evil good, and bitter sweet—justice, is now called popularity and faction."—*Parl. Hist.*, VIII, 193.

A man shall not unprofitably spend his contemplation, that upon this occasion considers the method of God's justice (a method terribly remarkable in many passages, and upon many persons which we shall be compelled to remember in this discourse,) that the same principles and the same application of those principles should be used to the wresting all sovereign power from the crown, which the crown had a little before made use of for the extending its authority and power, beyond its bounds, to the prejudice of the just rights of the subject, a supposed necessity was then thought ground enough to create a power, and a bare averment of that necessity to beget a practice to impose what tax they thought convenient upon the subject, by writs of ship-money never before known, and a supposed necessity now, and a bare averment of that necessity, is as confidently and more fatally concluded a good ground to exclude the crown from the use of any power, by an ordinance never before heard of, and the same maxim of "salus populi suprema lex," which had been used to the infringing the liberty of the one, made use of for destroying the rights of the other.—*Lord Clarendon's hist.* b, 5, p. 54.

the supreme reason above all reasons, which is the salvation of the King's lands and people." This was not the doctrine of James only, His son unhappily inherited it from him. On this flimsy foundation was built the claim of ship money, &c. Nor were there wanting men who could argue from the courtly text, that parliaments were too stupid or too factious to grant money to the crown, when it was their interest and their duty to do so. This argument, however, was fully refuted, and slept above a century in proper contempt, till the posterity of those who had overthrown it thought fit to revive the exploded absurdity. Trifling as the pretence was, yet it might much more properly be urged in favor of a single person, than of a multitude. The counsels of a monarch may be more secret. His measures more quick. In passing an act of parliament for all the colonies, as many men are consulted, if not more, than need be consulted in obtaining the assent of every legislature on the continent. If it is a good argument for parliament, it is a better against them. It therefore proves nothing but its own futility. The supposed advantages of such a power could never be attained but by the destruction of * real benefits evidenced by facts to exist without it. The Swiss Cantons, and the United Provinces, are combinations of independant states. The voice of each must be given. The instance of these colonies may be added: For stating the case, that no act of internal legislation over them had ever been past by Great Britain, her wisest statesmen would be perplexed to shew, that she or the Colonies would have been less flourishing than they now are. What benefits such a power may produce hereafter, time will discover. But the Colonies are not dependant on Great Britain, it is said, if she has not a supreme unlimited legislature over them. "I would ask these loyal subjects of the

*Thus the patriots of Charles days argued.—"It is not, that ship-money hath been levied upon us, but it is, that thereby ship-money is claimed, which is the gift and earnest penny of all we have; it is not, that our persons have been imprisoned, for the payment of ship-money but that our persons and lives are, upon the same ground of law, delivered up to will and pleasure. It is that our birthright is destroyed and that there hath been an endeavour to reduce us to a lower state than villainage. The lord might tax his villain de haut et de basse, might imprison him, but his life was his own the law secured him that."—*Lord Clarendon.*

King, (says the author of a celebrated invective against us,) * what King it is they profess themselves to be loyal subjects of? It cannot be his present most gracious majesty, George the third, King of Great Britain, for his title is founded on an act of parliament, and they will not surely acknowledge that parliament can give them a king, which is of all others the highest act of sovereignty, when they deny it to have power to tax or bind them in any other case; and I do not recollect that there is any act of assembly, in any of the colonies, for settling the crown upon King William, or the illustrious house of Hanover.†” “Curious reasoning this.”

* See note on these words—Therefore a power of regulating our trade, involves not in it the idea of a supreme legislature over us.” P.

† “The controversy between Great Britain and her colonies reviewed.” The learned gentleman who wrote this piece has thought proper to quit his argument, step out of his way, personally abuse and severely attack the writer of the “Farmer’s Letters.” His principal objections are the following, and the answers here given may perhaps be sufficient to shew with what force his objections are generally urged: 1st. He says, “the writer of the letters tells us, that the drawbacks, which are allowed on some articles upon their exportation from England amount to more money than all the duties together which are laid upon them there on their arrivals in the colonies will produce. I believe it is the first time that the colonies of any state have complained of the injustice of the mother country in laying taxes upon them, which were not sufficiently heavy, nor was it ever before discovered that the proper means to redress the grievances of any people, were to increase their taxes,” page 16, answer. The truth of the assertion in the letters is not denied. It is assumed by the author of the “controversy,” as the foundation of his argument, if then parliament would have raised more money, “by stopping the drawbacks, than by laying the duties to be paid in the colonies,” Why were they laid? From respect to parliament it must be supposed, they were laid for some purpose. It was not for the sake of the money. For what then? To establish a precedent for taxing the colonies, says the writer of the letters. The author of the controversy does not deny it, but enters into a dissertation upon the more and the less, which is not the point in question. 2dly. The writer of the letters says, that “an act of parliament commanding us to do a certain thing, if it has any validity is a tax upon us, for the expense* that accrues in complying with it.” In reply to this, the author of “the controversy” enumerates many instances of sovereignty subjecting the colonies to expence, which he supposes may

* This sentence related to the dissolution of the assembly of New York for not complying with the act of parliament for not supplying the troops. Last session of parliament an act was passed for the more commodious quartering of the troops in America. It is not yet come over, but deserves the attention of the colonists, even if it has not the remarkable features, that distinguish the productions of the last session.

It is to be wished the gentleman had "recollected" that without any such "act of assembly" none of the colonists ever be legally exercised within the colonies "By act of parliament." Pages 23, 24, answer. The propriety of this supposition is denied, and remains to be proved. "Absurdities and contradictions" are plentifully attributed to the writer of the letters, because he will not acknowledge, that the power of the parliament "to regulate trade, and preserve the connection of the whole empire in due order," involves in it a power to "tax the colonies" or "to put them to any expence," parliament shall please. A person of such sagacity as the author of the controversy might plainly have perceived, if his resentment had not prejudiced his candor, that the writer of the letters was unwilling to give up any point, which he then thought essential to the freedom and welfare of his country, and at the same time was* unwilling to propose any new subject of dispute. Justly has the author of the controversy observed

* If any person shall imagine that he discovers in these letters the least dislike of the dependence of these colonies on Great Britain, I beg that such person will not form any judgment on particular expressions, but will consider the tenor of all the letters taken together. In that case, I flatter myself that every unprejudiced reader will be convinced that the true interests of Great Britain are as dear to me, as they ought to be to every good subject. If I am an enthusiast in anything it is my zeal for the perpetual dependence of these colonies on their mother country. A dependence founded on mutual benefits, the continuance of which can be secured only by mutual affections. Therefore it is, that with extreme apprehension, I view the smallest seeds of discontent, which are unwarily scattered abroad. Fifty or sixty years will make astonishing alterations in these colonies; and this consideration should render it the business of Great Britain more and more to cultivate our good dispositions towards her. But the misfortune is, that those great men who are wrestling for power at home, think themselves very slightly interested in the prosperity of their country fifty or sixty years hence, but are deeply concerned in blowing up a popular clamour for supposed immediate advantages.

For my part, I regard Great Britain as a bulwark, happily fixed between these colonies and the powerful nations of Europe. That kingdom remaining safe, we, under its protection, enjoying peace, may diffuse the blessings of religion, science and liberty, through remote wildernesses. It is, therefore, incontestably our duty and our interest to support the strength of Great Britain. When confiding in that strength she begins to forget from whence it arose, it will be an easy thing to shew the source. She may readily be reminded of the loud alarm spread among her merchants and tradesmen, by the universal association of these colonies at the time of the stamp act, not to import any of her manufactures. "In the year 1718 the Russians and Swedes entered into an agreement not to suffer Great Britain to export any naval stores from their dominions but in Russian or Swedish ships, and at their own prices. Great Britain was distressed. Pitch and tar rose to three pounds a barrel. At length she thought of getting these articles from the colonies; and the attempt succeeding, they fell down to fifteen shillings. In the year 1756 Great Britain was threatened with an invasion. An easterly wind blowing for six weeks, she could not man her fleet, and the whole nation was thrown into the utmost consternation. The wind changed. The American ships arrived. The fleet sailed in ten or fifteen days. There are some other reflections on this subject worthy of the most deliberate attention of the British parliament; but they are of such a nature that I do not chuse to mention them publicly. I thought it my duty, in the year 1765, while the stamp act was in suspense, to write my sentiments to a gentleman of great influence at home, who afterwards distinguished himself by espousing our cause, in the debates concerning the repeal of that act." Farmer's Letter, XII, p. 100. If the author of "the controversy" had seen the letter above referred to he would have found that the difference between the prerogative in Great Britain and in America, and the exercise of internal legislation by parliament over the colonies, with some other points therein mentioned, were represented in the strongest terms the writer of the letters could use, as unjust, and certainly tending in a few years to produce the deepest discontents. The time is at length come when silence in America on these subjects would be stupid or criminal.

rebelled. What act of parliament is here meant? Surely not the 11th of Henry the seventh, chapter the 1st, in favour of a

that "it would be endless to trace this doctrine of taxes through all the consequences." Pa. 23. 3dly. The writer of the letters says, "we are as much dependant on Great Britain, as a perfectly free people can be on another." On this the author of the controversy kindly observes that "it is a pity the learned editor (the English editor, it is supposed) has not given the public a dissertation on that most ingenious and instructive passage." Pa. 25. Answer. American understandings discover no inconsistency in the idea of "a state being dependant, and yet perfectly free, and their temper is so moderate that they would be content with that degree of freedom, which is compatible with a dependance. If the proposition puzzles British understandings, it is presumed to be, because Britons will not give themselves the trouble to think of any dependance, but of such as is destructive of all freedom, though they themselves are dependant in some measure on others. 4thly. The writer of the letters says, "if money be raised upon us by others without our consent, for our defence, those who are the judges in levying it must also be the judges in applying it. (Of consequence, the money, said to be taken from us for our defence, may be employed to our injury. We may be* chained in by a line of fortifications, obliged to pay for the building and maintaining, them and be told that they are for our defence.) With what face can we dispute the fact after having granted that those who apply the money had a right to levy it. For surely it is much easier for their wisdom to understand how to apply it in the best manner than how to levy it in the best manner. Besides the right of levying is of infinitely more consequence than that of applying. The people of England, who would burst out into fury if the crown should attempt to levy money by its own authority, have always assigned to the crown the application of money." From these words relating to "application" the author of "the controversy" deduces a "proof," that the writer of the letters is very deficient in "his knowledge of the constitution," † &c. Answer. Is this treatment generous? In such questions, ought the attack to be turned from the cause to the man? The writer of the letters pretends not to be distinguished as a "critic on government," nor "justness or elegance of composition." ‡ Surely, even the author of the controversy must

* The probability of this measure taking place is confirmed by the Canada bill, a political device so extraordinary, as to excite surprise even in those colonists who live in the year 1774. By this bill it is said the legislative power is lodged in the governor and a few men, not less than 17 nor more than 23, appointed and removable by the crown; and the government becomes wholly military. Trials by jury are abolished, though multitudes of English subjects settled there, on the encouragement given by the king's proclamation in 1763. The French laws are restored, and all the country on the back of these colonies is added to Canada, and put under the same military government. This is, indeed, to be "chained in." Nothing is wanting to complete the plan but our money, to defray the expense of erecting strong holds among our woods and mountains, and to bribe our Indians; and then the expression of "beating our swords into plough shares" will be reversed in an extraordinary manner, for "our plough shares" will furnish the very "swords" that are to cut our own throats.

† Page 25.

‡ Pages 22 and 25.

king *de facto*. Probably the 12th and 13th of William the 3d, chapter the second, "for the further limitation of the crown,"

now be convinced of his aversion, to writing, as that performance with all "the justness and elegance of its composition, knowledge of the subject handled, and constitutional learning displayed in it," and employed to pull to pieces the reputation of the writer of the letters, has not roused him during so many years since its publication, to make a single effort in vindication of his character. Was it imagined, that every objection was just, because not replied to?

Many reasons besides a fear of encountering objections, may prevent an answer. In truth, he cannot be called a volunteer author. He never did, and never dared to write, but when the honor or interest of his country was assaulted, when duty compelled every one to contribute what assistance he could in her defence, and when he hoped the cause would draw some kind of a veil over his defects. He expected he might escape as the Spartan youth did, with some slight censure for engaging improperly armed, but that his motive would excuse him from a severe one. How well founded the present reproach is, will now be considered. One would imagine, that a man of common sense, on reading the foregoing extract from the letters, would understand the writer plainly to mean by "levying," the power of taxing, and by "applying," the power of "employing" the money raised by taxing; or in other terms, the actual expenditure of it. This meaning is evident, the conclusion being express, that "if others may be judges in applying money of consequence, it may be employed to our injury;" and then follow some instances, in which "it may be so employed." All this is very clear. How then does the very ingenious gentleman open his way to the writer of the letters, to give him this violent blow. By a dexterity worthy of imitation if justifiable. He leaves out of his quotation, all the words inclosed within the last crotchet, beginning at the words "of consequence," and ending at the words "our defence," that shewed beyond a possibility of doubt in what sense the word "applying" was used, takes no notice of the omission, imposes another sense on the word, and then insults may be said, over the supposed mistake of saying "that the people of England have always assigned to the crown the application of money."

What sense he or others may assign to the word "application," is not the point; but whether the word, taken in that sense which the writer of the letters expressly annexed to it, is used with propriety by him, or whether it is used in such a manner, as to prove he is very deficient in his knowledge of the constitution! By that word, as he defines it, positively as language can declare any meaning, he intends the actual expenditure and "employment" of money. And is the reader to be tricked out of that definition, and another sense shuffled in, merely to impeach a man's character by flight of pen?

Has not the constitution assigned to the crown the actual expenditure and employment of money? Is not this power part of the Executive? Does not Mr. Justice Blackstone mention this power to shew the vast influence of the crown? He particularly takes notice of it

&c., is intended ; and is it imagined that the words "dominions and territories thereunto belonging," in that statute, form

with respect to the army in these expressions, "paid indeed ultimately by the people, but immediately by the crown ; raised by the crown ; officered by the crown ; commanded by the crown."* Is not the word "application" used here too, not only properly, as defined, but properly, in a constitutional sense ? True it is, that the word is sometimes used as synonymous with appropriation, though this latter seems to be the fittest word to mean the designation of money to particular purposes in acts of parliament. Could it be possible, that the author of "the controversy" should imagine the writer of the letters could be ignorant of such designation or appropriation of money by parliament, when one can scarcely open a book of statutes, without observing them ? Parliament may accommodate grants of money to public necessities, and may call officers of the crown to account for money, but these powers no more prove the actual expenditure and employment of money to belong to parliament, than the power of calling officers of the crown to account for injurious leagues or declarations of war, proves the power of parliament to make leagues or to declare war. Besides, it being contended against the colonies, that the sovereign power is lodged in the king, lords and commons, the same persons may tax and expend, to what excess and in what manner they please, while the colonies will have no kind of control over them. And, that such an union of those powers, is unconstitutional and dangerous to the colonies in extreme, was the point the writer of the letters inoffensively ventured to insist on. Exactly in the sense here contended for, are the words "appropriation" and "application" used in some of the best authorities. Bishop Ellys, in his tracts on liberty, page 31, says : "The parliament, at present, in granting money does for the most part appropriate it to particular services, whereby the application of it is more effectually secured." When any aids are given, the commons only do judge of the necessities of the crown, which cannot be otherwise made manifest to them, than by inquiring how the money which hath been granted, and revenue of the crown, is expended and applied.†

"Out of the aids given by parliament, (which by the law of England are appropriated, and ought to have been employed in the common profit of the whole realm,) many large sums of money, during the times of such heavy taxes upon the people, have been diverted under the head of secret services, and for salaries, bounties and pensions," &c. ‡

Some other unfairnesses there are in this famous piece, that need only be viewed, to be refuted ; but of which, it may be said, if a precedent "established by the respectable gentleman himself can procure pardon for the expression, that 'they are not entitled to notice.'" How could he venture to assert as he does, that the purpose of the letters

* 1 Blackstone, 330.

† Words of the commons at a conference with the lords. *Parl. hist.*

‡ Address of the House of Commons to queen Anne. *Parl. Hist.*

his majesty's title to the sovereignty of these colonies? The omission of them might have looked odd, but what force is added by their insertion? The settlement of the crown of England includes the settlement of the sovereignty of the colonies. King William is mentioned; and will the gentleman venture to say that William was not king of England and sovereign of these colonies before his title was "declared" or "recognized" by "an act of parliament?" The gentleman slurs over this case. His zeal for the "illustrious house of Hanover" would be little gratified by infering that because the two houses, with the consent of the nation, made a king, therefore the two houses can make laws. Yet that conclusion would be as justifiable as this, that the assent of the colonies to an election of a king by the two houses, or to the limitation of the crown by act of parliament, proves a right in parliament to bind the colonies by statutes "in all cases whatsoever." In such great points the conduct of a people is influenced solely by a regard for their freedom and happiness. The colonies have no other head than the king of England. The person who, by the laws of that realm, is king of that realm, is our king.

A dependance *on the crown and parliament of Great Britain, is a novelty—a dreadful novelty. It may be compared to the

was to excite resentment in the colonies against their parent country, and to push them on to a separation from her. "The letters prove the contrary. Few men have exprest a warmer zeal for the connexion than the writer of them. Yet his reputation is to be attacked on every account, and a charge even of disloyalty directly levelled against him. The author is welcome to take what other licences he pleases in his reprehensions of the writer; but he ought not to have denied his integrity. Their intentions must stand the test of a tribunal, that decides for eternity. May they then appear equally pure. True, indeed are those words of lord Clarendon: Let no honest man that is once entered into the lists, think he can by any skill or comportment, prevent these conflicts and assaults, but let him look upon it as a purgatory he is unavoidable to pass through, and constantly performing the duties of justice, integrity and uprightness, depend upon providence and time for a vindication."

*"This word 'dependance' as applied to the states connected with England, seems to be a new one. It appears to have been introduced into the language of the law by the commonwealth act of 1650. A 'dependance on parliament' is still more modern. A people cannot be too cautious in guarding against such innovations. The credentials of the imperial ambassadors to the states of Holland were directed,

engine invented by Greeks for the destruction of Troy.* It is full of armed enemies, and the walls of the constitution must be thrown down, before it can be introduced among us.

When it is considered that the king, as king of England, has a power in making laws, the power of executing them, of finally determining on appeals, of calling upon us for supplies in times of war or an emergency, that every branch of the prerogative binds us, as the subjects are bound thereby in England, and that all our intercourse with foreigners is regulated by parliament. Colonist may "surely" be acknowledged to speak with truth and precision in answer to the "elegantly" exprest question, "What king it is?" &c., by saying that "his most gracious majesty George the third" is the King of England, and therefore, "the King they profess themselves to be loyal subjects of!" We are aware of the objection, that "if the king of England is, therefore, king of the colonies, they are subject to the general legislative authority of that kingdom." The premises by no means warrant this conclusion, it is built on a mere supposition that the colonies are thereby acknowledged to be within the realm, and on an incantation expected to be wrought by some magic force in those words. To be subordinatedly connected with England, the colonies have contracted. To be subject to the general legislative authority of that kingdom, they never contracted. Such a power as may be necessary to preserve this connection, she has. The authority of the sovereign and the authority of controuling our intercourse with foreign nations form that power. Such a power leaves the colonies free. But a general legislative power is not a power to preserve that connection, but to distress and enslave them. If the first power cannot subsist without the last, she has no right even to the first; the colonies were deceived in their contract and the power must be unjust and illegal, for God has

'to our faithful and beloved.' The words seem to be very kind, but the cautious states discovered that this was the stile of the imperial chancery in writing to the vassals of the empire. The question was whether the credentials should be opened? And it was urged that a solemn embassy ought not to be disappointed for a few trifling words. But the states resolved to send them back unopened, which they did. Other credentials were then sent with a proper direction, and the ambassadors were well received."—*Arcana imp. det. p. 196.*

*7 Co. 18.

given to them a better right to preserve their liberty, than to her to destroy it. In other words, supposing King, lords and commons acting in parliament, constitute a sovereignty over the colonies, is that sovereignty constitutionally absolute or limited? That states without freedom should by principle grow out of a free state, is as impossible, as that sparrows should be produced from the eggs of an eagle. The sovereignty over these colonies, must be limited.* Hesiod long since said, "half is better than the whole," and the saying was never more justly applicable, than on the present occasion. Had the unhappy Charles remembered and regarded it, his private virtues might long have adorned a throne, from which his public measures precipitated him in blood. To argue on this subject from other instances of parliamentary power is shifting the ground. The connection of the colonies with England, is a point of an unprecedented and delicate nature. It can be compared to no other case; and to receive a just determination, it must be considered with reference to its own peculiar circumstances.† The

* "Nec regibus infinita aut libera potestas, was the constitution of our German ancestors on the continent, and this is not only consonant to the principles of nature, of liberty, of reason, and of society, but has always been esteemed an express part of the common law of England, even when prerogative was at the highest."—1 *Blackstone*, 255.

†The learned Judge, (in Vol. I, page 107,) says, this country was not "uninhabited when discovered and planted by the English, &c., but ought to be considered as a conquered, ceded, or infidel country. Our American plantations are principally of this latter sort, being obtained in the last century, either by right of conquest and driving out the natives, (with what natural justice, I shall not at present inquire,) or by treaties; and therefore, the common law of England, as such, has no allowance or authority there, they being no part of the mother country, but distinct (though dependent) dominions. They are subject, however, to the controul of the parliament." According to this doctrine, the colonies are considered in a legal view by the parent State, "as infidels or conquered people;" not as her children, with her consent, establishing societies for her benefit. Though not a single man of the "infidels or conquered" people, should now be found to reside in each colony; yet a political contagion is communicated to Englishmen in *secula seculorum*, because Indians once fished in the rivers and hunted in the woods. If this be their "condition," then according to the law laid down by the judge, "they are subject not only to the controul of parliament," but the "king may alter and impose what laws he pleases."* It is not known what the learned judge means by the

**Blackstone* 1st, 107, and the cases there cited.

common law extends to the colonies; yet Mr. Justice Blackstone says, "such parts of the law as are neither necessary nor

word "principally." Perhaps he alludes to the ill-directed humanity and justice of the first settlers of some colonies, who purchased the lands from the natives for valuable and satisfactory considerations. It was very useless exercise of their virtues, for their posterity. If they had by accident, settled an "uninhabited" country, the invaluable rights of the common law would have attended them; but when they dared to obtain a settlement by humanity and justice, they forfeited all rights of the common law, to the latest succeeding ages. Can this be law? Every case quoted by the judge, it is humbly apprehended, makes a distinction between States or societies composed of English subjects, and those composed of "conquered" people, &c., and that this is the only distinction warrantable by those cases. That the conquerors should be considered as the conquered, the expellers of the natives as the expelled natives, and the christian possessors and owners by fair purchases from those who had a right to sell, as the infidels no longer possessing or owning, seems to involve a confusion of ideas, little agreeing with the strength of reason that informs the common law.

It is very remarkable how our ablest antagonists are perplexed in framing their arguments against us. Even the learned judge does not express himself with his usual perspicuity. But the want of it is well atoned, if we, colonists, can be thereby deprived of the benefits of the common law, and be absolutely subjected to the king; for these courtly tenants are the only consequences deducible from the curious argument that tends to involve these colonies in the misfortunes of "conquered, ceded or infidel countries." The "controul of parliament" is asserted to be supreme in every case. Whether the colonies were settled in "uninhabited countries," or "in conquered, ceded or infidel countries," makes no difference as to that point.

Another learned gentleman has discovered that we "are not entitled to as great a degree of freedom as Ireland." Why? Because Ireland was a conquered country. This remark does not seem to remove the difficulty. Let us hear the point a little more explained. "Ireland, it is true, was conquered, but certain concessions were made to the people. These were the terms granted them, but England is obliged to keep no terms with the colonists." At every step these gentlemen take, those writers, who have contributed so much to the glory of their country, turn upon them and directly oppose them. They at first shrink before these venerable advocates for liberty and humanity, but recollecting themselves, they distinguish and refine, in order to take away the substance of every argument, and to whittle down a Hooker and a Locke into a Lestrange and a Filmer. After taking these liberties, they at length grow bold enough to arraign the authority of any man, even Mr. Locke himself, if his writings cannot, by all this art, be turned to their purpose. We need not be surprised after this, that every colonist, who ventures honestly to assert, as well as he can, the cause of his native land, should be treated with little respect. The

convenient for them, as the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts, &c., are therefore not in force." If even the common law in force within the realm of England when the colonists quitted it, is thus abridged by the peculiar circumstances of colonies, at least equally just, and constitutional is it, that the power of making new laws within the realm of England, should be abridged with respect to colonies, by those peculiar circumstances. *

colonies have always been on the defensive. It is hoped they will always continue so. But the author of "the controversy" charges them with great cunning, a left handed wisdom, that must disgrace any people because they have not resisted in places where they were not immediately attacked. It is the artifice of the managers on the part of the colonies, to avoid general questions and to keep back and conceal consequences, lest the unsuspecting people of England should too soon catch the alarm and resolve to withstand their first attempts at independency.* That is, they have acted just as the unsuspecting people of England have done in their controversy with the crown. They confined themselves from time to time to a demand of redress for the injuries offered them. This behaviour of the colonists would by some persons be deemed modest and respectful. Now, indeed, the conduct of administration demonstrates to us that we must enlarge our views and endeavour to take a prospect of all the mischiefs necessarily attending a claim of boundless power with an unbounded inclination to exercise it. The gentleman may perhaps call for fire and faggots to extirpate our political heresy, but we trust, and trust firmly, that the sense and generosity of the good people of England, will discover and defeat the present plan against their liberties, as they have already so many other schemes of that tendency that they will behold their dutiful children with compassionate love, and with just indignation those unrelenting enemies from whom they can expect no other favor, but that England "shall be the last they will devour."

*The author of the controversy in page 31 of his work argues thus concerning the legislative power of Great Britain over the colonies: "The lands in all the colonies having, therefore, been clearly shewn to be part of the dominions of Great Britain, and the possessors of them to hold them under authorities and titles derived from the British state, Mr. Locke would require no other proof of the right of the legislative power of Great Britain to the obedience of the possessors of those lands; for speaking of the manner by which a man tacitly makes himself a subject of any country or government," he says: "It is commonly supposed that a father could oblige his posterity to that government of which he himself was a subject, and that his compact held them; whereas it being only a necessary condition annexed to the land, and the inheritance of an estate which is under that government, reaches only those who will take it on that condition, and so is no na-

*Pa. 15.

The laws of England with respect to prerogative, and in other instances, have accommodated themselves, without altera-

tural tie or engagement but a voluntary submission; for every man's children being, by nature, as free as himself or any of his ancestors ever were, may, whilst they are in that freedom, choose what society they will join themselves to, what commonwealth they will put themselves under; but if they will enjoy the inheritance of their ancestors they must take it on the same terms their ancestors had it, and submit to all the conditions annexed to such a possession." "Whoever, (says he in another place,) by inheritance, purchase, permission or other ways, enjoys any part of the lands so annexed to and under the government of that commonwealth, must take it with the condition it is under—that is of submitting to the government of the commonwealth under whose jurisdiction it is, as far, forth as any subject of it." Page 31. The ingenuity of the gentleman is here again remarkable. Mr. Locke in his 8th chapter on civil government, "of the beginning of political societies," immediately before the words above mentioned, "whoever by inheritance," &c., speaks of a man who "unites his person which was before free to a society for the securing and regulating of property, and submits to the community those possessions which he has or shall acquire, that do not already belong to any other government." These words the gentleman not thinking quite to his purpose in this place, separates from the words of his quotation, and so gives Mr. Locke's conclusion without his premisses. However, three pages after, he is so candid as to give the premisses without the conclusion. How or why? to support this most curious distinction—that Mr. Locke in that celebrated part of his argument where, speaking of government taking the property of subjects, he says, "what property have I in that which another may by right take from me when he pleases,"* "means no more" than that the supreme legislative power has no right to take the property of others without their consent "for the private use or purpose of the legislative," so that, according to this construction, the constitution of a well established government, or the freedom of a people depends not on the great right which God has given them "of having a share in the government of themselves," whereby their property is secured, but merely on the "purpose" to which the property taken from them without their consent is applied by those who thus take it. And yet this gentleman has severely attacked the writer of the letters for using the word "purpose," in a much more confined sense, in saying a "tax is an imposition on the subject for the sole purpose of levying money."

Mr. Locke in the preceding chapter, in speaking of monarchy says, "that absolute power purifies not men's blood. For if it be asked what security or sense arises in such a state against the violence and oppression of the absolute ruler, the very question can scarce be borne. They are ready to tell you it deserves death only to ask after safety. Betwixt subject and subject they will grant there must be measures, laws and judges for their mutual peace and security, but as for the

*1st. 33.

tions by statutes to a change of circumstances, the welfare of the people so requiring. A regard for that grand object per-

ruler, he ought to be absolute and is above all such circumstances, because he has power to do more hurt and wrong, 'tis right when he does it. To ask how you can be guarded from harm or injury on that side where the strongest hand is to do it, is presently the voice of faction and rebellion." But here our opponent may come in with another distinction. Mr. Locke speaks here of an absolute ruler not of absolute rulers. Lilly proves that there is the singular number and the plural number. A power that "Mr. Locke would have held illegal in a Pisistratus or a Stuart, he would have held legal in the four hundred of Athens or the parliament of Great Britain," let the distinction be allowed its due weight. Can it be believed that such a friend to mankind as Mr. Locke was, could ever think of absolute dominion* just or legal? Would not such a sentiment directly oppose those principles his benevolence induced him to take so much pains to vindicate and establish? Would the sound of the words—"dependance," subordination—within the realm, "part of the dominions"—&c., have convinced him that it was "the indispensable duty of parliament to ease the gentry and people of Great Britain by taxing the colonists without their consent, and that it was the indispensable duty of the colonists on constitutional principles to submit to such taxation.

The learned say that the too rigid attention of the mind to one idea sometimes is the cause of madness. So rigid has been the attention of many heads in Great Britain to the idea of dependance, that it seems to have occasioned a kind of insanity in them; and by ruminating, speechifying, and enacting about it and about it, they have lost all ideas of justice, humanity, law and constitution, and in short of every quality that used to distinguish men from the rest of this creation, and Englishmen from the rest of mankind. But Mr. Locke's understanding, even in the present whirl of the political world, would have preserved him just and tenacious of his principles. The case he puts, and on which the author of "the controversy" argues, is that of a submission to the terms of government in a commonwealth. The question between Great Britain and the colonies is, what are the terms of their connexion under all the circumstances of it? It is not recollected that Mr. Locke ever insinuate that the parliament of Great Britain might bind the people of Ireland by statutes, "in all cases whatsoever." Yet there was in his time a famous dispute concerning the authority of parliament over that kingdom. So far was he from favouring the claim of parliament, that it is hoped, it can clearly be proved, he favoured the other side of the question.

His friend, Mr. Molineux, in a letter dated March 15, 1697-8, tells him of his intentions to visit him when he could get loose from business: "But this I cannot hope for till the parliament in England rises. I should be glad to know from you when that is expected, for indeed

*Absolute dominion however placed, is so far from being one kind of civil society, that it is as inconsistent with it as slavery is with property.—*Locke on civil government*, p. 374.

petually animates the constitution, and regulates all its movements unless unnatural obstructions interfere.

"*Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa perartus.*

"*Mens agitat molem, & magno se corpore miscet.*"

Another argument for the extravagant power of internal legislation over us remains. It has been urged with great warmth against us, that "precedents" shew this power is rightfully vested in parliament.

Submission to unjust sentences proves not a right to pass them. Carelessness or regard for the peace and welfare of the community may cause the submission. Submission may sometimes be a less evil than opposition, and therefore a duty. In such cases it is a submission to the divine authority, which forbids us to injure our country, not to the assumed authority on which the unjust sentences were founded. But when submission becomes inconsistent with and destructive of the public good, the same veneration for and duty to the divine authority commands us to oppose. The all wise Creator of man imprest certain laws on his nature. A desire of happiness and of society are two of those laws. They were not intended to destroy but to support each other; man has therefore a right to promote the best union of both in order to enjoy both in the highest degree. Thus, while this right is properly

they bear very hard upon us in Ireland. How justly they can bind us, without our consent and representatives, I leave the author of the treatises on government to consider"—meaning Mr. Locke's two treatises, one on government, the other on civil government; though they are published also as one treatise, the first book of which is under the first title, and the second book under the second title.

Mr. Locke, in his answer, dated April 8, 1698, says, "amongst other things I would be glad to talk with you about, before I die, is that which you suggest at the bottom of the first page of your letter. I am mightily concerned for the place meant in the question; you say you will ask the author of the treatise you mention, and wish extremely well to it, and would be very glad to be informed by you what would be best for it, and debate with you the way to compose it. But this cannot be done by letters; the subject is of too great extent, the views too large, and the particulars too many to be so managed. Come therefore yourself, and come as well prepared as you can. But if you talk with others on that point there, mention not me to any body on that subject, only let you and I try what good we can do for those whom we wish well to; great things have sometimes been brought about from small beginnings well laid together."

Mr. Molineux quickly after came over from Ireland to England to see Mr. Locke.

exercised, desires that seem selfish by a happy combination produce the welfare of others. "This is removing submission from a foundation unable to support it, and injurious to the honor of God, and fixing it upon much firmer ground."*

No sensible or good man ever suspected Mr. Hooker of being a weak or factious person, "yet he plainly enough teacheth that a society upon experience of universal evil, have a right to try by another form to answer more effectually the ends of government." And Mr. Hoadley asks, "would the ends of government be destroyed should the miserable condition of the people of France which hath proceeded from the king's being absolute, awaken the thoughts of the wisest heads amongst them, and move them all to exert themselves so as that those ends should be better answered for the time to come?"

What mind can relish the hardy proposition, that because precedents have been introduced by the inattention or timidity of some and the cunning or violence of others, therefore the latter have a right to make the former miserable—that is, that precedents that ought never to have been set, yet being set, repeal the eternal laws of natural justice, humanity and equity.†

* Hoadly's disc. on government.

† ——— "I could never think

"A mortal's law of power or strength sufficient

"To abrogate the unwritten law divine,

"Immutable, eternal, not like these

"Of yesterday, but made e'er time began."

Sophocles Antig. Frank. Transl.

It should be considered, whether it ever was or ever can be the true interest of a kingdom or State to violate the laws of natural justice, equity and humanity. These laws may be called the laws of God. Can they be broken with impunity? The Scriptures are full of lessons on this subject, and history furnishes instances sufficient to alarm oppressors if they would attend to them. All the glories of Charles the bold, Charles the fifth, Phillip the second, Charles the twelfth, Lewis the fourteenth, and a numerous list of distinguished princes, were overcast, when unrelenting cruelty came to preside over their resolutions. From Athens to Genoa the observation holds true. Let not the opinion be condemned as presumptuous before it be fully enquired into. It is worth an enquiry.

"Discite justitiam moniti & non temnere divos."

England has been prosperous in many civil wars, but they were in defence of liberty. She never engaged in one against liberty. Would to Heaven she would set the world the much wanted example of lenity in government. Mankind might gain by it. The other mode has been sufficiently tried, and proved to be impolitic and ruinous.

The argument from precedents begins unluckily for its advocates. The first produced against us by the gentleman before mentioned, was an act passed by the Commonwealth parliament in 1650 to "punish" Virginia,* Barbadoes, Antigua and Bermudas, for their fidelity to Charles the second. So antient is the right of parliament to "punish" Colonists for doing their duty. But the parliament had before overturned church and throne, so that there is an older "precedent" set against these.

That parliament sat amidst the ruins that surrounded it, fiercer than Marius among those of Carthage. Brutal power became an irresistible argument of boundless right. What the style of an Aristotle could not prove, the point of a Cromwell's sword sufficiently demonstrated. Innocence and justice sighed and submitted. What more could they do? The restoration took place, and a legal parliament would not doubt but it had as extensive a right as an illegal one. The revolution succeeded, and with it method for blending together the powers of king and people in a manner before unknown. A new political alembic was fixed on the great principle of resistance, and in it severe experiments were to be made on every other principle of the constitution. How the boldness of ministers and contempt of the people have increased since that period, not a man the least acquainted with English history can be ignorant. The colonies were in a state of infancy—still in a state of childhood. Not a single statute concerning them is recollected to have been past before the revolution, but such as related to the regulation of trade. "Precedents" were afterwards made that, when they grew up, the authority of a master might succeed that of a parent.

Precedents, it is apprehended, are no otherwise regarded in the English laws than as they establish certainty for the benefit of the people, according to the maxim "miserable is the servitude when the laws are uncertain." Precedents militating against the welfare or happiness of a people, are inconsistent with the grand original principle on which they ought to be founded. Their supposed sanction increases in propor-

* This loyal, generous colony preserved its principles with such spirit, notwithstanding the oppression above mentioned, that in January, 1659, they threw off all obedience to the parliament, replaced the king's governor, and proclaimed Charles the second, several months before the restoration in Europe.

tion to the repetitions of injustice. They must be void. In subjects of dispute between man and man, precedents may be of use, though not founded on the best reason, they cause a certainty, and all may govern themselves accordingly. If they take from an individual one day, they may give to him the next. But precedents to overthrow principles, to justify the perpetual oppression of all, and to impair the power of the constitution, though a cloud of them appear, have no more force than the volumes of dust that surround a triumphal car. They may obscure it; they cannot stop it. What would the liberties of the people of England have been at this time, if precedents could have made laws inconsistent with the constitution? Precedents tending to make men unhappy can, with propriety of character, be quoted only by those beings to whom the misery of men is a delight.

"If the usage had been immemorial and uniform, and ten thousand instances could have been produced, it would not have been sufficient; because the practice must likewise be agreeable to the principles of the law,* in order to be good; whereas this is a practice inconsistent with, and in direct opposition to the first and clearest principles of the law † "to those feelings of humanity, out of which mankind will not be reasoned, when power advances with gigantic strides, threatening dissolution to a state to those inherent though latent powers of society, which no climate, ‡ no time, no constitution, no contract, can ever destroy or diminish." §

* This is a maxim of law, that "a bad usage ought to be abolished."

† Letter on general warrants.

‡ Equal distribution of justice and free enjoyment of property are the great objects of society; and no time, precedent, statute or institution should deter men from keeping these uppermost in their thoughts. *Mr. Humes's hist. of England*: "The jurisdiction of the star chambers martial law, imprisonment by warrants from the privy council, and other practices of a like nature, though established for several centuries, were scarce ever allowed by the English to be parts of their constitution. The affection of the nation for liberty still prevailed over all precedent, and over all political reasoning. The exercise of these powers, after being long the source of secret murmurs among the people, was, in fulness of time, solemnly abolished as illegal, at least as oppressive, by the whole legislative authority."—*Id.* To these instances may be added the late practice of general warrants, that had the sanction of precedents even since the revolution.

§ 1 Blackstone, p. 245.

A parliamentary power of internal legislation over these colonies appears, therefore, to us, equally contradictory to humanity and the constitution, and illegal.

As to the second head, a power of regulating our trade, our opinion is, that it is legally vested in parliament, not as a supreme legislature over these colonies, but as the supreme legislature and full representative of the parent state, and the only judge between her and her children in commercial interests, which the nature of the case in the progress of their growth admitted. It has been urged with great vehemence against us, and seems to be thought their fort by our adversaries, "that a power of regulation is a power of legislation, and a power of legislation, if constitutional, must be universal and supreme in the utmost sense of the words. It is therefore concluded that the colonists, by acknowledging the power of regulation, have acknowledged every other power." On this objection we observe that, according to a maxim of law, "it is deceitful and dangerous to deal in general propositions." The freedom and happiness of states depend not on *artful arguments, but on a few plain principles. The plausible appearance of the objection consists in a confused comprehension of several points, entirely distinct in their nature, and leading to consequences directly opposite to each other. There was a time when England had no colonies. Trade was the object she

* Our chance of success would be slight indeed, if it depended on subtillies of reasoning. Who can resist the skillful and courageous attacks of those Britons, who have not long since distinguished themselves in the polemical fields? Have they not proved, to the satisfaction of thousands, the non-existence of matter, the necessity of human actions—consequently the innocence of them—the comfortable mortality of the soul, that virtue is a name, vice a jest, liberty a nonentity, christianity an imposture, and, with due detestation be it mentioned, that we have no idea of power, nor of any Being endowed with any power, much less of one endowed with infinite power!"

With explosions of learning and flashes of wit, these well trained troops would keep up a terrible fire of artillery and small arms against us undisciplined Americans. We must not meet them in the shock of battle. That would be madness in the extreme. We must make the most of our natural advantages. There we are safe, and all the forces that can be brought to the assault, will never be able to prevail against us. To drop the metaphor, "inquiry ceases to be rational, and becomes both whimsical and pernicious, when it advances as far as some authors have carried it, to controvert the first principles of knowledge, mo-

attended to, in encouraging them. A love of freedom was manifestly the chief motive of the adventurers. The connexion of colonies with their parent state may be called a new object of the English laws. That her right extinguishes all their rights, rights essential to freedom, and which they would have enjoyed by remaining in their parent state, is offensive to reason, humanity, and the constitution of that state. Colonies could not have been planted on these terms. What Englishman, but an idiot, would have become a colonist on these conditions, to mention no more particulars: "That every shilling he gained might rightfully be taken from him—trial by jury abolished—the building houses, or making cloths with the materials found or raised in the colonies prohibited—and armed men set over him to govern him in every action?"

Had these provinces never been settled—had all the inhabitants of them, now living, been born in England, and resident there, they would now enjoy the rights of Englishmen, that is, they would be free in that kingdom. We claim in the colonies these and no other rights. There no other kingdom or state interferes. But their trade, however important it may be, as the affairs of mankind are circumstanced, turns on other principles. All the power of parliament cannot regulate that at their pleasure. It must be regulated not by parliament alone, but by treaties and alliances formed by the king, without the consent of the nation, with other states and kingdoms. The freedom of a people consists in being governed by laws, in which no alteration can be made without their consent. Yet the wholesome force of these laws is confined to the limits of their own country. That is a supreme legislature to a people, which acts internally over that people and inevitably implies personal assent, representation or slavery. When an universal empire is established, and not till then, can regula-

ality, religion, and consequently the fundamental laws of the British government, and of all well regulated society."—*Mr. Beattie on Truth.*

It has been asserted by some men distinguished as historians, that the zeal of the reformers in religion engaging them to think liberally on that subject, led them to think with like freedom in civil affairs, whereby the government of England received its greatest improvement. If the sentiment is just, may it not be inferred, that contempt for religion must necessarily introduce an indifference for all the just rules of government and the principles of the constitution.

tions of trade properly be called acts of supreme legislature. It seems from many authorities, as if almost the whole power of regulating the trade of England was originally vested in the crown. One restriction appears to have been that no duty could be imposed without the consent of parliament. Trade was little regarded by our warlike ancestors. As commerce became of more importance, duties and severities were judged necessary additions to its first simple state, parliament more and more interfered. The constitution was always free, but not always exactly in the same manner. "By the Feudal law all navigable rivers and havens were computed among the Regalia, and were subject to the sovereign of the state; and in England it hath always been held that the king is lord of the whole shore, and particularly is guardian of the ports and havens, which are the inlets and gates of the realm; and, therefore, so early as the reign of king John we find ships seized by the king's officers for putting in at a place that was not a legal port. These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of portmote is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. The erection of beacons, lighthouses and sea marks is also a branch of the royal prerogative. The king may injoin any man from going abroad or command any man to return. The powers of establishing public marts, regulating of weights and measures, and the giving authority to or making current money the medium of commerce, belong to the crown. By making peace or war, leagues and treaties, the king may open or stop trade as he pleases. The admiralty courts are grounded on the necessity of supporting a jurisdiction so extensive though opposite to the usual doctrines of the common law. The laws of Oleron were made by Richard the first, and are still used in those courts." In the "*Mare clausum*" are several regulations made by kings.* Time forbids

*The power of regulating trade was carried so far by the crown as sometimes to impose duties, and queen Elizabeth obtained several judgments in the exchequer on such regulations. Lord chief justice Coke answers the argument founded on these, in 2 inst., 62, 63. Princes aimed at too much power—exceeded due bounds, their imprudence produced "grievances," and the people, who always suffer when their rulers are weak or wicked, would no longer trust such *opportunities of oppression* in their hand. The power of *impressing* seamen shews the

a more exact enquiry into this point; but such, is apprehended, will, on enquiry, be found to have been the power of

extensive authority in *naval affairs* trusted to "the crown."—1 *Blackst.*, 419. *Foster's rep.*, 164.

So extremely averse were the *English* to *foreign affairs*, and to the exercise even of parliamentary authority concerning them, that though the nation was justly provoked against the French king for the injury done to Edward the 1st by withholding Aquitaine and his other inheritances in manner, (as lord chief justice Coke observes in his 2d inst., pa. 532,) and by some cruel actions of Frenchmen against Englishmen, and had in full parliament granted him aids, subsidies, for the maintenance of his wars in foreign parts, yet in the CONFIRMATIONES CHARTARUM, Ed. 1st, therein taking notice: "That many men doubted whether these grants by parliament might not turn in servage of them and their heirs, as precedents, expressly declares in those statutes, that such grants shall not be drawn into custom." The comment says—"it was holden that the subjects of the realm ought not to contribute to the maintenance of the king's wars out of the realm—but this matter was never in quiet until it was more particularly explained by divers acts of parliament." The comment then mention several acts declaring that no Englishman shall be bound to contribute to the king's wars out of England, in Scotland, Gascoigny, Ireland, Calais, (though these three last were countries dependant on England) and says—"these acts of parliament are but declarations of the antient law of England. But here may be observed, that when any antient law or custom of parliament" (such as before mentioned, by making acts relating to foreign wars) "is broken, and the crown possessed of a precedent, how difficult a thing it is to restore the subject again to his former freedom and safety."—2 *ins.*, 527-529.

The author of "the controversy," who with a liberality of sentiment, becoming a pleader against freedom and the best interest of mankind, counts, "statute books"—"ministers"—"king's council"—pa. 77, 78—"scraps of journals"—pa. 81, and ordinances of "the rump parliament"—pa. 87, among his "DEITIES," pa. 78; and grieves that we poor "infidel" colonists will not pay his idols the veneration his zeal judges due to them, has collected a good many fragments of proceedings in the house of commons from the year 1614 to 1628. The amount is this, that the ministers of the crown insisted that parliament could not make laws for America, that the commons doubted, but at length, in 1724, came to an opinion, that the king's patent for "a monopoly of fishing on the coasts of America was a grievance," that a "clause of forfeiture," against those who interfered in the fishery was void, and past a bill "for a free liberty of fishing, &c." It appears in the debates that the fishery was free before the patent was granted. These extracts do not shew what became of the bill in the house of lords. One Mr. Brooke said in 1621: "We may make laws here for Virginia, for if the king gives consent to this bill past here, and by the lords, this will controul the patent."

the crown, that our argument may gain but cannot loose. We will proceed on a concession, that the power of regulating trade is vested in parliament.

Commerce rests on concessions and restrictions mutually stipulated between the different powers of the world,* and if these colonies were sovereign States, they would in all probability be restricted to their present portion.† The people of England were freemen, before they were merchants. Whether they will continue free, they themselves must determine. How they shall trade, must be determined by Germans, French, Spaniards, Italians, Turks, Moors, &c. The right of acquiring property, depends on the rights of others; the right of acquired property, solely on the owner. The possessor is no owner without it. "Almost every leaf and page of all the vol-

It seems as if the notion of the king's regulating power still prevailed, but that "a clause of *forfeiture* in such regulations was void." So much had the power of parliament grown since king John's reign. Nor does it appear to have been unreasonable as commerce became of more consequence. The instance here mentioned, related to a regulation of trade, and, however, if it was a right actually enjoyed by Englishmen to fish on the coasts of a plantation, and a grant by the crown of the fishery to the people of the plantation, excluding the people of England, could not *divest* them of their right, or "if by the king's giving his consent to a bill passed by lords and commons," "the patent might be controuled," it does not follow that the king, lords and commons could divest the people of the plantations of all their rights.

* Case of the Ostend East India Company.

† "Another light, in which the laws of England consider the king with regard to domestic concerns, is the arbiter of commerce. By commerce, I at present mean domestic commerce only. It would lead me into too large a field, if I were to attempt to enter upon the nature of foreign trade, its privileges, regulations and restrictions; and would be also quite beside the purpose of these commentaries, which are confined to the laws of England. Whereas *no municipal laws can be sufficient to order and determine the very extensive and complicated affairs of trade and merchandize; neither can they have a proper authority for this purpose.* For, as these are transactions carried on between subjects of independent States, the municipal laws of one will not be regarded by the others. For which reason the affairs of commerce are regulated by a law of their own, called the law merchant or *lex mercatoria*, which all nations agree in and take notice of. And in particular it is held to be part of the law of England, which decides the causes of merchants by the general rules which obtain in all commercial countries, and that often even in matters relating to domestic trade, as for instance with regard to the drawing, the acceptance, and the transfer of inland bills of exchange."

umes of the common law prove this right of property."* Why should this right be sacred in Great Britain," the chief corner stone" in the solid foundation of her constitution, and an empty name in her colonies? The lamb that presumed to drink in the same stream with a stronger animal, though lower down the current, could not refute the charge of incommoding the latter, by disturbing the water. Such power have reasons that appear despicable and detestable at first when they are properly enforced.

From this very principle arose her power ; and can that power now be justly exerted, in suppression of that principle? It cannot. Therefore, a power† of regulating our trade, involves

* Parlia. hist.

† This distinction between a supreme legislature, and a power of regulating trade, is not a new one. We find it clearly made by the judges of England, at a period when the modern profitable mode of blending together in parliament the authorities of the crown and people, had not extinguished all reverence for the principles of the constitution.

By the statute of the 2d of Henry 6th, ch. 4th, Calais was confirmed a staple place for the wool exported from England, Wales and Ireland. Some wool shipped from this last kingdom was consigned to Sluice, in Flanders. The ship by stress of weather was forced into Calais, where the wool was seized as forfeited. The chief question in the exchequer chamber was, whether the statute bound Ireland. In Rich. 3, 12, the case is thus reported: "*Et ibi quoad ad primam questionem dicebant, quod terra Hibernie inter se habet parliamentum & omni modo curias prout in Anglia, & per idem parliamentum faciunt leges & mutant leges, & non obligantur per statuta in Anglia, quia non hic habent milites parliamenti; sed hoc intelligitur de terris per rebus in terris tantum efficiend; sed personae eorum sunt subjecti regis et tanquam subjecti erunt obligati ad aliquam rem extra terram illum faciendam contra statutum, sicut habitantes in Callesia, Gascognia, Guien, &c., dum fuere subjecti; & obediens erunt sub admiralitate Angliae de refacta super-altum mare; et similiter breve de errore de judiciis redditus in Hibernia in banco regis hic in Anglia.*"

Brooke, lord chief justice of the common pleas, mentions the case almost in the same words, title parliament, 98. But 90 says—"the chief justice was of opinion that the statutes of *England* shall bind *Ireland*, which was in a manner agreed by the other justices; and yet it was denied the former day. YET note that *Ireland* is a realm of itself, and has a parliament in itself."

Here it may be observed, *first*, that the reason assigned by the judges, why the statutes of *England* bind not the people of *Ireland*, though specially named, contains a constitutional principle, the sine qua of freedom. *Secondly*, that the people of *Ireland*, as subjects of the king, were "*under the admiralty of England as to things done on the high sea;*" which is a strong confirmation given by the judges of England to

not in it the idea of supreme legislature over us. The first is a power of a preserving "protecting" nature. The last, as

the supposition before made, of the power of regulating trade being formerly vested in the king. *Thirdly*, that the opinion of the chief justice, and of the other justice, such as it was, "*reddendo singula singulis, & secundum subjectam materiam*," proves at most, only that Ireland was bound by statutes regulating their trade, for such was the 2 Henry 6th, ch. 4th, on which the case arose. *Fourthly*, that Brooke, a man of great eminence and dignity in the law, appears by his note, to have been dissatisfied with the judgment, tho' only on a statute of regulation, for this reason of such weight with an Englishman, "because Ireland is a realm of itself, and has a parliament within itself." *Fifthly*, that the authority of the crown, including the regulation of the trade of Ireland, and sending writs of errors there, were sufficient restraints to secure the obedience and subordination of that kingdom. This reason seems to have held its ground till lord chief justice Coke's time; and though a great reverence is entertained for his memory, yet it can never be acknowledged that an "*obiter dictum*" of his, or of any other man, is a rule of law. In Calvin's case, the chief justice reciting the foregoing case, says—"*Hibernia habet parlamentum, & faciunt leges & nostra statuta non legant eos, quia non mittunt milites ad parlamentum*," (which, adds he, is to be understood, unless they be specially named.) And does the "especially naming them" give them a representation or remove the injustice of binding them without it? This observation, in plain English, would run thus: "Our statutes do not bind the people of Ireland when we do not intend to bind them, because they are not represented in our parliament; but our statutes bind them when we intend to bind them." What is this but saying—"that to speak of their not being represented is a mere jargon; and the sole point is, whether it is our will to bind them," or in other words, "That our statutes do not bind them for a reason, as strong as man can give, and so acknowledged by us to be, which, yet, is no reason at all; for, where there is no occasion for its operation it applies not, and where there is occasion it is of no force." His lordship had just before taken notice that a "writ of error did lye in the king's bench of England of an erroneous judgment in the king's bench of Ireland," and perhaps that led him in the course of his argument to imagine there might be a like pre-eminence of the parliament of England over that of Ireland. That this was his reason seems certain, because at a meeting of commissioners to consider of a projected union between England and Scotland, at which the chief justice was present, Moor, 796, it is said "that parliament has power over Ireland, as is proved by that a writ of error may be brought of a judgment in the king's bench of Ireland." In the 4th inst., he also says the people of Guernsey, Jersey and Man are not bound by the statutes of England, unless they are specially named.

Yet whoever examines the statutes relating to Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey and Man, will have very little cause to believe that it has been thought in England that statutes would generally bind the people of

applied to America, is such a power as Mr. Justice Blackstone describes in these words: "whose enormous weight spreads

those countries, notwithstanding the subjection of Ireland and the other islands, the many distresses of the former and the weakness of the latter, have afforded opportunities of extending such a power over them. With respect to all these places a statute can be found of any period, but for the regulation of their trade. The same observation may be made as to Gascoigny, Guienne and Calais. Justice Wylde in 2 vent, 5, said he had seen a charter whereby these places were recited to be united to England by mutual pact. And writs of error run those. "Wales was a conquered country, and the people submitted to Edward the first *de alto et basso*."

Whatever pretence the chief justice's opinion was founded on, it has been carefully repeated in many law books since. Whether his lordship meant that statutes of England could bind the people of Ireland in taking away trials by jury, taxing them and "in all cases whatsoever," or only in preserving their subordination, as by regulating their trade, which was the case referred to in his comment, does not appear. The parliament in declaring the dependence of Ireland did not venture to claim a power of binding the people of that kingdom "in all cases whatsoever."* With respect to all these declarations, however, as they are made to refer to us, we may answer as the lion did to the man in the fable. Much the same arbitrary construction has been made on the question: Whether a man could be tried in England on a charge of committing treason in Ireland? In Queen Elizabeth's reign "Gerrarde, chancellor of Ireland, moved that question to the counsel of the queen; and it was held by Wray, Dier and Gerrarde, attorney general, he could not, because he was a subject of Ireland and not of England, and if tried in England he could not be tried by his peers."—Dier, 360. Afterwards, to gratify the queen's resentment against some rebels, they were tried in England, and thus passion and complaisance made very good law against reason and justice.

Having mentioned Calvin's case it may not be improper to observe that if the author of "the controversy" had taken the trouble of reading it he might have found his perplexities removed on the question that has given him so much anxiety and brought such a load of reproaches on the colonies. He is provoked at our insolence for pretending to be anything more than allens in England, while we deny the power of parliament to bind us "in all cases whatever." In that case the gentleman would have discovered that the judges of England held that a man born in Scotland, under the allegiance of James the first, after his accession to the throne of England, was entitled to all the rights of a subject born in England; though the objection that statutes of England could not bind Scotland or a man residing there, who held lands in England, was mentioned in the course of the argument. That great difficulty being got over, if the gentleman will go a step farther and perceive some little distinction between colonies

* Nor to this day does parliament tax them, &c., and, therefore, the inference is just that neither they nor the chief justice meant such a power.

horror and destruction on all inferior movements." The first is a power subject to a constitutional check. Great Britain cannot injure us by taking away our commerce without hurting herself immediately. The last is a power without check or limit. She might ruin us by it. The injury thereby to herself might be remote as to be despised by her.

The power of regulation was the only band that could have held us together, formed on one of these "original contracts," which only can be a foundation of just authority. Without such a band our general commerce with foreign nations might have been injurious and destructive to her. Reason and duty reject such a licence. This, our duty, resembles that of children to a parent. The parent has a power over them, but they have rights what the parent cannot take away. Heaven grant that our mother country may regard us as her children, that if by the dispensation of Providence, the time shall come when her power increases, the memory of former kindnesses may supply its decays, and her colonies, like dutiful children, may serve and guard their aged parent, for ever revering the arms that held them in their infancy, and the breasts that supported their lives, while they were little ones.

It seems as if the power of regulation might not inaptly be compared to the prerogative of making peace, war, treaties or alliances, whereby "*the whole* nation are bound against their consent,*" and yet the prerogative by no means implies a supreme legislature. The language held in "*the Commentaries*" on this point is very remarkable. "*With regard to foreign concerns the king is the delegate or representative of the people, and in him, as in a center, all the rays of his people are*

proceeding out of the loins of England and the "conquered" countries of Ireland and Wales, the countries of Gascoigny, Guienne and Calais, "united by mutual pact to England" and the islands of Guernsey, &c., "lying within the four seas, whose sovereigns annexed them to England," and will only allow the colonists a little more regard than is profest in law books for those countries, and about as much as has been actually observed towards them by parliament, he will have no further occasion to say severe things of those who are willing to esteem him; and then, if he can persuade his worthy countrymen to adopt his sentiments, their anger will no longer give pain to those who almost adore them.

*1 Blackstone, 252, 257.

united,* and the *sovereign power quoad hoc* is vested in his person.”† Will any Englishman say these expressions are descriptive of the king’s authority *within the realm*?” Is the sovereign power within that vested in his person? He is stiled “sovereign” indeed, “his realm is declared by many acts of parliament an Empire and his crown Imperial.” But do these splendid appellations, the highest known in Europe, signify that “sovereign power is vested in his person within the realm?” We have a full answer in the Commentaries. The meaning of the legislature, when it uses these terms of empire and imperial, and applies them to the realm and crown of England, is only to assert, that our king is equally sovereign and independent within these his dominions, and owes no kind of subjection to any potentate upon earth. Thus we maintain that with regard to *Foreign affairs*, the parent original state, “is the delegate or representative,” of the entire dominions, “the sovereign power *quoad hoc* is vested in her. Her acts under this power “irrevocably bind the whole nation.” But yet this power by no means implies a supreme legislature.

The exercise of this power by statutes was absolutely necessary, because it was and could only be lodged, as the laws of the parent state stand in the supreme legislature of that state, consisting of king, lords and commons; and statutes are the modes by which these united sentiments and resolutions are expressed. It is universally acknowledged in Great Britain, that it infers no power of taxation in king and lords, that their limited authority is used in cloathing, gifts and grants of the commons with the forms of law, nor does it infer supreme legislature over us, that the limited authority of king, lords and commons is used in cloathing, regulations of trade with the form of law. The commons joining in the law is not material. The difference is only in the mode of assent. Theirs is expressed, ours is implied, as the assent of the “whole nation” is in the preceding instances. This power of regulation appears to us to have been pure in its principle, simple in its operations, and salutary in its effects. But for some time past we have observed, with pain, that it hath been turned to other purposes than it was originally designed for, and retaining its title hath

* Fol. 252.

† Fol. 257.

become an engine of intolerable oppressions and grievous taxations. The argument of an eminent judge states the points in a similar case strongly for us in these words: "Though it be granted that the king hath the custody of the havens and ports of this island, being the very gates of this kingdom, and is trusted with the keys of these gates, yet the inference and argument thereupon made, I utterly deny. For in it there is mutation hypothesis and a transition from a thing of one nature to another, as the premises are of a power only fiduciary, and in point of trust and government, and the conclusion infers a right of interest and gain.

"Admit the king has *custodiam portuum*, yet he hath put the custody, which is a trust and not *dominium utile*. He hath power to open and shut, *upon consideration of public good to the people and state*, but not to make gain and benefit by it; the one is *protection*, the other is *expilation*." By common law the king may restrain a subject from going abroad or enjoin him by his chancellor from proceeding at law. But, to conclude, that he may therefore take money, not to restrain or not to enjoin, is to sell government, trust and common justice.*

* Rights of the people as to imposition.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HELD AT PHILADELPHIA,
FROM JANUARY 23, 1775, TO JANUARY 28 1775.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a Provincial Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1775, and continued by adjournments, from day to day, to the 28th.

PRESENT:

For the City and Liberties of Philadelphia:

John Dickinson, Esq.,
Thomas Mifflin, Esq.,
Charles Thomson, Esq.,
John Cadwalader, Esq.,
George Clymer, Esq.,
Joseph Reed, Esq.,
Samuel Meredith,
William Rush,
James Mease,
John Nixon,
John Benezet,
Jacob Rush,
William Bradford,
Elias Boys,
James Robinson,
Manuel Eyre,
Owen Biddle,
William Heysham,
James Milligan,
John Wilcox,
Sharp Delany,
Francis Gurney,
John Purviance,
Robert Knox,
Francis Hassenclever,
Thomas Cuthbert, Sen.,
William Jackson,
Isaac Melcher,

John Cox,
John Bayard,
Christopher Ludwig,
Thomas Barclay,
George Schlosser,
Jonathan B. Smith,
Francis Wade,
Lambert Cadwalader,
Reynold Keen,
Richard Bache,
Samuel Penrose,
Isaac Coates,
William Coates,
Blathwaite Jones,
Thomas Pryor,
Samuel Massey,
Robert Towers,
Henry Jones,
Joseph Wetherill,
Joseph Copperthwaite,
Joseph Dean,
Benjamin Harbeson,
James Ash,
Benjamin Loxley,
William Robinson,
Ricloff Alberson,
James Irvine.

Philadelphia County.

George Gray, Esq.,	Benjamin Jacobs,
John Bull, Esq.,	John Moore, Esq.,
Samuel Ashmead, Esq.	Samuel Miles, Esq.,
Samuel Ervine, Esq.,	Edward Milnor,
John Roberts,	Jacob Laughlan,
Thomas Ashton,	Melchior Waggoner.

Chester County.

Anthony Wayne, Esq.,	Lewis Davis,
Hugh Lloyd,	William Montgomery,
Richard Thomas,	Joseph Musgrave,
Francis Johnson, Esq.,	Joshua Evans,
Samuel Fairlamb,	Persifer Frazer.

Lancaster County.

Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq.,	Sebastian Graaff,
James Clemson, Esq.,	David Jenkins,
Peter Grubb,	Bartram Galbraith.

York County.

James Smith, Esq.,	John Hay,
Thomas Hartley, Esq.,	George Irwin,
Joseph Donaldson,	Michael Smyser.
George Eichelberger,	

Cumberland County.

James Wilson, Esq.,	Robert Magaw, Esq.
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Berks County.

Edward Biddle, Esq.,	Mark Bird, Esq.,
Christopher Schultz,	John Patton, Esq.,
Jonathan Potts, Esq.,	Baltzer Gehr, Esq.
Sebastian Levan,	

Northampton County.

George Taylor, Esq.,	Peter Kechlien,
John Oakley,	Jacob Arndt, Esq.

Northumberland County.

William Plunket, Esq.,	Casper Weitsell, Esq.
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The chairman of the Philadelphia committee opened the convention, by explaining the motives which induced said committee to propose the holding this convention.

Joseph Reed, Esq., was chosen President of this convention.

Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith, John Benezet and Francis Johnson, Esq., were chosen secretaries.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That the committee of the city of Philadelphia and each county committee, shall have one vote in determining every question that may come before this convention.

Resolved, unanimously, That this convention most heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the continental congress. That we will faithfully endeavour to carry into execution, the measures of the association entered into, and recommended, by them, and that the members of that very respectable body, merit our warmest thanks, by their great and disinterested labours for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the British colonies.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the several members of this convention to promote and encourage instructions or advice from their several counties, to their representatives in general assembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of slaves into this province.

Resolved, unanimously, That in case the trade of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, shall be suspended in consequence of the present struggle, it is the opinion of this convention that the several counties should, and that the members of this convention will, exert themselves to afford all the necessary relief and assistance to the inhabitants of the said city and liberties, who will be more immediately affected by such an event.

Resolved, unanimously, That if any opposition shall be given to any of the committees of this province in carrying the association of the continental congress into execution, the committees of the other counties, in order to preserve the said association inviolate, will give all the weight and assistance in their power to the committee who shall meet with such opposition.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is the most earnest wish and desire of this convention to see harmony restored between Great Britain and the colonies. That we will exert our utmost endeavors for the attainment of that most desirable object. That it is the opinion of this body that the commercial opposition pointed out by the continental congress, if faithfully adhered to, will be the means of rescuing this unhappy country from the evils meditated against it. But if the humble and loyal petition of said congress to his most gracious majesty should be disregarded, and the British administration instead of redressing our grievances, should determine by force to effect a submission to the late arbitrary acts of the British parliament, in such a situation we hold it our indispensable duty to resist such force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

WHEREAS, It has been judged necessary for the preservation of our just rights and liberties to lay a restraint on our importation, and as the freedom, happiness and prosperity of a state greatly depend on providing within itself a supply of articles necessary for subsistence, cloathing and defence, a regard for our country as well as common prudence call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures and economy. Therefore this convention do resolve as follows :

Resolved, unanimously, That from and after the first day of March next, no person or persons should use in his, her, or their families, unless in cases of necessity, and on no account sell to the butchers, or kill for the market any sheep under four years old. And where there is a necessity for using any mutton in their families, it is recommended to them to kill such as are the least profitable to keep.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the setting up of woollen manufactures in as many different branches as possible ; especially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs or coverlids, hosiery and coarse cloths both broad and narrow.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the raising and manufacturing of madder, wood and such other dye stuffs as may be raised in this province to advantage, and are absolutely necessary in the woollen manufacturies.

Resolved, unanimously, That each person, having proper land, should raise a quantity of flax and hemp sufficient, not only

for the use of his own family, but also to spare to others on moderate terms. And that it be recommended to the farmers to provide themselves early with a sufficient quantity of seed for the proposed increase of the above articles of hemp and flax.

Resolved, unanimously, As salt is a daily and almost indispensable necessary of life, and the making of it among ourselves must be esteemed a valuable acquisition, we therefore recommend the making of it, in the manner used in England and other countries ; and are of opinion it may be done with success in the interior parts of the province where there are salt springs as well as on the sea coasts.

Resolved, unanimously, That saltpetre being an article of great use and consumption, we recommend the making of it, and are further of opinion it may be done to great advantage.

Resolved, unanimously, That the necessity we may be under for gunpowder, especially in the Indian trade, induces us to recommend the manufacturing that article as largely as possible, by such persons who are or may be owners of powder mills in this province.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the manufacturing of iron into nails and wire, and all other articles necessary for carrying on our manufactures evidently in general use, and which of consequence, should our happy differences continue, will be in great demand.

Resolved, unanimously, That we are of opinion the making of steel ought to be largely prosecuted as the demand for this article will be great.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the making of different kinds of paper, now in use among us, to the several manufactures ; and as the success of this branch depends on a supply of old linen and woollen rags, request the people of this province, in their respective houses, may order the necessary steps to be taken for preserving these otherwise useless articles.

Resolved, unanimously, That as the consumption of glass is greater than the glass houses now established among us can supply, we recommend the setting up other glass houses, and are of opinion they would turn out to the advantage of the proprietors.

Resolved, unanimously, That whereas wool combs and cards have, for some time, been manufactured in some of the neighbouring colonies, and are absolutely necessary for carrying on the hosiery and cloathing business, we do recommend the establishing such a manufactory in this province.

Resolved, unanimously, That we also recommend the manufacturing of copper into sheets, bottoms and kettles.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the erecting a greater number of fulling mills and mills for breaking, swinging and softening hemp and flax, and also the making of grindstones in this country.

Resolved, unanimously, That as the brewing of large quantities of malt liquors, within this province, would tend to render the consumption of foreign liquors less necessary; it is, therefore, recommended that proper attention be given to the cultivation of barley; and that the several brewers, both in city and country, do encourage it, by giving a reasonable and sufficient price for the same.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend to all the inhabitants of this province, and do promise for ourselves in particular, to use our own manufactures, and those of the other colonies, in preference to all others.

Resolved, unanimously, That for the more speedy and effectually putting these resolves in execution, we do earnestly recommend societies may be established in different parts, and are of opinion that premiums ought to be granted in the several counties to persons who may excel in the several branches of manufactory, and we do further engage that we, in our separate committees, will promote them to the utmost of our power.

Resolved, unanimously, That if any manufacturer or vender of goods and merchandizes in this province, shall take advantage of the necessities of his country, by selling his goods or merchandize at an unusual and extravagant profit, such person shall be considered as an enemy to his country, and be advertised as such, by the committee of the place where such offender dwells.

Resolved, unanimously, That we recommend the making tin plates, as an article worthy the attention of the people of this province.

Resolved, unanimously, That as printing types are now made to a considerable degree of perfection by an ingenious artist in

Germantown, it is recommended to the printers to use such types in preference to any which may be hereafter imported.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That the committee of correspondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, be a standing committee of correspondence for the several counties here represented, and that if it should at any time hereafter appear to the committee of the city and liberties that the situation of public affairs render a provincial convention necessary, that the said committee of correspondence do give the earliest notice thereof to the committees of the several counties.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this convention be sent to the press and printed in English and German, under the direction of the president and Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith and John Benezet.

A true copy,

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
JOHN BENEZET,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,
Secretaries.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONFERENCE OF COMMITTEES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia,
FROM JUNE 18 TO JUNE 25, 1776.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *Tuesday, June 18, 1776.*

This day a number of gentlemen met at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, being deputed by the committees of several of the counties of this province, to join in provincial conference in consequence of a circular letter from the committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, inclosing the resolutions of the continental congress of the 15th May last.

Col. M'Kean, as chairman of the city committee, declared the motives which had induced that committee to propose the holding of the present conference, and then laid on the table a certificate of deputies appointed to attend on the part of said committee.

Returns were also given in from the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Berks, Northampton, York, Cumberland, Bedford and Westmoreland, by the deputies of said counties, by which it appears the following gentlemen were appointed, **viz:*

For the Committee of the City, &c., of Philadelphia.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin,*	Capt. Joseph Moulder,
Col. Thomas M'Kean,	Mr. William Lowman,
Mr. Christopher Marshall, Sen.,	Dr. Benjamin Rush,
Major John Bayard,	Mr. Christopher Ludwig,
Col. Timothy Matlack,	Mr. James Milligan,
Col. Joseph Dean,	Mr. Jacob Schriner,
Capt. Francis Gurney,	Capt. Sharp Delaney,
Major William Coates,	Major John Cox,
Mr. George Schlosser,	Capt. Benjamin Loxley,
Capt. Jonathan B. Smith,	Capt. Samuel Brewster,
Capt. George Goodwin,	Capt. Joseph Blewer,
Mr. Jacob Barge,	Mr. William Robinson.
Mr. Samuel C. Morris,	

*All the members attended except those marked with an *.

For the Committee of Philadelphia County.

Col. Henry Hill,	Major James Potts,*
Col. Robert Lewis,	Major Robert Loller,
Dr. Enoch Edwards,	Mr. Joseph Mather,
Col. William Hamilton,*	Mr. Matthew Brooks,
Col. John Bull,	Mr. Edward Bartholomew.*
Col. Frederick Antis,	

For the Committee of Bucks County.

John Kidd, Esq.,	Mr. James Wallace,
Major Henry Wynkoop,	Col. Joseph Hart.
Mr. Benjamin Segle,	

For the Committee of Chester County.

Col. Richard Thomas,	Col. William Montgomery,
Major William Evans,	Col. Hugh Lloyd,
Col. Thomas Hockley,	Richard Reiley, Esq.,
Major Caleb Davis,	Col. Evan Evans,
Elisha Price, Esq.,	Col. Lewis Grono,
Mr. Samuel Fairlamb,	Major Sketchley Morton.
Capt. Thomas Levis,	

For the Committee of Lancaster County.

William Atlee, Esq.,	Capt. Andrew Graaff,
Mr. Lodowick Lowman,	Mr. William Brown,
Col. Bartram Galbraith,	Mr. John Smiley,
Col. Alexander Lowrey,	Major James Cunningham.
Major David Jenkins,	

For the Committee of Berks County.

Col. Jacob Morgan,	Col. Daniel Hunter,
Col. Henry Haller,	Col. Valentine Eakerd,
Col. Mark Bird,	Col. Nicholas Lutz,
Dr. Bodo Otto,	Capt. Joseph Hiester,
Mr. Benjamin Spiker,	Mr. Charles Shoemaker.

For the Committee of Northampton County.

Robert Levers, Esq.,	Nicholas Depue, Esq.,
Col. Neigal Gray,	Mr. David Deshler,
John Weitzel, Esq.,	Mr. Benjamin Dupue.

For the Committee of York County.

Col. James Smith,	Col. William Rankin,
Col. Robert M'Pherson,	Col. Henry Slagle,
Col. Richard M'Allister,	Mr. James Edgar,
Col. David Kennedy,	Mr. John Hay.*
Capt. Joseph Reed,	

For the Committee of Cumberland County.

Mr. James M'Lane,	Dr. John Colhoon,
Col. John Allison,*	Mr. John Creigh,
John M'Clay, Esq.,	Mr. Hugh M'Cormick,
William Elliot, Esq.,	Mr. John Harris,
Col. William Clark,	Mr. Hugh Alexander.

For the Committee of Bedford County.

Col. David Espy,	Col. John Piper.
Samuel Davidson, Esq.,	

For the Committee of Westmoreland County.

Mr. Edward Cook,	Mr. James Perry.
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A quorum of the members from the above counties being met, except that only two appeared from Chester county, proceeded to the choice of a president, vice-president and two secretaries, and Col. Thomas McKean was chosen President; Col. Joseph Hart, vice-President; Jonathan B. Smith, Samuel C. Morris, secretaries.

Then the conference adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

June 18, 1776, 3 o'clock P. M.

The conference met, present as above, and adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, June 19, 1776.

The conference met, present 12 committees, 97 members. A return was delivered at the table from Northumberland, and the deputies attended, being Col. William Cook, Alexander Hunter, Esq., Messieurs John Weitzel, Robert Martin, Matthew Brown, As did those also from Chester.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, unanimously, That in taking the sense of this conference on any question which may come before them, the city and counties respectively have one vote.

On motion, it was ordered, That the resolution of the continental congress of 15th May last, recommending the total suppression of all authority under the king of Great Britain, &c., be read, and it was read accordingly, and is in the words following, viz :

IN CONGRESS, *May 15, 1776.*

WHEREAS, his Britannic majesty, in conjunction with the lords and commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these united colonies from the protection of his crown. AND WHEREAS, no answer whatever to the humble petitions of the colonies for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been, or is likely to be given, but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies. AND WHEREAS it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience, for the people of these colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great Britain ; and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government under the authority of the people of the colonies for the preservation of internal peace, virtue and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties and properties against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies ; Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the united colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

By special order of the same was read a second time, and after mature consideration,

Resolved, unanimously, That the said resolution of congress of 15th May last, is fully approved by this conference.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That the present government of this province is not competent to the exigencies of our affairs.

On motion, *Resolved*, N. C. D., That it is necessary that a provincial convention be called by this conference for the express purpose of forming a new government in this province on the authority of the people only.

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the number of members of which the convention ought to consist, and the proportion of representatives for the city and each county be appointed on said committee, except from Westmoreland, which can furnish but one, and the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Messieurs Bayard, Bull, Kidd, Davis, Atlee, Bird, Matlack, Mather, Hart, Levis, Cunningham, Haller, Gray, Smith, McClean, Espey, Weitzell, Cook, Levers, McAlister, Creigh, Piper, Hunter.

Resolved, That the committee now appointed be instructed to fix upon some number, not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and ten, for the whole province. Then the conference adjourned to half after three o'clock P. M.

June 19, P. M.

The conference met.

A petition from the German associators of the city and liberties of Philadelphia was read, praying that all associators who are taxables may be entitled to vote. Ordered to lie on the table for perusal of the members.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That this conference will now enter into a consideration of the qualifications of electors and of persons who may be elected.

Resolved, unanimously, That this conference will immediately resolve itself into a committee of the whole to enter upon said consideration.

The president left the chair.

The president resumed the chair.

Col. Hart reported from the committee of the whole that they had come into two resolutions, which he was ready to report when the conference would receive them.

Ordered, That they be received forthwith; then the said resolutions being read and considered were agreed to by the conference without one dissenting voice and are as follows, viz :

Resolved, That every associator in the province shall be admitted to a vote for members of the convention in the city or county in which he resides ; *provided*, such associator be of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have lived one year in this province immediately preceding the election ; and shall have contributed at any time before the passing of this resolve to the payment of either provincial or county taxes, or shall have been rated or assessed towards the same.

Resolved, That every person, qualified by the laws of this province to vote for representatives in assembly, shall be admitted to vote for members of the intended convention, provided he shall first take the following test, on oath or affirmation, if thereunto required by any one of the judges or inspectors of the election who are hereby empowered to administer the same :

"I do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the third, king of Great Britain, &c., and that I will not, by any means, directly or indirectly, oppose the establishment of a free government in this province by the convention now to be chosen, nor the measures adopted by the congress against the tyranny attempted to be established in these colonies by the court of Great Britain."

Ordered, That the committee of the whole have leave to sit this afternoon at three o'clock.

Then the conference adjourned to three o'clock this afternoon.

June 20, 1776, P. M.

The conference met.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That whereas the county of Westmoreland hath been exempted from the payment of taxes for three years last past, and thereby many persons may

be excluded from a vote at the ensuing election in consequence of the foregoing regulations contrary to the intention thereof, therefore every person of 21 years of age, being a free man residing in said county, shall be admitted to vote, he being an associator and having lived one year in this province next preceding the election, and taking the test aforesaid, if thereunto required.

Resolved, unanimously, That the election shall be made by ballot in the manner heretofore used in this province at the general elections.

Resolved, unanimously, That no person who has been published by any committee of inspection, or the committee of safety in this province, as an enemy to the liberties of America, and has not been restored to the favor of his country shall be permitted to vote at the election of members for said convention.

The conference then adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow A. M.

Friday, June 21, 1776.

The conference met.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That every voter, at the proposed election, shall be a free man, and if thereunto required by any of the judges or inspectors shall, before his vote is received, take the foregoing test.

Resolved, unanimously, That any person qualified to vote for members of assembly, by the laws of this province, may be elected a member of convention, provided that he shall have resided at least one year immediately preceding the said election in the city or county for which he shall be chosen, and shall, before he takes his seat in convention, take the following oath or affirmation, viz :

"I,..... do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the third, king of Great Britain, &c., and that I will steadily and firmly at all times promote the most effectual means according to the best of my skill and knowledge, to oppose the tyrannical proceedings of the king and parliament of Great Britain against the American colonies and to establish and support a government in this province on the authority of the people only, &c. That I will oppose any

measure that shall or may in the least interfere with or obstruct the religious principles or practices of any of the good people of this province as heretofore enjoyed also."

Resolved, That no person elected to serve as a member of convention, shall take his seat or give his vote, until he shall have made and subscribed the following declaration :

"I,..... do profess faith in God the Father and in Jesus Christ his eternal Son, the true God and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the holy scriptures of the old and new testament to be given by divine inspiration."

An address and petition from the commanders of the thirteen row gallies in the service of this province, praying to be heard on a difference with the committee of safety, was presented at the table and read.

Ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

Resolved, That Messrs. Moulder, Lollar, Wallace, Hockley, Lowry, Eackard, B. Dupue, McPherson, Clarke, Davidson, Cook and Perry, be a committee to consider of the proper time, place and manner of holding and regulating the ensuing election, and to fix a day for the meeting of the representatives of the people so chosen.

A memorial from the patriotic society of the city of Philadelphia was delivered at the table by a committee from said society, and read by their clerk on special request.

Ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

The conference adjourned to three o'clock P. M.

June 21, 1776, P. M.

The conference met.

The committee appointed to ascertain the number and proportion of members to represent the province, and each particular city and county in convention, made their report in the words following, viz :

The committee appointed for, &c., report, that your committee, having conferred together, and endeavored to obtain the best intelligence that can be had, find that full information respecting the number of taxables in each county cannot now be had; and therefore cannot be adopted as a rule in fix-

ing the number of representatives for the city and counties respectively; your committee, however, are satisfied that the number of taxables in the counties respectively does not differ so much as to make it of any probable disadvantage to allow an equal representation from each county; especially as the convention will probably vote by city and counties, (as in the preceding conventions) upon the questions which shall come before them.

We therefore recommend, that it be resolved that eight representatives be sent by the city of Philadelphia, and eight by each county in the province, to the convention. On motion, that the inhabitants of the city be divided from the county of Philadelphia, and that they be not admitted to vote or be voted for, in the election of the county members for the convention.

It was moved that the previous question be put, viz: Whether this question shall be now put?

And it was put accordingly and carried in the negative.

Resolved, That this conference approve of the report of the committee.

The conference then adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow A. M.

Saturday, June 22, 1776, A. M.

The conference met.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That the determinations of this conference on the representation of the city and of the county of Philadelphia, shall not be drawn into precedent in the future.

An address from the committee of privates of the association of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, was delivered in and read, praying this conference to take into their consideration divers matters relating to the present state of this province.

Ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the petitions and addresses from the commanders of the row galleys, the patriotic society, and the committee of privates of the association of the city and liberties of Philadelphia be read a second time, and they were read accordingly.

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A paper, being a copy of a minute from the proceedings of the committee of safety of this province, was read, and is in the words following, viz :

IN CONGRESS, *June 20th, 1776.*

Robert Morris, one of the delegates from the province of Pennsylvania, reminded the congress that the assembly of said province had adjourned on the 14th inst. without having been able to carry into execution the resolves of congress of the 3d inst., for raising 6,000 militia for establishing a flying camp. And then informed the congress that their said resolve not being directed in terms to the committee of safety, but addressed to the colony, the said committee were in doubt whether it would be expected from them to execute said resolve, as they are, in recess of assembly, the executive body of this province. He also alledged that if the congress expected the committee to proceed in this business, it would be necessary or adviseable that they should recommend it expressly to them, for under the present circumstances of the province he much doubted if they would be obeyed unless so authorized ; and added, that if the congress did not see proper to take further order in this matter, he hoped the committee of safety would always be held blameless, as they now gave congress this necessary information for the express purpose of having an explicit declaration if they were expected to act in this important business, which they were ready to undertake if so desired. This application was made by Mr. Morris, by order of the committee of safety, and after a debate of a considerable length, and two motions made and seconded, one was withdrawn, the other determined in the negative ; in consequence whereof I have made this memorandum immediately in the spot to appear when it may be necessary, and to prevent blame being cast where it is not merited.

R. MORRIS.

The above is a true state.

JOSEPH HEWES,

E. RUTLEDGE,

T. HOPE.

Resolved, unanimously, That the consideration of the said petitions and paper be referred to the afternoon.

The conference then adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

June 22, 1776, P. M,

The conference met.

The committee appointed yesterday to consider of the proper time, place and manner of regulating the ensuing election, and to fix a day for the meeting of the representatives so chosen, made their report.

On motion, *Resolved*, That this conference will take into consideration the propriety of dividing all or any of the counties into several districts in which the election shall be held, when the said report shall be considered.

On motion, The said report being read a second time, by paragraphs, was by order recommitted.

The conference then adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow.

Sunday, June 23, 1776.

The conference met.

The committee appointed to consider of the proper time, &c., of holding the election, delivered their report at the table, which, being read by order, was unanimously agreed to by the house, and is in the words following, viz :

The committee appointed to consider of the proper time, place and manner of holding an election for members of convention, and the time of the meeting of the persons so chosen, report as followeth : That they appoint Monday the 8th day of July next for electing said members ; that the several counties proceed to choose their respective members at the following places, viz :

For the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Bucks, Berks and Bedford, at the usual places of election.

Chester county to be divided into three districts, that is to say :

Chester, Upper Chichester, Lower Chichester, Bethel, Ashton, Concord, Middleton, Thornbury, Birmingham, Nether Providence, Upper Providence, Ridley, Marple, Springfield Darby, Haverford, Newtown, Edgmont and Willistown, being the first district, to be held at Chester.

The second district, London Grove, East and West Marlborough, Kennet, Pennsbury, New Lynn, New Garden, London-Britain, New London, Londonderry, East and West Not-

tingham, Oxford, East Fallowfield, West Fallowfield, Sadsbury and West Caln, to be held at Chatham, commonly called the Half-way House.

The third district, East and West Fallowfield, East and West Bradford, Charlestown, Tredyffren, Uwchland, Pikeland, Coventry, East and West Nantmill, East Caln, East Town, West Town, Goshen, Vincent, Radnor, to be held at the White Horse.

York county to be divided into five districts, viz :

The first, Yorktown, the townships of York, Manchester, Codorus, Shrewsbury, Windsor and Hellam, to be held at the court house in Yorktown.

The second district, Cumberland, Hamilton's Ban, Streban, Mountjoy, Menallan and Tyrone, to be held at the House of Samuel Gaddis.

The third district, Heidelberg, Berwick, Mountpleasant, Manheim, Paradise and Germany, to be held at Hanover town.

The fourth division, Fawn, Hopewell and Chanceford, to be held at Nicholson's mill.

The fifth division, Dover, Newberry, Warrington, Mannahan, Huntingdon and Reading, to be held at the house of Robert Stevenson.

Northampton county to be divided into four districts.

The first, Easton, William, Lower Saucon, Bethlehem, Forks, Mount Bethel, Plainfield, to be held at Easton

The second district, Northampton, Saltsberg, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Maccongy, Weisenberg, Lynn, Whitehall, Heidelberg, to be held at Allen's town.

The third district, Allen, Moore, Chestnuthill, Towamensing, Penn, Lehigh, to be held at Peter Anthony's.

The fourth district, Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Delaware, Upper Smithfield, to be held at Nicholas Dupue's.

Cumberland county to be divided into three districts, viz :

The first and third divisions, Carlisle, East Pennsborough, Allen, Middleton, West Pennsborough, Newton, Hopewell, to be held at Carlisle.

The second and fifth divisions, Antrim, Peters, Guilford, Hamilton, Thannet, Lurgan, Letterkenny, to be held at Chambersburgh.

The fourth division, Tyrone, Tyboyne, Rye, Milford, Greenwood, Armagh, Lech, Derry, Fermanagh, to be held at Robert Campbell's in Tuscarora.

Northumberland county, to be held at George McCandlish's in Turbert township.

Westmoreland county to be divided into two divisions, that on the south side of Youghagena river, at Spark's fort, and northern district at Hannah's town.

The county of Lancaster to be divided into six districts, viz: in the first, the borough of Lancaster, Lancaster township, Leacock, Warwick, Manheim, Hempfield, Manor, Conestoga, Lampeter, to be held at the court-house in the borough of Lancaster.

The second division, Little Britain, Drummore, Bart, Cole-raine, Martick, Strasburgh and Sadsbury, to be held at James Porter's, Jun.

The third division, Derry, Londonderry, Ralpho, Donnegall, Mountjoy, to be held at Elizabeth Town.

The fourth division, Salisbury, Carnarvon, Brecknock, Earl, Cocolico, to be held at New Holland,

The fifth division, Elizabeth, Heidelberg, Bethel, Lebanon, East Hanover, to be held at Lebanon town.

The sixth division, West Hanover, Paxton, Upper Paxton, to be held at Garber's mill.

And that the electors of every borough, ward or township, in each of the counties, shall meet on Saturday the 6th of July next, between the hours of two and six o'clock in the afternoon, and chuse inspectors to receive the votes from the electors of their boroughs, wards or townships respectively. The place for said electors to be advertised by the county committee, who shall also superintend such elections and make returns of the inspectors chosen to the judges of the general election. And if any district shall neglect to chuse inspectors as aforesaid, in such case the judges of the election shall appoint inspectors for those who so neglect on the morning of the day of the general election; and that each of the said inspectors, on the day of the general election, shall, before he

proceeds to take or receive any votes, take the following oath or affirmation, viz :

" I, A. B., do declare, that I will duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and will truly and faithfully assist the judges of said election to prevent all frauds and deceits whatever of electors or others, in carrying on the same, and in causing the poll or votes at such election to be marked off on the respective lists, and fairly cast up," which oath or affirmation to be administered by any one of the judges.

And that the deputies from the city of Philadelphia, and from each county, shall nominate and appoint three discreet and able members of their respective committees residing within the several districts, to be judges of the general election within said districts; which said judges, together with the inspectors, shall appoint clerks for taking the polls at the said election; and the said judges and clerks shall respectively take the same oath or affirmation as is required to be taken by the inspectors, which shall be administered by any one of the judges to the others, they being hereby authorized and appointed to administer the same.

And that the commissioners of the city and counties in this province, when required, shall deliver unto the judges of said election true duplicates of all the taxables in the several districts of their respective counties. And that the judges aforesaid shall, and are hereby required and impowered to act in all cases respecting said elections in the room and places of sheriffs, until the same are finished; and when the polls are closed and the votes counted off, or cast up, in the several districts of such counties as are divided as aforesaid, the judges and inspectors shall cause certified accounts thereof to be taken by some of them, to their respective county towns, on the next day, and of the names of the persons chosen in the several districts, with the number of votes for each candidate; which, when compared and added together, the eight highest numbers shall be the persons to represent such county in convention; and also that the judges, or any two of them, for the city and counties respectively, shall certify from under their hands and seals to the convention, on the day appointed for their meeting as aforesaid, a true list or certificate of the names of the members so chosen in the city and counties respectively,

together with the number of votes for each of them. And the captains or commanding officer of each company in the several battalions of this province, are hereby required to furnish complete lists of their companies to the judges and inspectors of the several districts, on the morning of the election. Which persons so chosen to be members of the convention shall meet at Philadelphia on Monday the 15th day of July next, in convention aforesaid.

Ordered, That the following gentlemen be appointed to be judges of the election in the counties and in the respective districts, viz :

City, &c., of Philadelphia.

Samuel Massey,
Frederick Kuhl,
Thomas Cuthbert.

County of Philadelphia.

William Coates,
Frederick Antis,
Robert Lollar.

Bucks County.

At Newtown.
Henry Wynkoop,
James Wallace,
Joseph Hart.

Chester County.

First division, at Chester.
Hugh Lloyd,
Thomas Levis,
Mark Wilcox.
Second division, at Chatham.
John McKay,
Joseph Gardner,
Thomas Welsh.

Third division, at the White Horse.
Richard Thomas,
Lewis Grono,
Thomas Bull.

Berks County, at Reading.

Valentine Eakerd,
Jacob Morgan,
Daniel Hunter.

Lancaster County.

First division, at the Borough.

William Bowsman,
H. Dehuff,
Jacob Erb.

Sec. div., at James Porter's, jun.

Richard Ferree,
John M'Mullen,
Robert Tweed.

Third div., at Elizabeth-Town.

Daniel Elliot,
Robert Clark,
Jacob Haldiman.

Fourth division, at Lebanon.

Casper Kuhn,
Jacob Eckart,
Philip Greenawalt.

Fifth division, at New Holland.

J's McCamant,
Gab. Davis,
Michael Whitman.

Sixth division, at Garber's Mill.

John Rogers,
John Harris,
James Morrow.

Cumberland County.

First division, at Carlisle.

Robert Miller,
Benjamin Blyth,
James Gregory.

Second division, at Chambersburg.

John Allison,
James Maxwell,
John Beard.

Third division, at Robert Campbell's.

William Brown,
Alexander Morrow,
James Taylor.

York County.

First division, at York-Town.

Charles Lukens,
John Hay,
Michael Hayn.

Second div., at Samuel Gaddis's.

William M'Clellan,
John Agnew,
James Dickson.

Third division, at Hanover.

Joseph Jefferies,
Thomas Lilly,
Frederick Wolfe.

Fourth div., at Nicholson's Mill.

James Leiper,
Patrick Scott,
James Savage.

Fifth div., at Robert Stevenson's.

John Nesbit,
James Nayler,
William Mitchell.

Bedford County.

at the usual place.

Samuel Dividson,
James Anderson,
William Todd.

Northumberland County.

at George M'Candlishs.

Thomas Hewit,
William Shaw,
Joseph Green.

Westmoreland County.

First division, at Spark's fort.

George Wilson,

John Kile,

Robert M'Connell,

Second div., at Hannah's Town..

James Barr,

John Moore,

Clement M'Geary.

Northampton County.

First division, at Easton.

Abraham Berlin,

Jesse Jones,

Jonas Hartzell,

Second division, at Allen's Town.

John Gerhart,

David Deshler,

George Breinig.

Third div., at Peter Anthony's.

Simon Dreisbach,

Neigel Gray,

Peter Anthony.

Fourth div., at Nicholas Dupue's.

Robert Levers,

Nicholas Dupue,

Jacobus Vangarder.

Ordered, That doctor Rush, the chairman, colonel Hill, and colonel Smith, prepare a draft of an address to the inhabitants of the province, and report to the conference.

Resolved, unanimously, That messieurs Bayard, Bird and Smith, be appointed a committee to wait upon the chairman of the committee of safety, and desire a copy of all orders given to captain Samuel Davidson, since his appointment as principal commander of the navy of this province, to be laid before this conference.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to the said convention to choose and appoint delegates or deputies to represent this province in the congress of the united colonies ; and also a *Council of Safety*, to exercise the whole of the ex-

ecutive powers of government, so far as relates to the military defence and safety of the province, and to make such allowance for the services of the said delegates and council of safety respectively, as shall be reasonable. Which said delegates and council of safety are to continue for six months, unless a new government shall be formed within that time, in which case their appointment is to cease.

The conference then adjourned to three o'clock, P. M.

June 23, 1776, P. M.

The conference met.

The gentlemen appointed to prepare a draft of an address to the inhabitants of this province, delivered at the table a draft which was read. On motion, That divers resolutions of congress, of 3d and 4th days of July, inst., requiring 10,000 of the militia of the colony of Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, and the colony of Maryland, be raised to form a flying camp, be read, the same were read accordingly, and are in the words following, viz :

IN CONGRESS, *June 3.*

“*Resolved*, That a flying camp be immediately established in the middle colonies and that it consist of 10,000 men, to complete which number, *Resolved*, That the colony of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish of the militia..... 6,000
 Maryland 3,400
 Delaware government..... 600

10,000

“*June 4th, 1776. Resolved*, That it be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of the colonies requested to supply or furnish militia by the resolution of yesterday, to take particular care that the militia come provided with arms, accoutrements and camp kettles.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

“That three provincial brigadier generals be employed for the flying camp, two from Pennsylvania and one from Maryland. That the said brigadier generals be appointed by the colonies

abovementioned. That the flying camp be under the command of such continental general officers as the commander-in-chief shall direct. That the militia when in service be regularly paid and victualled in the same manner as the continental troops.

“Resolved, That the militia be engaged to the first day of December next, unless sooner discharged by congress.

“That the pay of the militia commence from the day of their marching from home, and that they be allowed one penny a mile, lawful money, in lieu of rations, for travelling expences, and one day’s pay for every twenty miles, between home and the general rendezvous, going and returning.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*”

By special order the same were read a second time.

On motion, *Ordered, That a resolution of the assembly of this province of June 14th inst., in consequence of the foregoing requisition of congress be read, and the same was read accordingly.*

By special order the same was read a second time, and is in the words following, viz :

IN ASSEMBLY, *June 14, 1776.*

“Resolved, By the members of assembly now met, that they are earnestly desirous of carrying into execution the resolutions of congress of 1st inst., but that as they despair after repeated disappointments of procuring a quorum of the house, they find themselves unable at this time to proceed on said resolutions.

“Extract from the Minutes.

ABEL EVANS, *Clerk.*”

On motion, *Ordered, That the copy of a minute from the proceedings of the committee of safety of this province, entered on the journal of this conference on Saturday last be read, and it was read accordingly.*

WHEREAS, It appears to this conference that the six thousand militia required of this colony by congress, and agreed by the assembly of this province to be raised are absolutely necessary for the defence and security of the thirteen united colonies : AND WHEREAS, It appears that the requisition of congress was made to the colony of Pennsylvania, and that the same cannot

be complied with by the assembly or committee of safety of this province ; and that unless this conference, being the only representative body of this colony that can at this time with propriety interpose in this business, undertake to accomplish the desires of the congress and of the assembly in the premises ; the aforesaid flying camp cannot be raised in due time ; and the liberties and safety of this province as well as of the other colonies may be thereby endangered : AND WHEREAS, The militia of this province at first associated by the advice and under the authority of the committees of inspection and observation of the city and the several counties ; Therefore, *Resolved*, unanimously, That this conference do recommend to the committees and associators of this province to embody 4,500 of the militia, which with the 1,500 men now in the pay of this province, will be the quota of this colony required by congress.

Resolved, unanimously, That messrs. Hill, Gurney, Hart, Montgomery, Morgan, Cunningham, Gray, M'Calister, M'Clean, Espy, Cook and Perry, be a committee to devise ways and means for raising the said 4,500 men, and to enquire into all matters necessary to fit them for taking the field.

On motion, Unanimously ordered, That the chairman, Dr. Rush and Col. Smith, be a committee to draft a resolution declaring the sense of the conference with respect to an independence of this province from the crown and parliament of Great Britain, and report to-morrow morning.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to commodore Samuel Davidson and to the captains of the row-gallies, &c., to forbear to take any steps which may involve the fleet in confusion, and that they wait the result of an interview which this conference intend to propose to the committee of safety, and that messrs. Blewer, Levis, Bird, Loller and Colhoon, be a committee to wait on those gentlemen on board their vessels to-morrow morning.

The committee appointed to wait on the chairman of the committee of safety reported, that they had waited on George Clymer, Esq., according to order, and had delivered the message they had in charge, and that he said he would immediately call the committee and give an answer this afternoon.

The draft of an address, &c., was by order read a second time, and being considered and amended, was agreed to unanimously, and is in the following words :

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTIES

FROM THE COMMITTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA, ASSEMBLED IN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, *June 22, 1776.*

To the People of Pennsylvania :

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN :—In obedience to the power we derived from you, we have fixed upon a mode of electing a convention to form a government for the province of Pennsylvania, under the authority of the people.

Divine Providence is about to grant you a favor which few people have ever enjoyed before, the privilege of choosing deputies to form a government under which you are to live. We need not inform you of the importance of the trust you are about to commit to them. Your liberty, safety, happiness and every thing that posterity will hold dear to them to the end of time, will depend upon their deliberations. It becomes you, therefore, to choose such persons only to act for you in the ensuing convention as are distinguished for wisdom, integrity and a firm attachment to the liberties of this province, as well as to the liberties of the united colonies in general.

In order that your deputies may know your sentiments as fully as possible upon the subject of government, we beg that you would convey to them your wishes and opinions upon that head immediately after their election. We have experienced an unexpected unanimity in our councils, and we have the pleasure of observing a growing unanimity among the people of the province. We beg that this brotherly spirit may be cultivated; and that you would remember that the present unsettled state of the province requires that you should show forbearance, charity and moderation to each other. We beg that you would endeavor to remove the prejudices of the weak and ignorant, respecting the proposed change in our government, and assure them that it is absolutely necessary to secure property, liberty, and the sacred rights of conscience to every individual in the province. The season of the year and the exigencies of our colony require

dispatch in the formation of a regular government. You will not, therefore, be surprised at our fixing the day for the election of deputies so early as the 8th of next July.

We wish you success in your attempts to establish and perpetuate your liberties, and pray God to take you under his special protection.

Signed by unanimous Order of the Conference,

THOMAS M'KEAN, *President*.

Col. Roberdeau and Mr. Parker, from the committee of safety, delivered in at the table a letter from George Clymer, Esq., chairman of said committee, inclosing the instruction given to Capt. Davidson, by that committee.

Ordered, To lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

Monday, June 24, A. M.

The conference met according to adjournment, but many of the members being on committees, the conference adjourned to three o'clock this afternoon.

The conference met, June 24, 1776, P. M.

The committee appointed for that purpose brought in a draft of a declaration, on the subject of the independance of this colony, of the crown of Great Britain, which was ordered to be read by special order, the same was read a second time, and being fully considered, it was with the greatest unanimity of all the members agreed to and adopted, and is in the words following, viz :

WHEREAS, George the third, king of Great Britain, &c., in violation of the principles of the British constitution, and of the laws of justice and humanity hath, by an accumulation of oppressions, unparrelleled in history, excluded the inhabitants of this *with the other American colonies from his protection* : AND WHEREAS, He hath paid no regard to any of our numerous and dutiful *petitions* for a redress of our complicated grievances, but hath lately purchased foreign troops to assist in enslaving us, and hath excited the savages of this country to carry on a war against us, as also the negroes to embrue their

hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractised by civilized nations, and hath lately insulted our calamities, by declaring that he will shew us no mercy until he has reduced us : **AND WHEREAS**, The obligations of allegiance (being reciprocal between a king and his subjects) are now dissolved on the side of the colonists, by the despotism of the said king, insomuch that it now appears that loyalty to him is treason against the good people of this country : **AND WHEREAS**, Not only the parliament, but there is reason to believe too many of the people of Great Britain have concurred in the aforesaid arbitrary and unjust proceedings against us : **AND WHEREAS**, The public virtue of this colony (so essential to its liberty and happiness) must be endangered by a future political union with or dependance upon a crown and nation so lost to justice, patriotism, and magnanimity. “ We, the *deputies* of the people of Pennsylvania, assembled in *full provincial conference*, for forming a plan for executing the resolve of congress of the 15th of May last, for suppressing all authority in this province, derived from the crown of Great Britain, and for establishing a government upon the authority of the people only, now in this public manner in behalf of ourselves, and with the approbation, consent and authority of our constituents, unanimously declare our willingness to concur in a vote of the congress, declaring the united colonies free and independent states : *Provided*, The forming the government and the regulation of the internal police of this colony be always reserved to the people of the said colony ; and we do further call upon the nations of Europe, and appeal to the great arbiter and governor of the empires of the world, to witness for us, that this declaration did not originate in ambition, or in an impatience of lawful authority, but that we were driven to it in obedience to the first principles of nature, by the oppressions and cruelties of the aforesaid king and parliament of Great Britain, as the only possible measure that was left us to preserve and establish our liberties, and to transmit them inviolate to posterity.”

Ordered, That this declaration be signed at the table, and that the president deliver it in congress.

The committee appointed to wait on the captains of the row-gallies, &c., made their report which was read, and is in the following words : That they had proceeded to said fleet in

order to execute their appointment and wait on said captains, (the commodore being gone to Philadelphia,) who declare solemnly that they would pursue no measure that would involve the fleet in confusion, or in any wise incapacitate them from serving the public in the most effectual manner for the support, safety and defence of this province, further than that they would not submit to, but would ever protest against the advancement of Capt. Davidson whom the committee of safety have appointed commodore of said fleet, and further requested to be heard by this board or the convention, respecting the premises as will appear by a declaration of said captains to said board.

J. BLEWER,
T. LEVIS,
M. BIRD,
ROBERT LOLLER,
JOHN COLHOON.

The committee also delivered a written report of the captains of the provincial gallies which was read and is in the following words, viz :

We the said commanders, do resolve, to abide by the determination set forth in our remonstrance of the 18th inst. to the committee of safety, respecting the appointment of a commodore. (We do therefore warmly remonstrate against any such appointment, and declare to this board that we will not submit to it.) We do also report to the sub-committee, that the reports which has prevailed in town about our going on board the province ship to strike the board pennant, with boats manned and armed, is false, and without the least foundation. There was not a single fire-arm in one of the boats, neither the smallest appearance of hostility or design on our parts, even orders were given to our men not to stir out of their boats or attempt to come on board the ship. We do pray, when convenient, that we may have a hearing before the honorable the committee of conference or convention ; in the interim your committee may rest assured that we will constantly remain in the line of our duty for the defence of our river and province, and that no differences of whatsoever kind shall in-

terfere with the good of the public and glorious cause in which we are engaged.

(Signed,)

H. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN HAMILTON,
JAMES MONTGOMERY,
RICHARD EYRES,
ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM GAMBLE, of fire-ship,
BENJAMIN THOMSON,
ROBERT HUME.

Ordered, That the above reports lie on the table for perusal of the members.

On motion, *Resolved*, unanimously, That the same committee be appointed to wait on the committee of safety, and desire a conference on the subject matter of their report, from their conversation with the captains of the row-gallies, &c., in the service of this province, and to make report of their proceedings in the premises.

Resolved, That messrs. Bayard, Rush and Smith, be a committee to prepare a draft of an address to the associators of this province, on the subject of embodying 4,500 men.

The committee appointed to devise ways and means, &c., made their report, which being read, was referred to to morrow.

The committee appointed to wait on the committee of safety, reported in the following words: That in conversation they found they were willing to agree to any thing with this conference in reason, that would promote harmony and good order; and further, that any of the conference was welcome to examine any of their accounts or proceedings.

(Signed)

J. BLEWER;
M. BIRD,
ROBERT LOLLER,
JOHN COLHOON.

June 25, 1776.

The conference met.

The conference resumed the consideration of the report on the ways and means, &c., and after full consideration, *Re-*

solved, unanimously, That it be recommended to the associators of the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties, to embody themselves in the following proportion, viz :

City of Philadelphia.....	210
County of Philadelphia.....	746
Bucks	400
Chester	652
Lancaster	746
Berks.....	666
Northampton	346
York	400
Cumberland.....	334
	<hr/>
	4,500
Troops under colonel Miles.....	1,500
	<hr/>
	6,000

Resolved, unanimously, That the 4,500 militia, recommended to be raised, be formed into six battalions ; each battalion to be commanded by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major ; the staff to consist of a chaplain, a surgeon, an adjutant, a quartermaster, and a surgeon's mate ; and to have one serjeant-major, one quartermaster serjeant, a drum-major and a fife-major ; and to be composed of nine companies, viz : eight battalion companies, to consist of a captain, two lieutenants, and one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and sixty-six privates, each ; and one rifle company, to consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and eighty privates ; excepting that for the Chester county battalion ; one company of artillery is to be raised in the city of Philadelphia, instead of a rifle company.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to the committees of inspection and observation for the city and liberties, &c., of Philadelphia, and for each county, to order the militia aforesaid to be raised out of the battalions associated within their respective limits, in such proportion as they shall judge most equal.

Resolved, unanimously, That the committees of inspection and observation in each county, wherein a whole battalion is

to be raised, shall nominate and appoint the field and other officers to command such battalion; and that the committees aforesaid of the city and the counties wherein only a part of a battalion is to be raised, shall have the right, respectively, to nominate and appoint the field officers and other officers as nearly as may be in proportion to the number of men raised in the same, and they are desired to send sub-committees to confer together on such appointment, that harmony may prevail in this whole transaction.

Resolved, unanimously, That each private procure his own musket or rifle, with the other accoutrements required by congress; but if they cannot be procured, it is recommended to the colonels of the several battalions in this province to lend the colonels of the battalions now to be raised, the muskets which have been made by order of the house of assembly, and have been delivered to them for the use of the militia; and the colonels are hereby authorized and directed to receive the arms so to be delivered, and to lend the same to such privates as cannot procure arms for themselves until the expiration of the present service; and if any private shall neglect or refuse to return the arms to him lent, in good order, to the colonel of the battalion to which he belongs, at the end of the service, the original price thereof shall be deducted out of his pay.

Resolved, unanimously, That it be recommended to the committees aforesaid, to advance to each private engaged in this service, the sum of fifty shillings, being the first month's pay, and also to furnish one camp kettle for every six men, and to take particular care that the troops, now recommended to be embodied, provide themselves with good arms and accoutrements, a blanket, a haversack and knapsack each, at their own expence. The camp kettles to be returned to the colonel of the respective battalions at the end of the campaign.

On motion, *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the committee of safety of this province to confine the command of commodore Davidson to the ship of war and floating battery belonging to the province, and to issue no orders to the captains or other officers of the row-gallies, fire-ship or fire-rafts, through the said commodore, until the convention meets, and that it be recommended to the captains and other officers of the

gallies, &c., to pay all due obedience to the committee of safety until that time, and until a new appointment shall take place.

Resolved, That Messrs. Hill, Smith and Blewer, be a committee to wait on the committee of safety, with a copy of the said resolution.

The above committee reports that they have delivered the said recommendation to the committee of safety, which was then sitting.

Resolved, That it be recommended to every county and district committee in this province, to pay the strictest attention to the examination of all strangers or persons travelling through the city or counties, and permit no persons travelling through the city or counties to remain therein, unless they produce a pass or certificate from the city, county or district committee from whence they last came; and it is further recommended to all committees to furnish proper passes to all friends to American Liberty upon their application therefor.

The committee appointed to compare a draft of an address to the associators, on the subject of embodying 4,500 men in consequence of the resolution of congress, &c., presented a draft thereof which was read.

By special order the same was read a second time and agreed to unanimously and is as follows, viz :

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTIES

OF THE COMMITTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA, ASSEMBLED IN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, AT PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1776.

To the Associators of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN :—The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province by fixing upon a plan for calling a convention to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of congress for calling forth 4,500 of the militia of the province to join the militia of the neighbouring colonies to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that in case of so much consequence your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose.

We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britain in order to displace one set of villians to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British tyrant, or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for permanent freedom, to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object not the enrolment of one man, or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community.

We call upon you therefore, by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the united colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776 a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one-quarter of the globe.

Remember the honor of our colony is at stake, should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished, and our friends and brethren who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania. But there are other motives before you—your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors or the dear bought fruits of your own industry and your liberty—now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further, your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid and hope for salvation in this day of calamity only from the instrumentality of your swords. Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.

Signed by an unanimously Order of the Conference.

THOMAS M'KEAN, *President.*

June 25, 1776.

Resolved, unanimously, That thanks be given to the president for his impartiality and close attention to the business of this conference.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this conference be given to the committee of this city and liberties of Philadelphia, &c., for their unwearied endeavours in the public service, and particularly for their patriotic exertions in carrying into execution the resolve of congress of May 15th last, for suppressing all authority under the crown of Great Britain.

Then the conference dissolved itself.

THOMAS M'KEAN, *President*.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, }
SAMUEL C. MORRIS, } *Secretaries*.

OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE REVOLUTION
AND
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1776.

[In a large blank book, labeled "Commissions," partly in the handwriting of TIMOTHY MATLACK and partly in that of JAMES TRIMBLE, are the accompanying lists of Officers of the State in the Revolution and under the Constitution of 1776. A large number of omissions have been filled in, and the endeavor has been made to make the record complete.]

OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

PRESIDENTS.

[The title of this officer was "President of the Supreme Executive council of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, captain General and commander-in-chief in and over the same."]

THOMAS WHARTON, junior,	March	5, 1777.
JOSEPH REED,	December	22, 1778.
WILLIAM MOORE,	Nov'r	15, 1781.
JOHN DICKINSON,	Nov'r	7, 1782.
BENJAMIN*FRANKLIN,	Oct'r	17, 1785.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,	Nov'r	5, 1788.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

GEORGE BRYAN,	March	5, 1777.
MATTHEW SMITH,	Oct'r	11, 1779.
WILLIAM MOORE,	Nov'r	15, 1779.
JAMES POTTER,	Nov'r	15, 1781.
JAMES EWING,	Nov'r	7, 1782.
JAMES IRVINE,.	Nov'r	6, 1784.
CHARLES BIDDLE,	Oct'r	10, 1785.
PETER MUHLENBERG,	Oct'r	31, 1787.
DAVID REDICK,	Oct'r	14, 1788.
GEORGE ROSS,	Nov'r	5, 1788.

SECRETARIES.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, [under the old Government.]

TIMOTHY MATLACK,	March	6, 1777.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun'r,	March	25, 1783.
CHARLES BIDDLE,	Oct'r	23, 1787.

DOORKEEPER.

FREDERICK SNEIDER,	April	18, 1778.
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OFFICERS OF THE

COUNCILLORS.

Philadelphia.

THOMAS WHARTON, JUN.,	March	4, 1777.
WILLIAM MOORE,	Oct.	13, 1779.
JAMES IRVINE,	Oct.	10, 1782.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,	Oct.	17, 1785.
SAMUEL MILES.	Oct.	17, 1788.

Philadelphia County.

JOSEPH REED,	July	21, 1778.
JOHN BAYARD,	Oct'r	13, 1781.
JOHN DICKINSON,	Nov'r	4, 1782.
HENRY HILL,	Oct'r	17, 1785.
THOMAS MIFFLIN.	Oct'r	17, 1788.

Bucks.

JOSEPH HART,	July	23, 1777.
JOHN LACEY, jun.,	Oct'r	19, 1779.
GEORGE WALL, jun.,	Oct'r	12, 1782.
SAMUEL DEAN,	Nov'r	1, 1785.
AMOS GREGG,	Oct'r	21, 1788.

Chester.

JOHN EVANS,	March	4, 1777.
JOHN MACKEY,	Nov'r	21, 1777.
JOSEPH GARDINER,	Oct'r	23, 1779.
JOHN M'DOWELL,	Nov'r	2, 1782.
EVAN EVANS,	Oct'r	23, 1785.

Lancaster.

JOHN HUBLEY,	March	10, 1777.
JOHN BAILEY,	June	2, 1777.
MATTHEW SMITH,	May	28, 1778.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,	Jan'y	5, 1781.
SAMUEL JOHN ATLEE,	Oct'r	21, 1783.
JOHN WHITEHILL,	Dec.	22, 1784.
GEORGE ROSS,	Dec.	16, 1787.

York.

JAMES EDGAR,	Nov'r	14, 1777.
JAMES THOMPSON,	Feb.	13, 1779.
JAMES EWING,	Oct'r	26, 1781.
RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	Oct'r	26, 1784.
ANDREW BILLMYER,	Jan'y	19, 1787.
SAMUEL EDIE,	Oct'r	25, 1787.

Cumberland.

JONATHAN HOGE,	March	4, 1777.
JAMES M'LEAN,	Nov'r	9, 1778.
ROBERT WHITEHILL,	Dec'r	28, 1779.
JOHN BYERS,	Nov'r	30, 1781.
JONATHAN HOGE,	Nov'r	3, 1784.
FREDERICK WATT,	Oct'r	20, 1787.

Northampton.

GEORGE TAYLOR,	March	4, 1777.
JACOB ARNDT,	Nov'r	5, 1777.
JOHN VAN CAMPEN,	Oct.	14, 1780.
STEPHEN BALLIOTT,	Oct.	20, 1783.
ROBERT TRAILL,	Oct.	23, 1786.
JONAS HARTZELL,	Oct.	20, 1789.

Berks.

RICHARD TEA, (declines,)	April	8, 1777.
JACOB MORGAN,	May	20, 1777.
JAMES READ,	June	30, 1778.
SEBASTIAN LEVAN,	Oct.	31, 1781.
CHARLES BIDDLE,	Oct.	15, 1784.
JAMES READ,	Oct.	13, 1787.

Bedford.

THOMAS URIE,	Oct.	30, 1777.
JOHN PIPER,	Nov.	27, 1779.
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Nov.	11, 1783.
GEORGE WOODS,	Oct.	17, 1787.
JAMES MARTIN,	Nov.	12, 1789.

Northumberland.

JOHN LOWDON,	March	4, 1777.
JOHN HAMBRIGHT,	Nov.	7, 1777.
JAMES POTTER,	Oct.	9, 1780.
JOHN BOYD,	Nov.	22, 1783.
WILLIAM MACLAY,	Nov.	23, 1786.
WILLIAM WILSON,	Oct.	23, 1789.

Westmoreland.

JOHN PROCTOR,	March	10, 1777.
THOMAS SCOTT,	Nov.	18, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER HAYES,	Nov.	13, 1780.
MATTHEW JACK,	Dec.	24, 1781.

OFFICERS OF THE

ISAAC MASON,	Oct.	28, 1783.
JOHN BEARD,	Nov.	18, 1786.
WILLIAM FINDLEY,	Nov.	25, 1789.
<i>Washington.</i>		
DORSEY PENTECOST,	Nov.	19, 1781.
JOHN NEVILLE,	Nov.	11, 1783.
DAVID REDICK,	Nov.	20, 1786.
HENRY TAYLOR,	Dec.	3, 1789.
<i>Fayette.</i>		
JOHN WOODS,	Nov.	6, 1784.
JOHN SMILEY,	Nov.	2, 1786.
NATHANIEL BREADING,	Nov.	19, 1789.
<i>Franklin.</i>		
JAMES M'LEAN,	Feb.	2, 1785.
ABRAHAM SMITH,	Oct.	23, 1787.
<i>Montgomery.</i>		
DANIEL HIESTER,	Oct.	15, 1784.
PETER MUHLENBERG,	Oct.	24, 1785.
ZEBULON POTTS,	Oct.	16, 1788.
<i>Dauphin.</i>		
WILLIAM BROWN,	Nov.	14, 1785.
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,	Nov.	1, 1787.
<i>Luzerne.</i>		
NATHAN DENNISON,	Feb.	13, 1787.
LORD BUTLER,	Oct.	30, 1789.
<i>Huntingdon.</i>		
JOHN CANNON,	Oct.	22, 1787.
BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,	Dec.	29, 1789.
<i>Allegheny.</i>		
JOHN WILKINS, Jun.,	Nov.	20, 1789.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS.

PRESIDENT.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,	Nov.	14, 1783.
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SECRETARY.

JOHN ROSE,	Dec.	18, 1783.
SAMUEL BRYAN, (vice John Rose, resigned,)	June	7, 1784.

DOORKEEPER.

FREDERICK SNEIDER,	Nov.	13, 1784.
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MESSENGER.

SAMUEL KINSEY,	Nov.	13, 1784.
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PRINTERS.

HALL & SELLERS,	Nov.	22, 1783.
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Philadelphia.

SAMUEL MILES,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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GEORGE BRYAN, (vice Samuel Miles, re- signed,)	June	21, 1784.
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Philadelphia County.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Bucks.

JOSEPH HART,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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SAMUEL SMITH,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Chester.

JOHN EVANS,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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ANTHONY WAYNE,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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JAMES MOORE, (in place of Evans, dec'd,)	Dec.	13, 1783.
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Lancaster.

JOHN WHITEHILL,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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STEPHEN CHAMBERS,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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York.

THOMAS HARTLEY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Cumberland.

WILLIAM IRVINE,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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JAMES M'LEAN,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Northampton.

JOHN ARNDT,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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SAMUEL DREISBACH,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Berks.

JAMES READ,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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BALTZER GEHR,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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OFFICERS OF THE

Bedford.

DAVID ESPY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Northumberland.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
SAMUEL HUNTER,	Oct.	20, 1783.
JAMES POTTER, (vice Samuel Hunter, dec'd,)	July	7, 1784.

Westmoreland.

JOHN SMILEY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
WILLIAM FINDLEY,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Washington.

JAMES EDGAR,	Oct.	20, 1783.
JOHN M'DOWELL,	Oct.	20, 1783.

DEPUTIES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1774.

For the city and County of Philadelphia.

THOMAS WILLING,	JOHN DICKINSON,
PETER CHEVALIER,	EDWARD PENNINGTON,
THOMAS WHARTON,	JOHN COX,
JOSEPH REED,	THOMAS WHARTON, jun.,
SAMUEL IRWIN,	THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,
DR. WILLIAM SMITH,	ISAAC HOWELL,
ADAM HUBLEY,	GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
SAMUEL MILES,	THOMAS MIFFLIN,
CHRISTOPHER LUDWIG,	JOSEPH MOULDER,
ANTHONY MORRIS, jun.,	GEORGE GRAY,
JOHN NIXON,	JACOB BARGE,
THOMAS PENROSE,	JOHN M. NESBITT,
JONATHAN B. SMITH,	JAMES MEASE,
THOMAS BARCLAY,	BENJAMIN MARSHALL,
SAMUEL HOWELL,	WILLIAM MOULDER,
JOHN ROBERTS,	JOHN BAYARD,
WILLIAM RUTH,	CHARLES THOMSON.

Bucks.

JOHN KIDD,
JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE,
JAMES WALLACE,

HENRY WYNKOOP,
JOHN WILKINSON.

Chester.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,
JOHN HART,
HUGH LLOYD,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,

ELISHA PRICE,
ANTHONY WAYNE,
JOHN SELLERS,
RICHARD REILEY.

Lancaster.

GEORGE ROSS,
JOSEPH FERREE,
EMANUEL CARPENTER,
ALEXANDER LOWREY,

JAMES WEBB,
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
WILLIAM A. ATLEE,
MOSES ERWIN.

York.

JAMES SMITH,
THOMAS HARTLEY,

JOSEPH DONALDSON.

Cumberland.

JAMES WILSON,
WILLIAM IRVINE,

ROBERT MAGAW.

Berks.

EDWARD BIDDLE,
JONATHAN POTTS,
CHRISTOPHER SCHULTZ,

DANIEL BRODHEAD,
THOMAS DUNDAS.

Northampton.

WILLIAM EDMONDS,
JOHN OKELEY,

PETER KECHLEIN,
JACOB ARNDT.

Northumberland.

WILLIAM SCULL,

SAMUEL HUNTER.

Bedford.

GEORGE WOODS.

Westmoreland.

ROBERT HANNAH,

JAMES CAVETT.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION,
HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, *January 23, 1775.*

For the City and Liberties of Philadelphia:

JOHN DICKINSON, Esq.,	JOHN COX,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq.,	JOHN BAYARD,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq.,	CHRISTOPHER LUDWIG,
JOHN CADWALADER, Esq.,	THOMAS BARCLAY,
GEORGE CLYMER, Esq.,	GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
JOSEPH REED, Esq.,	JONATHAN B. SMITH,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,	FRANCIS WADE,
WILLIAM RUSH,	LAMBERT CADWALADER,
JAMES MEASE,	REYNOLD KEEN,
JOHN NIXON,	RICHARD BACHE,
JOHN BENEZET,	SAMUEL PENROSE,
JACOB RUSH,	ISAAC COATES,
WILLIAM BRADFORD,	WILLIAM COATES,
ELIAS BOYS,	BLATHWAITE JONES,
JAMES ROBINSON,	THOMAS PRYOR,
MANUEL EYRE,	SAMUEL MASSEY,
OWEN BIDDLE,	ROBERT TOWERS,
WILLIAM HEYSHAM,	HENRY JONES,
JAMES MILLIGAN,	JOSEPH WETHERILL,
JOHN WILCOX,	JOSEPH COPPERTHWAITHE,
SHARP DELANY,	JOSEPH DEAN,
FRANCIS GURNEY,	BENJAMIN HARBESON,
JOHN PURVIANCE,	JAMES ASH,
ROBERT KNOX,	BENJAMIN LOXLEY,
FRANCIS HASSENCLEVER,	WILLIAM ROBINSON,
THOMAS CUTHBERT, Sen ,	RICLOFF ALBERSON,
WILLIAM JACKSON,	JAMES IRVINE.
ISAAC MELCHER,	

Philadelphia County.

GEORGE GRAY, Esq.,	BENJAMIN JACOBS,
JOHN BULL, Esq.,	JOHN MOORE, Esq.,
SAMUEL ASHMEAD, Esq.,	SAMUEL MILES, Esq.,
SAMUEL ERVINE, Esq.,	EDWARD MILNOR,
JOHN ROBERTS,	JACOB LAUGHLAN,
THOMAS ASHTON,	MELCHIOR WAGGONER.

Chester County.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Esq.,	LEWIS DAVIS,
HUGH LLOYD,	WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
RICHARD THOMAS,	JOSEPH MUSGRAVE,
FRANCIS JOHNSON, Esq.,	JOSHUA EVANS,
SAMUEL FAIRLAMB,	PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Lancaster County.

ADAM SIMON KUHN, Esq.,	SEBASTIAN GRAAF,
JAMES CLEMSON, Esq.,	DAVID JENKINS,
PETER GRUBB,	BARTRAM GALBRAITH.

York County.

JAMES SMITH, Esq.,	JOHN HAY,
THOMAS HARTLEY, Esq.,	GEORGE IRWIN,
JOSEPH DONALDSON,	MICHAEL SMYSER.
GEORGE EICHELBERGER,	

Cumberland County.

JAMES WILSON, Esq.,	ROBERT MAGAW, Esq.
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Berks County.

EDWARD BIDDLE, Esq.,	MARK BIRD, Esq.,
CHRISTOPHER SCHULTZ,	JOHN PATTON, Esq.,
JONATHAN POTTS, Esq.,	BALTZER GEHR, Esq.
SEBASTIAN LEVAN,	

Northampton County.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq.,	PETER KECHLEIN,
JOHN OAKLEY,	JACOB ARNDT, Esq.

Northumberland County.

WILLIAM PLUNKET, Esq.,	CASPER WEITZEIL, Esq.
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COMMITTEES OF THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

HELD AT CARPENTER'S HALL, PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1775.

COL. THOMAS M'KEAN,	President.
COL. JOSEPH HART,	Vice President.
JONATHAN B. SMITH,	} Secretaries.
SAMUEL C. MORRIS,	

For the Committee of the City, &c., of Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,	JOSEPH MOULDER,
THOMAS M'KEAN,	WILLIAM LOWMAN,
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Sen.,	BENJAMIN RUSH,
JOHN BAYARD,	CHRISTOPHER LUDWIG,
TIMOTHY MATLACK,	JAMES MILLIGAN,
JOSEPH DEAN,	JACOB SCHRINER,
FRANCIS GURNEY,	SHARP DELANEY,
WILLIAM COATES,	JOHN COX,
GEORGE SCHLOSSER,	BENJAMIN LOXLEY,
JONATHAN B. SMITH,	SAMUEL BREWSTER,
GEORGE GOODWIN,	JOSEPH BLEWER,
JACOB BARGE,	WILLIAM ROBINSON,
SAMUEL C. MORRIS,	MATTHEW BROWN.
ROBERT MARTIN,	

For the Committee of Philadelphia County

HENRY HILL,	JAMES POTTS,
ROBERT LEWIS,	ROBERT LOLLER,
ENOCH EDWARDS,	JOSEPH MATHER,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,	MATTHEW BROOKS,
JOHN BULL,	EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.
FREDERICK ANTIS,	

For the Committee of Bucks.

JOHN KIDD,	JAMES WALLACE,
HENRY WYNKOOP,	JOSEPH HART.
BENJAMIN SEGLE,	

For the Committee of Chester.

RICHARD THOMAS,	WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
WILLIAM EVANS,	HUGH LLOYD,
THOMAS HOCKLEY,	RICHARD REILEY,
CALEB DAVIS,	EVAN EVANS,
ELISHA PRICE,	LEWIS GRONOW,
SAMUEL FAIRLAMB,	SKETCHLEY MORTON.
THOMAS LEVIS,	

For the Committee of Lancaster.

WILLIAM ATLEE,	ANDREW GRAAF,
LODOWICK LOWMAN,	WILLIAM BROWN,
BARTRAM GALBRAITH,	JOHN SMILEY,
ALEXANDER LOWREY,	JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
DAVID JENKINS,	

For the Committee of Berks.

JACOB MORGAN,	DANIEL HUNTER,
HENRY HALLER,	VALENTINE EAKERD,
MARK BIRD,	NICHOLAS LUTZ,
BODO OTTO,	JOSEPH HIESTER,
BENJAMIN SPIKER,	CHARLES SHOEMAKER.

For the Committee of Northampton.

ROBERT LEVERS,	NICHOLAS DEPUÉ,
NEIGAL GRAY,	DAVID DESHLER,
JOHN WEITZEL,	BENJAMIN DUPUE.

For the Committee of York.

JAMES SMITH,	WILLIAM RANKIN,
ROBERT M'PHERSON,	HENRY SLAGLE,
RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	JAMES EDGAR,
DAVID KENNEDY,	JOHN HAY.
JOSEPH READ,	

For the Committee of Cumberland.

JAMES M'LEAN,	JOHN COLHOON,
JOHN ALLISTON,	JOHN CREIGH,
JOHN MACLAY,	HUGH M'CORMICK,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,	JOHN HARRIS,
WILLIAM CLARK,	HUGH ALEXANDER.

For the Committee of Northumberland.

WILLIAM COOKE,	JOHN WEITZEL.
ALEXANDER HUNTER,	

For the Committee of Bedford.

DAVID ESPY,	JOHN PIPER.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON,	

For the Committee of Westmoreland.

EDWARD COOK,	JAMES PERRY.
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DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF 1776.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, President.

COL. GEORGE ROSS, Vice President.

JOHN MORRIS, Esq., Secretary.

JACOB GARRIGUES, Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM SHEED, Doorkeeper.

City of Philadelphia.

TIMOTHY MATLACK,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

FREDERICK KUHLM,

OWEN BIDDLE,

JAMES CANNON,

GEORGE CLYMER,

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

County of Philadelphia.

FREDERICK ANTES,

HENRY HILL,

ROBERT LOLLAR,

JOSEPH BLEWER,

JOHN BULL,

THOMAS POTTS,

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,

WILLIAM COATES.

Bucks.

JOSEPH HART,

JOHN WILKINSON,

SAMUEL SMITH,

JOHN KELLER,

WILLIAM VANHORN,

JOHN GRIER,

ABRAHAM VAN MIDLESWARTS,

JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Chester.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW,

JOHN JACOBS,

THOMAS STRAWBRIDGE,

ROBERT SMITH,

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM,

JOHN HART,

JOHN MACKEY,

JOHN FLEMING.

Lancaster.

GEORGE ROSS,

PHILIP MARSTELLER,

THOMAS PORTER,

BARTRAM GALBRAITH,

JOSEPH SHERER,

JOHN HUBLEY,

HENRY SLAYMAKER,

ALEXANDER LOWREY.

York.

JOHN HAY,

JAMES EDGAR,

WILLIAM RANKIN,

HENRY SLAGLE,

FRANCIS CRAZART,

JAMES SMITH,

ROBERT MCPHERSON,

JOSEPH DONALDSON.

Cumberland.

JOHN HARRIS,
WILLIAM CLARKE,
WILLIAM DUFFIELD,
HUGH ALEXANDER,

JONATHAN HOGE,
ROBERT WHITEHILL,
JAMES BROWN,
JAMES M'CLEAN.

Berks.

JACOB MORGAN,
JOHN LESHER,
DANIEL HUNTER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,

GABRIEL HIESTER,
BENJ'N SPYKER,
VALENTINE ECKERT,
THOMAS JONES.

Northampton.

SIMON DRIESBACH,
PETER BUCKHOLDER,
JACOB STROUD,
ABRAHAM MILLER,

JACOB ARNDT,
PETER RHOADS,
NEIGAL GRAY,
JOHN RALSTON.

Bedford.

THOMAS SMITH,
BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,
JOSEPH POWELL,
JOHN BARD,

JOHN WILKINS,
THOMAS COULTER,
HENRY RHOADS,
JOHN CESSNA.

Northumberland.

WILLIAM COOKE,
ROBERT MARTIN,
WAITER CLARK,
JAMES CRAWFORD,

JAMES POTTER,
MATTHEW BROWN,
JOHN KELLY,
JOHN WEITZEL.

Westmoreland.

JAMES BARR,
EDWARD COOK,
JOHN CARMICHAEL,
JOHN M'CLELLAN,

JAMES SMITH,
JOHN MOORE,
JAMES PERRY,
CHRISTOPHER LAVINGAIR.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

[From June 30, 1775, to Oct. 19, 1775.]

BENJAMIN, FRANKLIN, Esq., President.
WILLIAM GOVETT, Clerk.
MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE

City of Philadelphia.

THOMAS WHARTON, Jr.,	BENJ'N FRANKLIN,
SAMUEL MORRIS, Jr.,	ROBERT MORRIS,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON,	JOHN CADWALLADER,
OWEN BIDDLE,	THOMAS WILLING,
ANDREW ALLEN,	ROBERT WHITE.

Philadelphia County.

JOHN DICKINSON,	GEORGE GRAY,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,	RICHARD REILY.

Bucks.

HENRY WYNKOOP.

Chester.

ANTHONY WAYNE,	BENJ'N BARTHOLOMEW.
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Lancaster.

GEORGE ROSS.

York.

MICHAEL SWOPE.

Cumberland.

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Northampton.

WILLIAM EDMUNDS.

Berks.

EDWARD BIDDLE.

Bedford.

BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

Northumberland.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

Westmoreland.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Committee to Superintend Printing Bills of Credit.

GEORGE GRAY,	June 30, 1775.
WILLIAM RODMAN,	June 30, 1775.
JOSEPH PARKER,	June 30, 1775.
ISAAC PEARSON,	June 30, 1775.

Signers of the Bills of Credit.

SHARP DELANY,	June 30, 1775.
LAMBERT CADWALLADER,	June 30, 1775.
ISAAC HOWELL,	June 30, 1775.
JAMES MEASE,	June 30, 1775.
ADAM HUBLEY,	June 30, 1775.
JOHN BENEZET,	June 30, 1775.
SAMUEL CADWALLADER MORRIS,	June 30, 1775.
THOMAS PRIOR,	June 30, 1775.
GODFREY TWELLS,	June 30, 1775.
JOHN MEASE,	June 30, 1775.
JOHN PURVIANCE,	June 30, 1775.
WILLIAM ALLEN, jun'r,	June 30, 1775.

Persons to attend the Committee to view the River and Islands.

LUKE MORRIS,	July 4, 1775.
OSWELL EVE,	July 4, 1775.
JOHN WHARTON,	July 4, 1775.
THOMAS PENROSE,	July 4, 1775.
MAJOR LEWIS NICHOLA,	July 4, 1775.
THOMAS HANSON,	July 4, 1775.
PETER REEVE,	July 4, 1775.

Committee to superintend the construction of Boats. &c.

ROBERT WHITE,	July 6, 1775.
OWEN BIDDLE,	July 6, 1775.

Committee to inspect Military Stores.

JOHN DICKINSON,	July 6, 1775.
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,	July 6, 1775.
JOHN CADWALLADER,	July 6, 1775.
GEORGE ROSS,	July 6, 1775.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

; [From October 20, 1775, to July 22, 1776,]

BENJ. FRANKLIN, Esq., President.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., Vice President.

City of Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
OWEN BIDDLE,
SAMUEL MORRIS, Jr.,
ROBERT WHITE,
JAMES MEASE,
GEORGE CLYMER,
ANDREW ALLEN,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

ROBERT MORRIS,
JOHN CADWALLADER,
FRANCIS JOHNSON,
THOMAS WHARTON, Jr.,
JOHN NIXON,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
ALEX. WILCOCKS.

Philadelphia County.

JOHN DICKINSON,
SAMUEL MILES,
RICHARD REILY,

GEORGE GRAY,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,
JOSEPH REED.

Chester.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW,
NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB,

ANTHONY WAYNE,
JOSEPH PARKER.

Bucks.

HENRY WYNKOOP.

Lancaster.

GEORGE ROSS.

York.

MICHAEL SWOOPE.

Cumberland.

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Northampton.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

Berks.

EDWARD BIDDLE,

JAMES BIDDLE.

Bedford.

BERNARD DOUGHERTY.

Northumberland.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY,

[From July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777.]

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Chairman.

JACOBS HOWELL, Secretary.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun., President.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Vice President.

Philadelphia County.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,	FREDERICK KUHLM,
JONATHAN B. SMITH,	SAMUEL MORRIS, Sr.,
OWEN BIDDLE,	THOMAS WHARTON, Jr.,
JAMES CANNON,	HENRY KEPPELE, Jr.,
TIMOTHY MATLACK,	JOSEPH BLEWER,
NATHANIEL FALCONER,	SAMUEL MIFFLIN,
SAMUEL MORRIS, Jr., (declined,)	GEORGE GRAY,
SAMUEL HOWELL, (declined,)	JOHN BULL.

[Appointed Sept. 11, 1777.]

JOHN BAYARD,	JOHN COX,
FRANCIS GURNEY,	SAMUEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH DEAN,	ANDREW CALDWELL.

Bucks.

HENRY WYNKOOP.

Chester.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

Lancaster.

JOHN HUBLEY.

York.

MICHAEL SWOOPE.

Cumberland.

WILLIAM LYNN.

Bucks.

DANIEL HUNTER.

Northampton.

PETER RHOADS.

Bedford.

DAVID ESPEY.

OFFICERS OF THE

Northumberland.

JOHN WEITZEL.

Westmoreland.

JOHN MOORE.

COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

[From Oct, 17, 1777, to December 4, 1777.]

Those marked * were members of Supreme Executive Council.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun., President.

GEORGE BRYAN, Vice President.

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia County.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun.,*

GEORGE BRYAN,*

JOHN BAYARD,

JONATHAN SERGEANT,

JONATHAN B. SMITH,

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

JAMES CANNON,

Chester.

JOHN MACKEY,*

JOSEPH GARDNER.

Bucks.

JOSEPH HART,*

ROBERT ORNDT.

Lancaster.

JOHN BAILEY,*

WILLIAM HENRY.

CURTIS GRUBB,

York.

JAMES EDGAR,*

JAMES MARSHALL.

Cumberland.

JONATHAN HOGE,*

ROBERT WHITEHILL.

Berks.

COL. JACOB MORGAN,* ,

Northampton.

JACOB ARNDT,*

Bedford.

THOMAS URIE,*

Northumberland.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT,*

Westmoreland.

THOMAS SCOTT,*

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justices.

[Salary £1,000, fixed 19th March, 1777.]

JOSEPH REED, (declined,)	March 20, 1777.
THOMAS MCKEAN,	July 28, 1777.

Assistant Judges.

WILLIAM A. ATLEE, of Lancaster,	April 2, 1777.
JOHN EVANS, of Chester,	August 16, 1777.
GEORGE BRYAN,	April 5, 1780.
JACOB RUSH,	Feb. 26, 1784.

Attorneys General.

JONATHAN DICKINSON SERGEANT,	July 28, 1777.
JOHN MORRIS, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	Aug. 31, 1777.
JOSEPH REED,	Aug. 21, 1778.
WILLIAM BRADFORD, <i>jud.</i> ,	Nov. 23, 1780.

Prothonotary.

EDWARD BURD,	Sept. 1, 1778.
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COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF THE STATE.

Judges.

GEORGE ROSS,	March 1, 1779.
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, (vice Ross, dec'd,)	July 16, 1779.

Marshals.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,	April 28, 1779.
CLEMENT BIDDLE,	Nov. 11, 1780.

Registers.

ANDREW ROBINSON,	April 13, 1780.
JAMES READ, (vice s'd Robinson dec'd,)	June 17, 1781.

HIGH COURT OF APPEALS.

Judges.

JOHN DICKINSON.	
JAMES SMITH, (York,)	Nov. 20, 1780.
HENRY WYNKOOP, (Bucks,)	Nov. 20, 1780.
WILLIAM MOORE,	March 15, 1783.
JOHN BAYARD,	March 15, 1783.
SAMUEL MILES,	April 9, 1783.
EDWARD SHIPPEN,	Sept. 21, 1784.

Register.

EDWARD BURD.

DEDIMUS POTESTATEMS.

To qualify Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Isaac Mackey, Joseph Gardner—19th Aug. 1777.

To qualify William Atlee, Second Judge—Michael Hubley, John Hubley—19th Aug. 1777.

To qualify John Evans, Esqr., third Judge—Isaac Mackey, Joseph Gardner—19th Aug. 1777.

MASTERS OF THE ROLLS.

JOHN MORRIS, jun.,	March 22, 1777.
MATTHEW IRWIN,	March 14, 1785.
WILLIAM PARR,	Oct. 30, 1786.

TREASURER OF THE STATE.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,	June 4, 1777.
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TREASURER OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,	Oct. 4, 1777.
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ESCHEATORS GENERAL.

HENRY OSBORNE,	Feb.	20, 1781.
JOHN NICHOLSON,	Oct.	2, 1787.

LAND OFFICE OF PENN'A.

[Established by Act of Assembly of 9th April, 1781.]

Secretaries.

DAVID KENNEDY,	April	10, 1781.
JAMES TILGHMAN,	Nov.	8, 1782.
DAVID KENNEDY,	April	21, 1785.

Receiver General.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON,	April	10, 1781.
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Surveyors General.

JOHN LUKENS,	April	10, 1781.
DANIEL BRODHEAD,	Nov.	3, 1789.

OFFICERS OF ACCOUNT.

Comptroller General.

JOHN NICHOLSON,	Nov.	8, 1782,
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Assistant.

GRIFFITH EVANS,	May	14, 1783.
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Register General.

JOHN DONALDSON,	April	1, 1789.
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Treasurer.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.	Nov.	23, 1789.
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Keeper of the Seal.

TIMOTHY MATLACK,	Dec.	28, 1785.
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Agent for the Late Proprietaries..

TENCH FRANCIS,	Jan.	16, 1776.
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OFFICERS OF THE

Attorneys for the Penn Family.

TENCH FRANCIS,	Jan.	16, 1786.
BENJ'N CHEW,	Jan.	16, 1789.

Auditors General.

JOHN GIBSON,	April	9, 1777.
WILLIAM GOVETT,	April	9, 1777.

BOARD OF PROPERTY.

JAMES POTTER, Vice President,	June	3, 1782.
JOSEPH GARDNER,	July	1, 1782.
JAMES IRVINE,	Dec.	2, 1782.
JOHN M'DOWELL,	Feb.	4, 1783.
JAMES EWING,	Feb.	4, 1783.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,	March	4, 1783.
JAMES IRVINE,	April	7, 1783.
GEN. JAMES EWING,	May	5, 1783.
CHRISTOPHER HAYS,	May	5, 1783.
JAMES EWING,	June	2, 1783.
GEORGE WALL,	June	2, 1783.
JOHN DICKINSON,	July	7, 1783.
JAMES IRVINE,	July	7, 1783.
JAMES EWING,	Aug.	5, 1783.
JAMES POTTER,	Aug.	5, 1783.
JOHN DICKINSON, President,	Oct.	7, 1783.
GEORGE WALL, jun.,	Oct.	7, 1783.
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Dec.	1, 1783.
JAMES IRVINE, (vice s'd Dougherty,)	Dec.	2, 1783.
JOHN BOYD,	Feb.	2, 1784.
JAMES IRVINE,	March	1, 1784.
JOHN M'DOWELL,	April	4, 1784.
JAMES EWING, Vice President,	June	7, 1784.
STEPHEN BALLIETT,	June	7, 1784.
JOHN NEVILLE,	March	7, 1785.
CHARLES BIDDLE,	April	4, 1785.
JOHN BOYD, (vice s'd Biddle,)	April	5, 1785.
JOHN DICKINSON, the President,	May	3, 1785.

STEPHEN BALLIET,	May	3, 1785.
JAMES IRVINE, Vice President,	June	6, 1785.
DANIEL HIESTER,	June	6, 1785.
RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	July	20, 1785.
JOHN DICKINSON, the President,	July	20, 1785.
STEPHEN BALLIETT,	Aug.	16, 1785.
JONATHAN HOGE,	Sept.	5, 1785.
JOHN WHITEHILL,	Oct.	3, 1785.
WILLIAM BROWN,	Dec.	5, 1785.
CHARLES BIDDLE, Vice President,	Jan.	2, 1786.
JOHN WOODS,	Jan.	2, 1786.
RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	Feb.	13, 1786.
JONATHAN HOGE,	March	6, 1786.
PETER MUHLENBERG,	April	3, 1786.
STEPHEN BALLIETT,	May	3, 1786.
SAMUEL DEAN,	June	5, 1786.
JOHN BOYD,	July	5, 1786.
JAMES M'CLEAN,	Sept.	4, 1786.
JOHN SIMLIE,	Nov.	6, 1786.
HENRY HILL,	Dec.	4, 1786.
DAVID REDICK,	Jan.	1, 1787.
JOHN BAIRD,	Feb.	12, 1787.
ANDREW BILLMYER,	March	8, 1787.
EVAN EVANS,	April	2, 1787.
WILLIAM BROWN,	May	8, 1787.
JAMES McCLEAN,	June	2, 1787.
JOHN WHITEHILL,	Aug.	6, 1787.
WILLIAM MACLAY,	Sept.	3, 1787.
CHARLES BIDDLE, Vice President.	Sept.	3, 1787.
DAVID REDICK,	Oct.	1, 1787.
WILLIAM MACLAY,	Nov.	2, 1787.
PETER MUHLENBERG, Vice President,	Dec.	5, 1787.
FREDERICK WATT,	Dec	31, 1787.
EVAN EVANS,	Feb.	2, 1788.
SAMUEL EDIE,	March	1, 1788.
ABRAHAM SMITH,	April	4, 1788.
GEORGE ROSS,	May	31, 1788.
JOHN CANNON,	July	7, 1788.
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,	Aug.	1, 1788.
FREDERICK WATT,	Sept.	1, 1788.

GEORGE WOODS,	Oct	6, 1788.
ZEBULON POTTS,	Dec.	1, 1788.
RICHARD WILLING,	Dec.	31, 1788.
ZEBULON POTTS,	Jan.	29, 1789.
GEORGE WOODS,	Feb.	2, 1789.
Col. RICHARD WILLING,	March	2, 1789.
Dr. AMOS GREGG,	April	2, 1789.
JOHN BAIRD,	May	30, 1789.
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,	June	26, 1789.
SAMUEL MILES,	Aug.	3, 1789.
NATHAN DENNISON,	Sept.	1, 1789.
SAMUEL EDIE,	Oct.	1, 1789.
WILLIAM WILSON,	Nov.	3, 1789.
JOHN WILKINS,	Dec.	1, 1789.
JONAS HARTZELL,	Dec.	31, 1789.
HENRY TAYLOR,	Feb.	1, 1790.
JAMES MARTIN,	March	1, 1790.
SAMUEL EDIE,	April	5, 1790.
ZEBULON POTTS,	May	3, 1790.
WILLIAM FINDLEY,	June	3, 1790.
LORD BUTLER,	July	6, 1790.
BENJ'N ELLIOTT,	Aug.	3, 1790.
Gen. FREDERICK WATTS,	Aug.	31, 1790.
RICHARD WILLING,	Oct.	1, 1790.
NATHANIEL BREADING,	Nov.	1, 1790.

Auditors of Public Accounts.

[To settle with Mr. Savadge.]

JOHN NIXON,	Aug.	26, 1779.
—— FULLER,	Aug.	26, 1779.
WILLIAM GOVETT,	Jan.	2, 1780.
WILLIAM GEDDES,	Jan.	2, 1780.
JOSEPH DEAN,	Sept.	2, 1780.
JOHN PURVIANCE,	Sept.	4, 1780.
SAMUEL MILES,	Sept.	4, 1780.
JOHN SHEE, .	Sept.	22, 1780.
JACOB MORRIS,	Sept.	22, 1780.
[N. B.—Their business is to settle and adjust depreciation, &c.]		
JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH,	Jan.	2, 1781.
JOSEPH DEAN,	Jan.	5, 1781.
JACOB MORRIS,	Feb.	2, 1781.

[To settle with those app'd in the several counties.]

JAMES STEVENSON, March 3, 1781.

JOHN NICHOLSON, March 3, 1781.

Clerk of their Board.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Jan. 2, 1780.

Comm'rs of ye Continental Loan office for Penn'a.

THOMAS SMITH, March 30, 1777.

Trustees of the General Loan Office of Penn'a.

SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, June 4, 1777.

AMOS STRETTTEL, June 4, 1777.

ABRAM CHAPMAN, June 4, 1777.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, June 4, 1777.

MOSES BRIGHTON, June 4, 1777.

JOHN THOME, March 28, 1777.

JOHN AGNEW, March 28, 1777.

ROWLAND EVANS, Sept. 14, 1785.

Committee of the Penn'a Loan Office.

THOMAS SMITH, July 31, 1777.

Commissioners of Exchange.

[Appointed April 5, 1779, to facilitate the calling out of circulation the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778.]

Chester—THOMAS HISLOP.

Lancaster—JOHN HUBLEY.

York—MICHAEL HAHN.

Cumberland—JOHN AGNEW.

Berks—JOSEPH HEISTER.

Northampton—JOHN ARNDT.

Bedford—DAVID ESPY.

Northumberland—ROBERT MARTIN.

Westmoreland—EDWARD COOK.

Commissioners to Convention to Limit Prices of Merchandise.

{Convention called by meeting at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20, 1779, to assemble at Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1780.]

WILLIAM MOORE, Esq., Vice President.

WILLIAM HENRY, Esq., of Lancaster.

Col. JOHN BULL.

Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.

LUKE MORRIS, July 23, 1778.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN, July 23, 1778.

SAMUEL HOWELL,	July	23, 1778.
Capt. JOSEPH STILES,	July	23, 1778.
Capt. WILLIAM HEYSHAM,	July	23, 1778.
Com'dore ANDREW CALDWELL,	July	23, 1778.
Capt. NATHANIEL FALCONER,	July	23, 1778.
FRANCIS GURNEY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
MATTHEW IRWIN,	Oct.	20, 1783.
JOSEPH BLEWER,	Oct.	20, 1783.
JOSEPH DEAN,	Oct.	20, 1783.
BENJ'N G. EYRE,	Oct.	20, 1783.
ANDREW CALDWELL,	Oct.	20, 1783.
LUKE MORRIS,	Oct.	20, 1783.
FRANCIS GURNEY,	April	11, 1785.
SAMUEL CALDWELL,	April	11, 1785.
THOMAS PRYOR,	April	11, 1785.
GEORGE ORD,	April	11, 1785.
NATHANIEL FALCONER,	April	11, 1785.
JOHN HAZLEWOOD,	April	11, 1785.
JOSEPH BULLOCK,	April	11, 1785.
JOSEPH DEAN,	Nov.	15, 1787.
NATHANIEL FALCONER,	Nov.	15, 1787.
SAMUEL CALDWELL,	Nov.	15, 1787.
JOSEPH IRVINE,	Nov.	15, 1787.
ELIAS BOYS,	Nov.	15, 1787.
ROBERT BAISLEY,	Nov.	15, 1787.
FRANCIS GURNEY,	Nov.	15, 1787.
JAMES MONTGOMERY, (vice s'd Falconer,)	Nov.	24, 1787.
WILLIAM ALLIBONE, (vice F. Gurney,)	Nov.	28, 1787.
JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT,	Oct.	7, 1788.
JAMES CRAIG, junior,	Oct.	7, 1788.
WILLIAM ALLIBONE,	Oct.	7, 1788.
NATHANIEL FALCONER,	Oct.	7, 1788.
FRANCIS GURNEY,	Oct.	7, 1788.
PHILIP BENEZET,	Oct.	7, 1788.

Health Officers of the Port.

PETER DE HAVEN,	May	12, 1779.
HENRY DOUGHERTY,	Sept.	16, 1780.
JOHN JONES,	Nov.	25, 1780.
NATHANIEL FALCONER, (v. s'd Jones,)	Sept.	29, 1789.

Physicians to assist the Health Officer of the Port.

BENJAMIN RUSH,	July	31, 1778.
JAMES HUTCHINSON,	July	31, 1778.

[Both continued 28 Nov'r, 1787.]

Collector of the Port.

SHARP DELANY,	April	25, 1785.
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Collectors of Tonnage.

FREDERICK PHILE,	April	4, 1777.
THOMAS COOMBS,	Nov.	6, 1781.
JACOB SAMUEL HOWELL,	Jan.	16, 1784.
JOHN BAYNTON, (vice s'd Howell,)	April	11, 1786.
SAMUEL CALDWELL, (vice John Baynton, dec'd,)	March	21, 1788.

Naval Officers.

WALTER SHEE,	March	26, 1777.
JOHN KNOX,	April	8, 1777.

Interpreters of English, French and Spanish Languages.

PAUL FOOKS,	April	8, 1777.
PETER S. DUPONCEAU, (vice s'd Fooks,)	Nov.	8, 1783.

[N. B. The record of the appointment of Mr. Duponceau, states the office to be "Notary Public and sworn Interpreter of the English, French, Italian and Spanish Languages."]

Interpreter of English and German.

HILARY BAKER, (resident at Phila.,)	Feb.	4, 1779.
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Notaries Public for English, French and Spanish Languages.

PAUL FOOKS,	April	8, 1777.
PETER S. DUPONCEAU,	Nov.	8, 1783.
CLEMENT BIDDLE,	Nov.	5, 1785.
WILLIAM NICHOLS,	June	29, 1786.

Inspectors of Flour for Philadelphia City and County.

JACOB PLANKENHORN,	April	8, 1777.
JACOB BRIGHT,	Nov.	2, 1781.
JAMES READ,	April	22, 1785.

Notaries Public for the State.

JOHN ORD,	April	8, 1777.
HILARY BAKER,	Feb.	4, 1779.
SAMUEL GARRIGUES,	Sept.	5, 1781.
PETER LOHRA,	Sept.	5, 1781.
WILLIAM WEBB,	July	23, 1781.
HENRY OSBORNE,	July	26, 1781.

JOHN DUTTON CRIMSHIER,	July	26, 1781.
ASHETON HUMPHRIES.	Dec.	6, 1782.
WILLIAM CAVENOUGH,	Dec.	22, 1784.
ISAAC VAN VLECK,	Feb.	19, 1785.
WILLIAM NICHOLLS,	June	29, 1786.
EDWARD FOX,	Sept.	25, 1786.
ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER,	Sept.	25, 1786.
CHARLES YOUNG,	Aug.	9, 1786.
JACOB SHALLUS,	Oct.	13, 1787.
EDWARD POLE,	Dec.	21, 1787.
ISAAC FRANKS,	Feb.	7, 1789.
CHARLES JONES,	Sept.	18, 1789.
STEPHEN PROSSER,	June	23, 1790.

Inspectors of Beef & Pork, Shad & Herring.

JAMES ROWAN,	Sept.	21, 1780.
THOMAS PRITCHETT,	June	28, 1785.

Inspectors of Slaves and Heading, Boards, Plank and Timber.

JOHN SINNINGTON,	Nov.	25, 1780.
GEORGE INGLIS,	Nov.	14, 1787.

Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

JOSEPH LEACOCK,	March	30, 1790.
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Measurers of Corn and Salt.

WILLIAM GREENWAY,	June	6, 1783.
JOHN BIDDLE,	Nov.	14, 1787.

BOARD OF WAR.

[Their power and authority defined on the Minutes. Commission to continue till revoked by Council.]

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,	March	13, 1777.
OWEN BIDDLE,	March	13, 1777.
WILLIAM MOORE	March	13, 1777.
JOSEPH DEAN,	March	13, 1777.
SAMUEL MORRIS, Sen.,	March	13, 1777.
SAMUEL CADWALLADER MORRIS,	March	13, 1777.
JOHN BAYARD,	March	13, 1777.
GEORGE GRAY,	March	13, 1777.
JOHN BULL,	March	13, 1777.
RICHARD BACHE,	April	5, 1777.
COL. JOHN SHEE,	April	7, 1777.

	<i>Secretary.</i>	
JACOB S. HOWELL,		March 14, 1777.
	<i>Deputy Secretary.</i>	
JOSEPH NOURSE,		April 11, 1777.
	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT,		March 14, 1777.

GENERAL OFFICERS IN THE PENN'A MILITIA.

	<i>Majors General.</i>	
JOHN ARMSTRONG,		June 5, 1777.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,		May 7, 1779.
JAMES POTTER,		May 23, 1782.
JAMES IRVINE,		May 27, 1782.
	<i>Brigadiers General.</i>	
SAMUEL MILES,		Dec. 25, 1776.
JOHN CADWALADER,		Dec. 25, 1776.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, (app'd Major General,)		April 5, 1777.
JAMES POTTER,		April 5, 1777.
SAMUEL MEREDITH,		April 5, 1777.
JAMES IRVINE,		Aug. 26, 1777.
JOHN LACEY,		Jan. 9, 1778.
JAMES WILSON,		May 23, 1782.
PERSIFOR FRAZER,		May 25, 1782.
DANIEL HEISTER,		May 26, 1782.
FREDERICK WATTS,		May 27, 1782.
	<i>Adjutants General.</i>	
Col. JOHN BULL,		June 17, 1777.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,		Oct. 2, 1784.
	<i>Deputy Adj't General.</i>	
Major SOLOMON BUSH,		July 5, 1777.
	<i>Paymaster General.</i>	
JOHN PIERCE,		May 1, 1781.
	<i>Deputy.</i>	
PHILIP AUDIBERT,		July 18, 1781.
	<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>	
ADAM HUBLEY,		May 7, 1779.
	<i>Barrack Master.</i>	
HENRY MELCHIOR,		Aug. 15, 1777.

Commander of Militia on Susquehanna.

Gen. JOHN LACEY, July 16, 1778.

Commander at Fort Pitt.

Gen. JAMES IRVINE, (app'd by Congress,) Oct. 11, 1781.

Wagon Masters for the State.

JAMES YOUNG, Jan. 9, 1778.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

JACOB MORGAN, JUN., August 14, 1780.

Quarter Masters General.

MATTHEW IRWIN, Sept. 14, 1777.

Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, March 31, 1780.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, August 2, 1780.

Assistants.

CHARLES PETTIT, May 18, 1778.

Col. JOHN COXE, June 10, 1779.

Their Agent.

ANTHONY BUTLER, Aug. 27, 1777.

Deputies.

JONATHAN MIFFLIN, Sept. 8, 1777.

JOHN MITCHELL, Aug. 21, 1778.

COL. ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, May 21, 1779.

JOHN DAVIS, June 22, 1780.

Inspector General.

MICHAEL RYAN, June 19, 1780.

Receiver General of Clothing.

COL. FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

JACOB S. HOWELL, Jan. 27, 1778.

Muster Master General.

LODOWICK SPROGELL, May 17, 1779.

State Clothiers.

FRANCIS SWAINE, July 23, 1779.

Sub-Clothier.

CAPT. DEAN ZIEGLER, Nov. 18, 1780.

Superintendent of Arms.

JAMES WALSH, April 23, 1779.

Commissary of the State.

LIEUT. COL. LEWIS FARMER, June 3, 1779.

Commissary of Prisoners.

THOMAS BRADFORD, Oct. 9, 1779

Commissaries of Purchases in Penn'a.

JOHN ARNDT,	Feb.	19, 1778.
DAVID DESHLER,	Feb.	19, 1778.
EPHRAIM BLAINE.		

Deputies.

ROYAL FLINT,	Jan	14, 1780.
ROBERT FORSYTH,	Oct.	30, 1780.

Director General of Militia Hospitals.

DR. JAMES HUTCHINSON,	Aug.	8, 1780
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Superintendent of Commissioners for purchasing Provisions.

JACOB MORGAN, jun.,	Aug.	14, 1780.
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Judge Advocate of the Penn'a Militia.

HENRY OSBORNE,	Oct.	12, 1780.
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Receiver of Provisions.

JOHN HAZLEWOOD,	Dec.	26, 1780.
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Superintendent of Recruiting, &c.

RICHARD HUMPTON,	Dec.	21, 1781.
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Directors of the Salt Works.

THOMAS SAVAGE,	Aug.	26, 1777.
JAMES DAVIDSON,	Jan.	16, 1778.

Purchaser of Woodland in New Jersey for Salt Works.

JOHN COXE, Esq.,	Sept.	8, 1777.
[N. B.—The Salt Works were ordered to be sold 5th November, 1779.]		

Paymasters Penn'a Militia.

JOHN WHITE,	Aug.	9, 1777.
THOMAS DORSEY, vice s'd White declined,	Aug.	13, 1777.

Commander at Fort Mifflin.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL SMITH,	Jan.	7, 1778.
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Armourers.

JOHN TYLER,	Jan.	29, 1778.
JOHN BUTLER,	May	16, 1778.
EBENEZER COWELL,	Sept.	3, 1778.
WILLIAM HENRY,	Sept.	4, 1778.

Deputy Qr. Mr. General to the Superintendents.

ROBERT L. HOOPER,	Feb.	23, 1778.
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Deputy under said Hooper.

RICHARD BACKHOUSE, April 2, 1778.

Paymasters of People employed at Billingsport.

JAMES DUNDAS, Feb. 25, 1778.

Maj. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, May 4, 1779.

Superintendent of the Gun-lock Factory.

BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE, Feb. 15, 1778.

Quarter Masters General of the Penn'a Militia.

Dr. DAVID JACKSON, Oct. 23, 1779.

Col. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Sept. 11, 1781.

Muster Master of Militia.

SAMUEL STERRETT, August 28, 1780.

Distributor of Articles to Penn'a Line.

Capt. DEAN ZEIGLER, Nov. 18, 1780.

Surgeon of Proctor's Artillery.

READING BEATTY, Feb. 9, 1781.

Surgeon to the Invalid Regiment.

MATTHEW MAUS, Dec. 26, 1781.

Director of the Hospitals.

Dr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Oct. 6, 1781.

Physician General of the State.

Dr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Oct. 6, 1781.

Surgeon General of the State.

Dr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, Oct. 6, 1781.

Commissioner for Forming the Flying Camp.

Col. TIMOTHY MATLACK, Dec. 28, 1785.

Prosecutor of Arnold.

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Dec. 28, 1785.

Chaplain to the Late Army of the U. S.

DAVID JONES, Oct. 18, 1787.

Assistant Forage Masters.

OWEN BIDDLE, Philadelphia, March 3, 1780.

JACOB BENNETT, Bucks, April 5, 1780.

WILLIAM M'CALLA, Bucks, April 5, 1780.

DAVID DESHLER, Northampton, April 5, 1780.

Col. JACOB MORGAN, Berks,	April	5, 1780.
Col. PHILIP MARSTELLER, Lancaster,	April	5, 1780.
READING HOWELL, Chester,	April	5, 1780.
ARCH'D DICK, Chester,	April	5, 1780.
Col. JOHN DAVIS, York, Cum'd and Bedford,	April	5, 1780.
ARCH'D STEELE, Westmoreland,	April	5, 1780.
Col. WILLIAM COOKE, Northumberland,	April	5, 1780.

Purchasers and Places of Delivery.

ANDREW DOZ, Philadelphia.

JOHN BULL, Philadelphia county, North Wales Meeting House.

JOHN GILL, Bucks—Sipell's Mill or Coryell's Ferry.

DAVID DESHLER, Northampton, at such places as he may want it for Publick Horses.

NICHOLAS LUTZ, Berks—Reading.

CHRISTIAN WERTZ, Lancaster—Lancaster and Lebanon.

PERSIFOR FRAZER, Chester—near Downing-Town.

WILLIAM SCOTT, York—York-Town.

SAMUEL LYON, Cumberland—Carlisle.

CHARLES CESSNA, Bedford—Bedford.

JOHN ALLEN, Westmoreland—Fort Ligonier and Fort Pitt.

FREDERICK ANTES, Northumberland—Sunbury and Wyoming.

PERSONS TO TAKE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CONTINENTAL LOAN.

[Appointed by the Assembly, Dec. 16, 1777.]

For Philadelphia County.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
JOHN MITCHELL,
MARSHAL EDWARDS,

JOHN EVANS,
ANDREW BUNNER.

For Bucks.

COL. JOHN LACY,
COL. KECHLEIN,

COL. IRWIN,
COL. SAVAGE.

For Chester.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
JOHN BARTHOLMEW,
GEORGE IRWIN,

ANDREW BOYD, jun.,
THOMAS CHENEY.

OFFICERS OF THE

For Lancaster

JOHN HARRIS,
DAVID JENKINS,
BARTRAM GALBRAITH,

JOHN HUBLEY,
GEORGE M'LAUGHLIN,
PHILIP GREENAWALT.

For York.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
ROBERT STEVENSON,
DAVID KENNEDY,

JAMES DILL,
WILLIAM ROSS,
HENRY SLAGLE.

For Cumberland.

JOHN CREIGH,
ROBERT CULBERTSON,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN ANDREW,

JAMES CAMPBEEL,
SAMUEL LYON,
JAMES OLIVER,
JOHN MARTIN.

For Berks.

PETER SPYKER,
WILLIAM REESER.

JACOB WEAVER,
CHARLES SHOEMAKER.

For Northampton.

JACOB STROUD,
WILLIAM M'NAIR,

JOHN ARNDT,
PETER KOHLER.

For Bedford.

ROBERT CULBERTSON,
JAMES LITTLE,

MOSES READ,
DAVID JONES.

For Northumberland.

SAMUEL ALLEN,

WILLIAM SHAW.

For Westmoreland.

CHARLES FOREMAN,

EDWARD COOK.

Surveyors of the Delaware & Land Adjacent for Military use.

NATHAN SELLERS, (from Schuylkill to Christiana,) June 24, 1777.

Col. ROBERT LOLLAR, (from Christiana downwards,) June 24, 1777.

Cap. J. DOWNING, (from Cooper's Ferry, east side of Del., to Salem,) June 24, 1777.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, (from Salem downwards,) June 24, 1777.

Court of Enquiry respecting Militia Officers.

[Appointed May 12, 1779.]

WILLIAM BRADFORD, Col. 1st Bat'l, President.

SHARP DELANY, Esq'r, Col. 2d Bat'n.

WILLIAM WILL, Esq'r, Lieu. Col. 3d Bat'n.

——— BOYD, Esq'r, Major 4th Bat'n.

JOSEPH COPPERTHWAIT, Esq'r, Col. 5th Bat'n.

ROBERT ALLISON, Esq'r, Lieu. Col. 6th Bat'n.

THOMAS NEVILLE, Esq'r, Lieu. Col. of Artillery.

Capt. ROBERT SMITH, 1st Bat'n.

Capt. WILLIAM M'CULLOCH, 2d Bat'n.

Capt. CHARLES W. PEALE, 4th Bat'n.

Capt. LIEU. WILLIAM LENARD, of the Artillery Bat'n.

Lieu. HENRY MOYER, of the 3d Bat'n.

Lieu. JAMES SKINNER, of the 6th Bat'n.

COMMISSIONERS TO SEIZE THE PERSONAL EFFECTS
OF TRAITORS.

[Appointed October 21, 1777.]

For the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WILL,

SHARP DELANEY,

JACOB SCHRINER,

CHARLES WILSON PEALE,

ROBERT SMITH, (Hatter,)

SAMUEL MASSEY.

For the County of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM ANTIS,

DANIEL HESTER,

ROBERT LOLLER,

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON,

JAMES STROUD,

For the County of Chester.

WILLIAM EVANS,

WILLIAM GIBBONS,

THOMAS CHENEY,

ISAAC TAYLOR,

THOMAS LEVIS,

CAPT'N WM. BROOKE.

PATTERSON BELL,

For the County of Bucks.

RICHARD GIBBS,

JOSEPH MCILVAINE,

JOHN LACEY,

SAMUEL SMITH,

JOHN CRAWFORD,

NICHOLAS PATTEN.

OFFICERS OF THE

For the County of Lancaster.

WILLIAM BAUSEMAN,	CASPER SHAFFNER,
ROBERT PATTON,	GEORGE STEWART,
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG,	JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

For the County of York.

WILLIAM WHITE,	ROBERT STEVENSON,
JAMES NAILOR,	MATTHEW DILL,
WILLIAM CHESNEY,	JOHN EWING.

For the County of Cumberland.

GEORGE STEVENSON,	JOHN BOGGS.
JOSEPH BRADY,	

For the County of Berks.

THOMAS PARRY,	DAVID MORGAN,
PETER NAGLE,	HENRY NUTTER,
DANIEL UDREE,	HENRY SPYKER.
JOSEPH HIESTER,	

For the County of Northampton.

CONRAD KRIDER,	JACOB KECHLEIN,
PAUL BALLIETT,	ROBERT LEVERS.
DANIEL DEPUY,	

For the County of Bedford.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,	THOMAS URIE.
JOHN PIPER,	

For the County of Northumberland.

JOHN KELLY,	THOMAS HEWITT.
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For the County of Westmoreland.

COL. JOHN PROCTOR,	THOMAS GALBRAITH.
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COMMISSIONERS TO COLLECT CLOTHING.

For the County of Chester.

COL. EVAN EVANS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
PHILIP SCOTT, Esq'r,	Nov. 8, 1777.
ELIJAH MCCLENAGHAN,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. JOHN RAMSEY,	Nov. 8, 1777.
PATTERSON BELL, Esq'r.	Nov. 8, 1777.

THOMAS BOYD, Esq.,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. BENJ'N WALLACE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
WILLIAM GIBBONS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
COL. GEORGE PIERCE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. McCAY, (CONCORD,)	Nov. 8, 1777.
MAJ. CROMWELL PIERCE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. JOHN GARDINER,	Nov. 8, 1777.
SAMUEL HALLIDAY,	Nov. 8, 1777.
COL. WILLIAM EVANS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. ISRAEL WHALLEN,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN WILSON,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. SAMUEL VANLEER,	Nov. 8, 1777.
THOMAS LEVIS, Esq'r,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. WILLIAM BROOKE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. DAVID COPELAND,	Nov. 8, 1777.
COL. THOMAS TAYLOR,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. ALLEN CUNNINGHAM,	Nov. 8, 1777.

For the County of Bucks.

JOSEPH McILVAINE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN LACEY, jun.,	Nov. 8, 1777.
RICHARD GIBBS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
SAMUEL SMITH,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN CRAWFORD,	Nov. 8, 1777.
NICHOLAS PATTERSON,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN VANHORN, (Solebury,)	Nov. 8, 1777.
JAMES BENEZET,	Nov. 8, 1777.
HUGH ADAMS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
WILLIAM McHENRY,	Nov. 8, 1777.

For the County of Lancaster.

BARTRAM GALBRAITH,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, (Lebanon,)	Nov. 8, 1777.
RICHARD FAUNCE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CAPT. ROBERT CRAIG,	Nov. 8, 1777.
COL. JAMES COWDEN,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CHRIST'N FRANCISCUS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
COL. JOHN ROGERS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
DAVID WATSON,	Nov. 8, 1777.
STEPHEN HORNBERGER,	Nov. 8, 1777.
COL. SAMUEL JONES,	Nov. 8, 1777.

JAMES WATSON,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN JORDAN,	Nov. 8, 1777.
LUDWICK SCHELL,	Nov. 8, 1777.
DAVID WHITEHILL,	Oct. 29, 1777.
DAVID JENKINS,	Oct. 29, 1777.

For the County of York.

JOSEPH DONALDSON,	Nov. 8, 1777.
GEORGE ERWIN,	Nov. 8, 1777.
THOMAS STOCKTON,	Nov. 8, 1777.
FREDERICK GELWIG,	Nov. 8, 1777.
THOMAS WERMS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN NESBITT,	Nov. 8, 1777.
HENRY COTTON,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JACOB STALEY,	Nov. 8, 1777.
ROBERT SMITH,	Nov. 8, 1777.

For the County of Cumberland.

JOHN BOGGS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
ABRAHAM SMITH,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN ANDREW,	Nov. 8, 1777.
WILLIAM MCCLURE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
SAMUEL WILLIAMSON,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JAMES PURDY,	Nov. 8, 1777.
WILLIAM BLAIR,	Nov. 8, 1777.

For the County of Berks.

HENRY CHRIST,	Nov. 8, 1777.
HENRY HALLER,	Nov. 8, 1777.
THOMAS PARRY,	Nov. 8, 1777.
DANIEL UDREE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
PHILIP MILLER,	Nov. 8, 1777.
NATHAN LEWIS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN LOWER,	Nov. 8, 1777.
GODFREY REAM,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JACOB SELTZER,	Nov. 8, 1777.
NICHOLAS SCHAFER,	Nov. 8, 1777.

For the County of Northampton.

THOMAS SELLMAN,	Nov. 8, 1777.
ROBERT LATTIMORE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
NICHOLAS KERN,	Nov. 8, 1777.
ABRAM WINDT,	Nov. 8, 1777.

HENRY ALLERS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN CHAMBERS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
PETER TREXLER, Sen.,	Nov. 8, 1777.
PETER KOLLER,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JACOB WOODS,	Nov. 8, 1877.

For the County of Philadelphia.

MATTHEW SHEUFFLEY,	Nov. 8, 1777.
DANIEL HIESTER, Jun.,	Nov. 8, 1777.
Col. JOHN MOORE,	Nov. 8, 1777.
Major WRIGHT,	Nov. 8, 1777.
WILLIAM ANTIS,	Nov. 8, 1777.
SAMUEL DEWEES,	Nov. 8, 1777.
CHRISTIAN DOLL,	Nov. 8, 1777.
ANDREW KNOX,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN HAMILTON, (Plymouth,)	Nov. 8, 1777.
JACOB WENDTZ, Jun.,	Nov. 8, 1777.
PHILIP MARKLEY,	Nov. 8, 1777.
JOHN BROOKES,	Nov. 8, 1777.

STATE NAVY BOARD.

[Their power and authority defined on the Minutes. Commission to continue until revoked by Council.]

ANDREW CALDWELL,	Feb. 13, 1777.
JOSEPH BLEWER,	Feb. 13, 1777.
JOSEPH MARSH,	Feb. 13, 1777.
EMANUEL EYRE,	Feb. 13, 1777.
PAUL COX,	Feb. 13, 1777.
ROBERT RITCHIE,	Feb. 13, 1777.
WILLIAM POLLARD,	Feb. 19, 1777.
SAMUEL MASSEY,	Feb. 19, 1777.
THOMAS BARCLAY,	Feb. 19, 1777.
WILLIAM BRADFORD,	Feb. 19, 1777.
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,	March 13, 1777.
SAMUEL MORRIS, jun,	March 13, 1777.

Secretaries.

CORNELIUS SWEERS,	Feb. 18, 1777.
EBENEZER MASSEY, (vice Cornelius Sweers, resign'd,)	March 27, 1777.

OFFICERS OF THE

Treasurers.

JOHN MICHAEL NESBITT,	Feb.	28, 1777.
PETER REEVE,		

Commodores.

ANDREW CALDWELL,	Jan.	18, 1776.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON,	June	15, 1776.
SAMUEL MIFFLIN,	Sept.	2, 1776.
THOMAS SEYMOUR,	Sept.	26, 1776.
JOHN HAZLEWOOD,	Sept.	6, 1777.

Surgeons.

BENJAMIN RUSH,	Sept.	27, 1775.
JAMES DUNLAP,	July	5, 1776.
VALENTINE STANDLEY,	Oct.	1, 1777.
JAMES HUTCHINSON,	Feb.	1, 1779.

Surgeon's Mates.

JOHN DUFFIELD,	Oct.	10, 1775.
JAMES HUTCHINSON,	July	31, 1778.

Paymasters.

JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT,	Sept.	14, 1775.
WILLIAM WEBB,	March	1, 1777.
WILLIAM C. BRADFORD,	Nov.	6, 1777.

Muster Masters.

JOHN ROSS,	Oct.	6, 1775.
JOHN MITCHELL,	March	5, 1776.
LUDWIG SPROGELI,	Oct.	21, 1776.

Commissaries.

JOHN MITCHELL,	March	9, 1776.
WILLIAM CRISPIN,	Aug.	1, 1777.
ROBERT TOWERS,	Aug.	26, 1777.
GEORGE HENRY,	Dec.	22, 1778.

Ship's Husbands.

PETER LONG,	Oct.	8, 1775.
WILLIAM RICHARDS,	May	21, 1776.

Masters-at-Arms.

EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN,	Sept.	23, 1775.
JACOB MYERS,	Feb.	21, 1776.

Superintendent of Fire Vessels.

JOHN HAZLEWOOD,	Dec.	28, 1775.
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Chevaux de Frize Pilots.

MICHAEL DAWSON,	Oct.	11, 1775.
JOSEPH GAMBLE,	Oct.	11, 1775.
DANIEL GORDON,	Oct.	11, 1775.
WILLIAM MARSHALL,	Oct.	11, 1775.
NEHEMIAH MAUL,	Oct.	11, 1775.
WILLIAM MOLLESTON,	Oct.	11, 1775.
JAMES ROBERTS,	Oct.	11, 1775.
WILLIAM ROSS,	Oct.	11, 1775.
JOHN SCHNIEDER,	Oct.	11, 1775.
JAMES MAUL,	Feb.	20, 1776.
NATHAN STOREY,	Feb.	20, 1776.
MICHAEL DEAN,	June	26, 1777.

COMMISSIONERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

WILLIAM ATLEE, Esq., appointed to hear, determine, &c., respecting a Joseph Richardson now in Lancaster Goal,	April	8, 1777.
J. D. SERGEANT & JARED INGERSOLL appointed the first Attorney Generals in suits brought by John Nixon against the Sub-Lieutenants & Collectors of Militia fines of the City & County of Phila.,	Dec.	18, 1780.
JAMES YOUNG, Esq., appointed to hold an Orphan's Court for releasing Gore & other wounded militia men,	July	2, 1777.
JACOB RUSH, Esq., app'd to assist the Att'y Gen'l in case of the Ship Albion,	July	31, 1778.
Messrs. ARMSTRONG, DOUGHERTY, MARTIN, M'LEAN and HUBLEY appointed to hear and determine in the case of certain suspected Traitors & persons appointed to qualify them,	Aug.	18, 1778.
The above persons appointed to hear and determine in the case of Henry Bunthurst alias Henry Bunter, confined in Bedford Co., on a charge of murder,	Sept.	19, 1778.

- JONATHAN D. SERGEANT, to assist Att. Gen. to prosecute James Mease and William West jun'r., Jan. 22, 1781.
- Captain BOYS to take care of the Gallies & the Forts at Mud Island and Billingsport, Feb. 13, 1781.
- Gen. POTTER & Col CUNNINGHAM to hear and determine respecting such Invalid Corps of Penn'a, as claim discharge, Feb. 14, 1781.
- JOSEPH REED, Wm. BRADFORD, jun'r, & JAMES WILSON, as Council for Penns'a in the dispute between her & Connecticut, Nov. 25, 1781.
- JAMES WILSON, to assist the Att'y Gen'l in trying Charles Julian De Longchamp for assaulting French Minister, June 25, 1784.
- JACOB RUSH, Esquire, to qualify W. A. Atlee, 2d Judge of Sup. Co't.
- Messrs. WHITEHILL, MACLAY and SMILIE, a committee to consider St. Clair & Mease's accounts, & report respecting Revenue Officers, &c., Jan'y 25, 1787.
- WILLIAM BRADFORD, jun., to support Col. Bull's right to a Negro named Port, Sept. 21, 1787.
- A. MURRAY, D. M'CLURE & Wm. BELL, Esq's, to enquire concern'g an election of Justice, Nov. 19, 1787.
[Wm. Maclay app'd in place of A. Murray, Nov. 20.]
- DAVID REDICK, to have certain Isl'ds in Ohio and Allegh'y Survey'd, Nov. 22, 1787.
- JOSEPH PERKINS, to repair public arms in Phil'a City & Co'y, Dec. 20, 1787.
- Wm. BRADFORD, JONATHAN D. SERGEANT and EDWARD TILGHMAN, Esquires, Counsel respecting the right to Hogg Island.
- Messrs. WATTS and DENNISON, a Committee to enquire into a memorial of John Franklin, Feb. 8, 1788.
- Messrs. WILLIAM MACLAY and ABRAHAM SMITH, to take evidence in case of Caleb Davis, Esq., March 5, 1788.
- D. MAY, A. THOMPSON & H. SLAGLE, to investigate a contest'd election of justice in York county, March 28, 1788.

- JOHN OTTO, J. WEAVER and P. GROSCUP, to investigate into election of justice in Oley, Berks county, April 21, 1788.
- WM. CLINGAN, JOHN CULBERTSON & ISAAC TAYLOR, justices, to examine into an election in certain townships, Chester county, May 7, 1788.
- DAVID REDICK, to go to New York and New Jersey, & communicate to the Executives the outrage in Luzerne county, by the seizing and carrying off Timothy Pickering, July 9, 1788.
- Messrs. REDICK and CANNON, to arrange lots in the town opposite Pittsburgh, August 1, 1788.
- Messrs. ALEX. GRAYDON and JOSEPH HUBLEY, to examine the state of Prothon'y's office in Huntingdon, Sept. 22, 1788.
- ANDREW ELLICOTT, to survey the Islands in the Allegheny & Ohio, Dec. 4, 1788.
- ROBERT TRAILL & PETER RHOADS, Esq'rs, to investigate charges ag'nst offic'rs in North-amp'n co., Dec. 18, 1788.

For paying one-third Depreciation Certificates.

- JAMES STEVENSON, April 23, 1781.
- JOHN NICHOLSON, April 23, 1781.
- WILLIAM GOFORTH, April 23, 1781.
- ROBERT LEVERS, April 23, 1781.
- HENRY HALLER, April 23, 1781.
- JOHN THOME, April 23, 1781.
- JOHN BEATON, April 23, 1781.
- SAMUEL BOYD, April 23, 1781.
- HENRY SLAGLE, April 23, 1781.
- SAMUEL LAIRD, April 23, 1781.
- DR. DAVID JACKSON, April 24, 1781.

For running the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

- Rev'd JOHN EWING, Oct. 8, 1781.
- DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Oct. 8, 1781.
- OWEN BIDDLE, Feb. 11, 1782.
- JAMES PATTERSON, (teacher in the University,) Feb. 23, 1782.
- Rev'd JOHN EWING, Sept. 11, 1782.
- DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Sept. 11, 1782.

JOHN LUKENS,	Sept.	11, 1782.
THOMAS HUTCHINS,	Sept.	11, 1782.

Commissaries to the above Commis'srs.

Maj. WILLIAM ARMTSTRONG,	Feb.	23, 1782.
Col. ANDREW PORTER,	April	7, 1784.

For the defence of the Bay and River Delaware.

JOHN PATTON,	June	26, 1782.
WILLIAM ALLIBONE,	June	26, 1782.
FRANCIS GURNEY,	June	26, 1782.

Cause between Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

[For the papers relatively to this subject, see Minutes of the 20th January, 1785.]

Agents and Counsellors.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, JUN.,	Nov.	30, 1782.
JOSEPH REED,	Nov.	30, 1782.
JAMES WILSON,	Nov.	30, 1782.
JONATHAN D. SERGEANT,	Nov.	30, 1782.
JAMES WILSON,	Feb.	16, 1784.
WILLIAM BRADFORD, jun.,	Feb.	16, 1784.

Solicitors and Agents, &c.

HENRY OSBORNE,	Nov.	30, 1782.
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Commissioners.

Gen. MUHLENBERG,	May	17, 1787.
Gen. DANIEL HEISTER, (vice said Muhlenberg,)	May	22, 1787.
JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, (his resign'n accepted, May 31, 1787.)		
STEPHEN BALIET, (vice s'd Montgomery,)	June	1, 1787.

To search vessels for Deserters.

THOMAS WILKINS,	June	6, 1778.
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To detain boats, &c., in Delaware River.

WILLIAM FULLERTON,	Sept.	10, 1777.
WARNICK COATES,	Sept.	10, 1777.
RADCLIFF ALBERTSON,	Sept.	10, 1777.
JACOB MILLER,	Sept.	10, 1777.
SAM. BREWSTER,	Sept.	10, 1777.
ISRAEL CASTLE,	Sept.	10, 1777.

To remove the Public Loan Offices.

JONATHAN HOGE,	Sept.	14, 1777.
JOHN LOWDON,	Sept.	14, 1777.

To prevent forestalling &c., in the Phila. Market.

WILLIAM HEYSHAM,	Dec.	10, 1778.
GEORGE SCHLOSSER,	Dec.	10, 1778.
WILLIAM HOLLINGSHEAD,	Dec.	10, 1778.
NATHAN BOYS,	Dec.	10, 1778.
JEDEDIAH SNOWDEN,	Dec.	10, 1778.
ROBERT BRIDGES,	Dec.	10, 1778.
Col. WILLIAM COATES,	Dec.	10, 1778.
FREDERICK KUHLE,	Dec.	10, 1778.
EMANUEL EYRE,	Dec.	10, 1778.

To Superintend the Sale of Vessels, &c.

GEORGE HENRY,	Dec.	11, 1778.
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To Settle the Accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety.

JOHN NIXON,	Dec.	15, 1778.
JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT,	Dec.	15, 1778.
BENJAMIN FULLER,	Dec.	15, 1778.

[Appointed by Assembly and qualified by Council.]

To Superintend the Purchase of Flour for French Fleet

Agent,

WILLIAM TURNBULL,	July	13, 1779.
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Sub-Agents,

JOHN WENTZ, Phila. County,	July	13, 1779.
JOHN THOMPSON, Bucks,	July	13, 1779.
ANDREW BOYD, Chester,	July	13, 1779.
PHILIP MARSTELLAR, Lancaster,	July	13, 1779.
JACOB MORGAN, Berks,	July	13, 1779.

Their Secretary,

ROBERT AITKEN.	Jan.	14, 1780.
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Commissioners for Collecting Salt.

WILLIAM WILLS,	Oct.	7, 1779.
MATTHEW IRWIN,	Oct.	7, 1779.
ADAM FOULKE,	Oct.	7, 1779.

Commissioners on behalf of Penn'a for extending Mason & Dixon's Line, &c.

JOHN LUKENS,	Feb.	21, 1781.
ARCHIBALD M'CLURE,	Feb.	21, 1781.
ALEXANDER M'LEAN,	Feb.	21, 1781.

For Marking the "boundary of this Commonwealth from the River Ohio where it crosses the same to the north-west corner of the State."

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,	May	5, 1785.
ANDREW PORTER,	May	5, 1785.
ANDREW ELLICOTT,	May	19, 1785-

For laying off part of the new Purchase into districts.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	Sept.	27, 1785.
JOHN HOGE,	Sept.	27, 1785.

For carrying into effect the act respecting the Susquehanna Navigation, &c.

[Appointed June 24, 1785.]

Gen. JAMES POTTER, Northumberland.

SAMUEL WALLIS, do.

GEORGE WOODS, Bedford.

Gen. FRED'K WATTS, Cumberland.

WILLIAM BROWN, do.

JOHN BAILEY, Donegal, Lanc'r co.

ROBERT WHITEHILL, Cumberland.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, do.

JOHN MUSSER, Lancaster county.

BARTRAM GALBRAITH, do.

JAMES PORTER, do.

GEORGE M'CULLOCH, do.

JAMES EWING, York county.

MICHAEL SIMPSON, do.

WILLIAM BAILEY, do.

Dr. ROBERT HARRIS, do.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Northum'd co.

WILLIAM MACLAY, do.

THOMAS TURBUTT, Chester county.

JOHN CHURCHMAN, do.

To dispose of the Estate of Wm. Hay of Dauphin county.

ALEXANDER LOWERY,	Sept.	29, 1786..
JACOB COOK,	Sept.	29, 1786.
JOSEPH WORK,	Sept.	29, 1786.

*For Laying out a Highway between the Frankstown branch of
Juniata & Conemaugh Rivers.*

CHARLES CAMPBELL,	April	6, 1787.
JAMES HARRIS,	April	6, 1787.
SOLOMON ADAMS,	April	6, 1787.

*For exploring the Route for the Susquehanna & Union Saw-mill
Road.*

EVAN OWEN,	April	12, 1787.
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For adjusting the claims of Connecticut Settlers in Pennsylvania.

DANIEL IIESTER,	July	19, 1787.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	July	23, 1787.

*For mending the Road from Hamburg to the Northumberland
County Line, &c.*

MICHAEL MOORE,	August	1, 1787.
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To run the boundary Line of Huntingdon.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Huntingdon,	April	3, 1789.
MATTHEW TAYLOR, Bedford,	April	3, 1789.
JAMES HARRIS, Cumberland,	April	3, 1789.

*Auditors for settling Depreciation of 8th Regiment &c., at Fort
Pitt.*

ALEXANDER FOWLER,	May	2, 1781.
WILLIAM AMBERSON,	May	2, 1781.

Auditors for paying $\frac{1}{3}$ Dep. Cert. in Lebanon.

JOHN THOME,	May	4, 1781.
ROBERT CLARK,	May	4, 1781.

Superintendents of the Sale of City Lots, &c.

GEORGE BRYAN,	June	27, 1781.
GEORGE SCHLOSSER,	June	27, 1781.

*Auditors for settling Accounts of Guards, Sappers & Miners at
Camps.*

JOHN NICHOLSON,	July	5, 1781.
JAMES JOHNSTON,	July	5, 1781.

*Committee to Examine Mr. Turnbull's Accounts Respecting Sup-
plies of Clothing, &c.*

GEORGE ROSS,	Oct.	18, 1787.
ROBERT TRAILL,	Oct.	18, 1787.
ABRAHAM SMITH,	Dec.	5, 1787.
GEORGE ROSS,	Dec.	5, 1787.

Committee for Draughting Rules for Council.

WILLIAM MACLAY,	Nov.	6, 1787.
DAVID REDICK,	Nov.	6, 1787.

Committee Respecting Annual Appointment of Certain Officers.

WILLIAM MACLAY,	Nov.	8, 1787.
GEORGE ROSS,	Nov.	8, 1787.
JOHN SMILIE,	Nov.	8, 1787.

Managers of the State Lottery.

——— FULLER, (resigns Feb. 8, 1787.)		
PETER BAYNTON, (vice s'd Fuller,)	Feb.	8, 1787.

Committee for Superintending the Drawing of the Donation Land Lottery.

JOHN BOYD,	Oct.	2, 1786.
JONATHAN HOGE,	Oct.	2, 1786.
STEPHEN BALLIET,	Oct.	2, 1786.
WILLIAM BROWN,	Oct.	2, 1786.
PETER MUHLENBERG,	Oct.	12, 1786.
SAMUEL DEAN,	Oct.	31, 1786.

Committee for enquiring into the state of the Penn'a Treasury.

JOSEPH REED,	Feb.	9, 1780.
WILLIAM MOORE,	Feb.	9, 1780.
JOHN WHITEHILL,	Feb.	9, 1780.

Committee for enquiring into Sales & payments respecting Confiscated Estates.

WILLIAM MOORE, V. P.,	March	18, 1780.
Gen. JOHN LACEY,	March	18, 1780.
JAMES THOMPSON,	March	18, 1780.
ROBERT WHITEHILL,	March	18, 1780.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES,

Previous to the Adoption of the Constitution of 1790.

1. Phila. City,	1683.
2. Phila. County,	1683.
3. Bucks,	1683.
4. Chester,	1683.
5. Lancaster, Part of Chester,	May 10, 1729.

6. York, Part of Lancaster—1st Dallas, p. 325,	Aug. 19, 1749.
7. Cumberland, Part of York Co.,	Jan. 27, 1750.
8. Northampton,	March 11, 1752.
9. Berks,	March 11, 1752.
10. Bedford, Part of Cumberland,	Sept. 20, 1771.
11. Northumberland,	March 21, 1772.
12. Westmoreland, Part of Bedford,	April 8, 1773.
13. Washington, Part of Westmoreland,	March 28, 1781.
14. Fayette, Part of Westmoreland.—2d Dall., p. 155,	Sept. 26, 1783.
15. Franklin, The South Western part of Cumberland Co.—2d Dall., p. 216,	Sept. 9, 1784.
16. Montgomery, Part of Phila. Co.—2d Dall., p. 219,	Sept. 10, 1784.
17. Dauphin, Part of Lancaster Co.—2d Dall., 252,	March 4, 1785.
18. Luzerne, the Northern p't of Northum- b'd County.—2d Dall., p. 465,	Sept. 25, 1786.
19. Huntingdon, Part of Bedford.—2d Dall., p. 526,	Sept. 20, 1787.
20. Allegheny, Part of Westmoreland & Washington Co.—2d Dall., P. Laws, p. 595,	Sept. 24, 1788.
21. Mifflin, By parts of Cumberland and Northumberland.—See Dall., 2d vol. pa. 718,	Sept. 19, 1789.
22. Delaware, Part of Chester Co.—2d Dall. P. Laws, pa. 729,	Sept. 26, 1789.

 PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY.

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

(Prothonotary appointed to act as such,)	June 11, 1777.
JONATHAN B. SMITH,	July 6, 1778.
PLUNKET FLEESON,	Nov. 18, 1780.
HENRY SCHITZ, (resigns,)	March 31, 1784.
EDWARD SHIPPEN,	May 1, 1784.

SAMUEL WHARTON, (resigns May 13, 1791,)	May	10, 1784.
MATTHEW HOLGATE,	May	6, 1786.
JOHN GILL,	May	26, 1786.
LEWIS WEISS.	May	26, 1786.
WILLIAM RUSH.	May	26, 1786.
ALEXANDER TODD,	Feb.	9, 1787.
MATTHEW IRWIN,	April	7, 1787.
JONATHAN PENROSE,	August	8, 1787.
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,	Sept.	12, 1787.
WILLIAM NICHOLSON,	Jan.	10, 1788.
JOSEPH FERREE, (vice M. Holgate, dec'd,)	March	31, 1788.
JACOB WEAVER,	April	3, 1788.
JOSEPH WHARTON,	May	9, 1788.
WILLIAM MASTERS,	May	9, 1788.
WILLIAM COATES,	Aug.	23, 1788.
CLEMENT BIDDLE,	Sept.	22, 1788.
JAMES BIDDLE,	Nov.	25, 1788.

Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions.

HILARY BAKER,	Aug.	19, 1777.
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Treasurer.

ISAAC SNOWDEN,	Feb.	22, 1781.
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Orphans' Court.

Presidents,

PLUNKET FLEESON,	Jan.	30, 1782.
EDWARD SHIPPEN, (vice s'd Fleeson,)	Oct.	4, 1785.
ENOCH EDWARDS, (vice Shippen, resigned,)	Aug.	14, 1789.

Judges,

JAMES YOUNG,	June	11, 1777.
GEORGE ORD,	June	11, 1777.
PLUNKET FLEESON,	June	11, 1777.
ISAAC HOWELL,	June	11, 1777.
PHILIP BOEHM, (resigns 30th Sept., '78,)	June	11, 1777.
BENJAMIN PASCHAL,	Jan.	15, 1779.
WILLIAM RUSH, (vice s'd Ord, dec'd,)	Jan.	30, 1782.

Clerks,

JAMES HUMPHREY.		
JOHN HALEY,	June	11, 1777.
WILLIAM NICHOLS,	March	24, 1786.

Registers of Wills.

SAMUEL MORRIS,	March	21, 1777.
GEORGE CAMPBELL,	April	6, 1782.

Recorders of Deeds.

JOHN MORRIS, JUN.,	Oct.	22, 1783.
MATTHEW IRWIN,	March	12, 1785.

Sheriffs.

WILLIAM DEWEES.		
JAMES CLAYPOOLE,	June	13, 1777.
WILLIAM WILLS,	Oct.	14, 1780.
THOMAS PROCTOR,	Oct.	22, 1783.
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT,	Oct.	14, 1785.
JAMES ASH,	Oct.	30, 1788.

Coroners.

ROBERT JEWELL,	May	28, 1778.
JOSEPH RUSH,	Oct.	14, 1780.
JOHN LEACOCK,	Oct.	14, 1785.
JOSEPH LEACOCK,	Nov.	23, 1787.
JOHN LEACOCK,	Oct.	24, 1788.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

JOHN BROOKE,		1783.
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Collectors of Excise.

WILLIAM CRISPIN,	Nov.	27, 1778.
EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,	Oct.	22, 1783.

Dedimus Potestatem to qualify Officers.

TO JONATHAN B. SMITH,	May	13, 1784.
JOHN MORRIS, JUN.,	May	13, 1784.
GEORGE CAMPBELL,	May	13, 1784.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mayors.

[In the year 1776 the corporation of the city of Phila. was dissolved in consequence of the Revolution, and the city remained unincorporated until 1789.]

SAMUEL POWELL,	April	11, 1789.
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Councillors.

THOMAS WHARTON.	March	4, 1777.
WILLIAM MOORE,	Oct.	13, 1779.

JAMES IRVINE,	Oct.	10, 1782.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,	Oct.	17, 1785.
SAMUEL MILES,	Oct.	17, 1788.

Censors.

SAMUEL MILES,	Oct.	20, 1783.
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,	Oct.	20, 1783.
GEORGE BRYAN, (vice Miles resigned,)	June	21, 1784.

Commissioners of the Streets.

SAMUEL M'LEAN,	Oct.	12, 1781.
DANIEL TOPHAM,	Oct.	12, 1781.
JACOB HILTZEIMER,	Oct.	14, 1784.
WILLIAM RICHARDS,	Oct.	14, 1784.

Wardens of the City.

PETER THOMPSON,	Aug.	7, 1778.
JACOB BARGE,	Aug.	7, 1778.
——— MUSGROVE,	Aug.	7, 1778.
REUBEN HAINES,	Aug.	21, 1778.
WILLIAM GOVETT,	Oct.	20, 1783.
DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.,	Oct.	20, 1783.
JOHN DONALDSON,	Jan.	26, 1784.
JOSEPH BULLOCK,	Jan.	26, 1784.
GEORGE BICKHAM,	Oct.	14, 1784.
JONATHAN MIFFLIN,	Oct.	14, 1784.

Town Major.

LEWIS NICHOLA,	June	13, 1777.
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Keeper of the Old Goal.

JOHN REYNOLDS,	July	5, 1781.
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Keeper of the New Prison.

ROBERT JEWELL,	Oct.	6, 1780.
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Clerks of the Market.

JOSEPH REDMAN, senior,	April	1, 1777.
ROBERT SMITH, (vice s'd Redman, dec'd,)	Sept.	22, 1779.

Wharfinger & Weighmaster of Hay at the City Drawbridge.

ROBERT LAMSDEN,	Aug.	31, 1778.
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Dedimus Potestatem to Qualify City Officers.

TO JAMES YOUNG,	March	28, 1777.
SETH QUEEN,	June	10, 1777.
PLUNKET FLEESON,	April	20, 1782.

Vendue Masters or Auctioneers.

WILLIAM BROWN,	Nov.	30, 1779.
JOHN BAYARD,	Nov.	3, 1780.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,	Feb.	20, 1784.
PETER WIKOFF, (vice St. Clair removed,)	April	13, 1785.
JOHN PATTON,	Nov.	14, 1787.
JOSEPH DEAN,	March	31, 1790.

Notaries Public.

HILARY BAKER, (for the State,)	Feb.	4, 1779.
WILLIAM BARTON,	Aug.	21, 1781.
JOHN VANDEREN,	Nov.	1, 1785.

Justices of the Peace.

[N. B.—For Justices appointed by General Commission see Phil'a county, &c., the justices' jurisdiction at this time being over the city and county of Phila.]

JAMES YOUNG,	March	23, 1777.
JOHN ORD,	March	28, 1777.
JOSEPH REDMAN, Senior,	March	28, 1777.
ISAAC HOWELL,	March	28, 1777.
JOHN HERVEY,	March	28, 1777.
PLUNKET FLEESON,	March	28, 1777.
BENJAMIN PASCHALL,	March	28, 1777.
PHILIP BOEHM, (resigns 30th Sept. 1778.)		
WILLIAM BALL,	Jan.	5, 1779.
WILLIAM ADCOCK,	Jan.	5, 1779.
SAMUEL MORRIS, Jun.,	Jan.	5, 1779.
WILLIAM RUSH,	May	7, 1779.
SAMUEL WHARTON,	May	10, 1784.
ISAAC HOWELL,	May	21, 1784.
JOHN GILL,	June	29, 1784.
EDWARD SHIPPEN, [Dock Ward,]	Oct.	3, 1785.
WILLIAM CRAIG, [High St. Ward,]	March	18, 1786.
WILLIAM POLLARD, [Chestnut Ward,]	March	27, 1786.
LEWIS WEISS,	May	20, 1786.
WILLIAM RUSH,	May	26, 1786.
ALEXANDER TODD,	Feb.	9, 1787.
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,	Feb.	28, 1787.

OFFICERS OF THE

City Lieutenants.

JACOB MORGAN,	March	29, 1777.
JAMES REED, (vice s'd Morgan, declined,)	April	10, 1777.
WILLIAM HENRY,	June	6, 1777.
THOMAS PROCTOR, (vice Henry, resigned,)	Sept.	10, 1790.

City Sub-Lieutenants.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS,	March	12, 1777.
GEORGE HERVEY,	March	12, 1777.
FREDERICK HAGNER,	March	12, 1777.
CASPER GUYER,	March	12, 1777.
JAMES REED,	April	10, 1777.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,	June	6, 1777.
EPHRAIM BONHAM,	June	6, 1777.

Paymasters of the City & Liberties.

JAMES LOUGHEAD,	June	26, 1777.
THOMAS DORSEY,	Aug.	21, 1777.
JAMES LOUGHEAD,	Aug.	12, 1780.

Commissioners of Purchases.

ANDREW DOZ,	April	3, 1780.
JOHN HAZLEWOOD,	July	1, 1780.

Assistant Commissioners of Purchases.

JOHN CHALONER,	July	7, 1780.
ROBERT WHITE,	July	7, 1780.
JOHN LITTLE,	July	7, 1780.

Issuing Commissary.

HENRY VALENTINE, (for city & county,)	July	6, 1780.
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Collector of Militia Fines.

CHARLES CHAMPAIGN,	May	6, 1785.
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Agents for Forfeited Estates.

WILLIAM WILLS,	May	6, 1778.
SHARP DELANEY,	May	6, 1778.
JACOB STRANER,	May	6, 1778.
CHARLES WILSON PEALE,	May	6, 1778.
ROBERT SMITH, (Hatter,)	May	6, 1778.
SAMUEL MASSEY,	May	6, 1778.
ROBERT SMITH,	Oct.	20, 1783.
HENRY OSBORNE, (vice s'd Will,)	Nov.	8, 1781.
CHARLES W. PEALE,	Oct.	20, 1783.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Councillors.

JOSEPH REED,	July	2, 1778.
JOHN BAYARD,	Oct.	13, 1781.
JOHN DICKINSON,	Nov.	4, 1782.
HENRY HILL,	Oct.	17, 1785.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,	Oct.	17, 1788.

Censors.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,	Oct.	20, 1783.
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Justices of the Peace.

[Their jurisdiction extends also over the City.]

SAMUEL ASHMEAD,	June	6, 1777.
GEORGE BRYAN,	June	6, 1777.
JAMES YOUNG,	June	6, 1777.
JOHN MOORE,	June	6, 1777.
JOHN ORD,	June	6, 1777.
JONATHAN PASCHALL,	June	6, 1777.
JOSEPH REDMAN, Sen.,	June	6, 1777.
PETER EVANS,	June	6, 1777.
GEORGE HENRY,	June	6, 1777.
PLUNKET FLEESON,	June	6, 1777.
ISAAC HOWELL,	June	6, 1777.
BENJAMIN PASCHALL,	June	6, 1777.
SETH QUEE,	June	6, 1777.
ANDREW KNOX,	June	6, 1777.
JOHN KNOWLES,	June	6, 1777.
DAVID TODD,	June	6, 1777.
PHILIP BOEHM,	June	6, 1777.
ZEBULON POTTS,	June	6, 1777.
JOHN RICHARDS,	June	6, 1777.
WILLIAM M'MULLIN,	July	25, 1777.
DAVID KENNEDY,	Oct.	21, 1778.
HENRY NEYLE,	Nov.	10, 1778.
JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT,	Nov.	10, 1778.
JOHN MILLER,	Dec.	16, 1778.
MICHAEL CROLL,	Dec.	16, 1778.
JOHN HOWELL, (resig'n accept'd Jan. 11, 1785,)	June	7, 1780.

OFFICERS OF THE

WILLIAM DEAN,	July 14, 1783.
HENRY SCHITZ, (resigns 31st March, '84,)	Feb. 13, 1784.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,	March 19, 1784.
SAMUEL WHARTON, (resigns May 13, 1791,)	May 10, 1784.
ISAAC HOWELL,	May 21, 1784.
JOHN RICHARDS,	June 25, 1784.
HENRY SCHULTZ,	June 25, 1784.
JOHN GILL,	June 29, 1784.
JOHN KNOWLES, (resigns 16th Feb., '86,)	July 10, 1784.
JONATHAN PENROSE,	Sept. 2, 1784.
MANUEL EYRE, (resigns Oct. 28, 1784.)	
JOHN NICE,	Jan. 15, 1785.
JAMES LOUGHEAD,	Feb. 2, 1785.
ENOCH EDWARDS,	Jan. 26, 1786.
MATTHEW HOLGATE,	May 6, 1786.
LEWIS WEISS,	May 20, 1786.
WILLIAM RUSH,	May 26, 1786.
EDWARD SHIPPEN,	Nov. 20, 1786.
JOSEPH FERREE, (vice M. Holgate, dec'd,)	March 31, 1788.
JACOB WEAVER,	April 31, 1788.
WILLIAM COATES,	Aug. 26, 1788.
WILLIAM CRAIG,	Aug. 29, 1788.
CLEMENT BIDDLE,	Sept. 22, 1788.

County Lieutenants.

WILLIAM COATES,	March 12, 1777.
ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, (to act temporarily,)	Feb. 18, 1778.
Col. WILLIAM COATES,	March 29, 1780.

Sub-Lieutenants.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON,	March 12, 1777.
WILLIAM ANTES,	March 12, 1777.
JACOB ENGLE,	March 12, 1777.
GEORGE SMITH,	March 12, 1777.
SAMUEL DEWEES,	May 1, 1779.
PETER RICHARDS,	Oct. 16, 1779.
WILLIAM DEANE,	March 29, 1780.
PETER RICHARDS,	March 29, 1780.
ABEL MORGAN,	March 29, 1780.
LEWELLYN YOUNG,	March 29, 1780.
MICHAEL CROLL,	July 5, 1780.

Paymasters of the Militia.

MARSHALL EDWARDS,	Aug.	12, 1777.
Col. ROBERT LOLLER, (vice Edwards resign'd,)	March	25, 1778.

Commissioners of Purchase.

PETER EVANS,	Feb.	21, 1778.
Col. JOHN MOORE,	Feb.	21, 1778.
Col. JOHN BULL,	April	3, 1780.
ALGERNON ROBERTS,	July	6, 1780.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,	Sept.	29, 1780.

Wagon Master.

Col. JOHN MOORE,	Jan.	8, 1778.
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Storekeeper of Provisions at Potts-Grove.

JOHN MITCHELL,	Feb.	20, 1778.
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Agents for Forfeited Estates

WILLIAM ANTES,	May	6, 1778.
DANIEL HIESTER,	May	6, 1778.
ARCHIBALD THOMPSON,	May	6, 1778.
Col. JOHN MOORE,	July	23, 1778.
Cap. JOSEPH BLEWER,	July	23, 1778.
GEORGE SMITH,	July	23, 1778.
PETER DEHAVEN,	April	21, 1779.
THOMAS CUTHBERT, (vice s'd Dehaven, decl'd,)	April	26, 1779.
THOMAS HALE,	May	4, 1779.
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, (vice s'd Hale,)	Feb.	26, 1780.

AUCTIONEERS.

For Northern Liberties.

Maj. ALEX. BOYD,	Nov.	2, 1780.
Col. CHRISTIAN FEBIGER,	July	21, 1786.
WILLIAM SHANNON,	March	24, 1789.
JOHN CHALONER,	April	1, 1790.

For Southwark.

WILLIAM BROWNE,	Nov.	4, 1780.
JOHN MEASE,	Feb.	20, 1784.
ADAM HUBLEY,	Nov.	14, 1787.

For Moyamensing.

RICHARD FOOTMAN,	March	24, 1789.
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Deputy Surveyor.

RICHARD SHERER,	April	18, 1778.
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OFFICERS OF THE

Committees for Driving off Cattle, &c.

[Appointed July 11, 1777.]

First Class.—For Oxford, Lower Dublin, Moreland and Byberry Townships, which comprehend all between Frankford & Poqueston creeks :

JACOB ZIBLE,	SAMUEL POTTS,
RUDOLPH NEFF,	JAMES DUNGAN,
SAMUEL NEASWINGER,	JOHN KEEN, Sen.,
SAMUEL SWIFT,	SAMUEL IRWIN,
CASPER FETTERS,	WILLIAM TILYER,
JOHN BRITAIN,	BENJ. WATSON.

Second Class.—This district includes from Frankford to the bounds of the city :

CONRAD BAKER,	ISAAC COATES,
JOHN HALL,	JACOB HILL.
JOHN STILLWAGON,	

Third Class.—For the city :

WILLIAM CARSON,	DEAN TIMMONS,
NATHANIEL DONNEL,	ANDREW CARSON.

Fourth Class.—For Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk :

EDWARD TEN,	HENRY MAAG,
JAMES WHITTON,	GEORGE YOUNG,
SAMUEL PENROSE,	JACOB WHITTON.
RICHARD DENNIS,	

Fifth Class.—For Kinsess & Blockley :

PHILIP PRICE,	JOSHUA ASH, Jun'r.
ADAM GUYER,	

Lower Dublin, appointed Aug. 13, 1777 :

JOSEPH ASHTON,	SIMON BENNETT.
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Byberry :

JOHN RODE,	JOHN STEVENSON.
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BUCKS.

Councilors.

JOSEPH HART,	July	23, 1777.
JOHN LACEY, Jun.,	Oct.	19, 1779.
GEORGE WALL, Jun.,	Oct.	12, 1782.

SAMUEL DEAN,	Nov.	1, 1785.
AMOS GREGG,	Oct.	21, 1788.

Censors.

JOSEPH HART,	October 20,	1783.
SAMUEL SMITH,	October 20,	1783.

Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.

JOHN BARCLAY, President,	Feb.	27, 1790.
Prothonotary,	June	11, 1777.
HENRY WYNKOOP,	Nov'r	18, 1780.
SAMUEL BENEZET,	Sep'r	3, 1784.
WM. M'ILVAINE,	Sep'r	10, 1784.
JOSHUA ANDERSON,	Sep'r	24, 1784.
FRANCIS MURRAY,	Sep'r	24, 1784.
JOHN DAVIS,	Sep'r	24, 1784.
THOMAS DYER,	Sep'r	24, 1784.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR,	Sep'r	24, 1784.
GEORGE WEICKART,	Dec'r	15, 1784.
SAMUEL SMITH,	Jan'y	11, 1785.
JOHN CHAPMAN,	June	3, 1786.
JOHN WILSON,	June	6, 1786.
JOHN TRAU,	Aug.	9, 1787.
ANDREW LONG,	Apr.	18, 1788.
JAMES HANNA,	Apr.	23, 1788.
JOSEPH CHAPMAN,	Jan'y	14, 1789.
RICHARD BACKHOUSE,	May	5, 1789.
JOHN HOLME,	Sept.	1, 1789.
JOSEPH THORNTON,	Sept.	8, 1789.

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

President, HENRY WYNKOOP,	Nov.	18, 1780.
JOHN BARCLAY, (vice s'd Wynkoop,)	Aug.	14, 1789.

Justice of Orphans' Court.

HENRY WYNKOOP,	Nov.	18, 1780.
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Prothonotaries.

JAMES BENEZET,	March	21, 1777.
SAMUEL BENEZET,	Sept.	12, 1787.
WILLIAM LINTON,	Nov.	21, 1795.

Registers of Wills.

JOSEPH HART,	M'ch	21, 1777.
JAMES HANNA,	M'ch	7, 1788.

OFFICERS OF THE

Recorders of Deeds.

JOSEPH HART,	Oct.	22, 1783.
JAMES HANNA,	Sept.	4, 1790.

Clerk—Orphans' Court.

JAMES BENEZET,	M'ch	28, 1777.
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Sheriffs.

JOHN THOMPSON,	M'ch	12, 1777.
GEORGE WALL, Jun.,	Oct.	19, 1779.
SAMUEL DEAN,	Oct.	12, 1782.
WILLIAM ROBERTS,	Oct.	14, 1785.
JACOB BENNET,	Oct.	17, 1788.

Coroners.

BENJAMIN FELL,	M'ch	12, 1777.
WILLIAM HART,	Oct.	17, 1778.
JOHN CARR,	Oct.	17, 1780.
WILLIAM BENNET,	Oct.	12, 1782.
JEREMIAH VASTINE,	Oct.	14, 1785.
WILLIAM VANHORN,	Oct.	17, 1788.
JOHN HART,	Oct.	15, 1790.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

ALEX. HUGHES,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Treasurer.

JOHN HART,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Collectors of Excise.

JOHN HART,	Nov.	27, 1778.
DANIEL MARTIN, (vice s'd Hart resigned,)	Dec.	14, 1781.
JOHN THOMPSON,	Oct.	20, 1783.
GERARDUS WYNKOOP.		
WILLIAM HARVEY, (vice s'd Wynkoop,)	Oct.	26, 1786.

Justices of the Peace.

ROBERT PATTERSON,	July	25, 1777.
JOHN VANDERGRIST,	July	25, 1777.
THOMAS LONG,	July	25, 1777.
MARTIN SHIPE,	July	25, 1777.
JAMES WALLACE, (dec'd.)		
JOHN LACEY, (vice s'd Wallace,)	Nov.	15, 1777.
ANDREW LONG,	Nov.	15, 1777.
WILLIAM M'HENRY,	Dec'r	3, 1777.
JOHN BALL,	Dec'r	3, 1777.
JOHN CHAPMAN,	Feb.	25, 1779.

JOHN WILSON,	Apr.	7, 1779.
THOMAS LONG,	Oct.	27, 1781.
RICHARD BACKHOUSE,	M'ch	8, 1782.
JOHN BARCLAY,	Dec.	23, 1782.
JOHN CLARK,	Oct.	31, 1783.
HENRY WYNKOOP,	June	7, 1784.
JOSEPH HART,	June	7, 1784.
JOSHUA ANDERSON,	June	7, 1784.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR,	June	7, 1784.
FRANCIS MURRAY,	June	7, 1784.
JOHN DAVIS,	June	7, 1784.
THOMAS DYER,	June	22, 1784.
SAMUEL BENEZET,	Sept.	3, 1784.
WILLIAM M'ILVAINE,	Sept.	7, 1784.
JOHN PAUL,	Sept.	7, 1784.
GEORGE WICKART,	Dec.	3, 1784.
SAMUEL SMITH,	Jan'y	11, 1785.
JOHN CHAPMAN,	June	3, 1786.
JOHN WILSON,	June	6, 1786.
ANDREW LONG,	Apr.	18, 1788.
JOSEPH CHAPMAN,	Jan.	14, 1789.
RICHARD BACKHOUSE,	May	5, 1789.
JOSEPH THORNTON,	Sept.	8, 1789.

Dedimus Potestatem.

JAMES BENEZET,	M'ch	28, 1777.
SAMUEL KIRKBRIDE,	M'ch	28, 1777.
SAMUEL SMITH,	M'ch	28, 1777.
JAMES BENEZET,	July	1st, 1784.
SAMUEL BENEZET,	July	1st, 1784.
SAMUEL BENEZET,	Apr.	23, 1788.
JAMES HANNA,	Apr.	23, 1788.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

ABRAHAM DUBOIS,	M'ch	3, 1781.
WILLIAM GOFORTH,	M'ch	3, 1781.

County Lieutenants

Col. JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE,	May	6, 1777.
JOSEPH HART,	M'ch	29, 1780.
FRANCIS MURRAY,	Nov.	17, 1783.

Sub-Lieutenants.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,	March 12, 1777.
JOHN LACEY,	March 12, 1777.
ANDREW KICHLEIN,	March 12, 1777.
SAMUEL SMITH,	Aug. 6, 1777.
JOHN GILL,	Aug. 6, 1777.
GEORGE WALL,	Apr. 1, 1778.
GEORGE WALL, Junior,	M'ch 29, 1780.
JOSHUA ANDERSON,	M'ch 29, 1780.
WM. M'HENRY, (vice Kichlein, dec'd,)	Oct. 10, 1781.
JOSHUA ANDERSON,	Aug. 7, 1797.

Commissioners of Purchases.

JOHN GILL,	Apr. 1, 1780.
WILLIAM M'CALLA,	Apr. 7, 1780.
THOMAS CRAIG,	July 1, 1780.
JOSEPH GRIER,	July 26, 1780.
AUGUSTINE WILLET,	July 26, 1780.

Commissioner of Clothing.

JOHN KERR, (Capt,)	Jan. 2, 1778.
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Assistant Commissaries.

NICHOLSON & PATTERSON,	July 17, 1780.
—— M'CALLA,	July 17, 1780.

Issuing Commissaries.

HENRY VALENTINE,	July 7, 1780.
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Paymasters of Militia.

WILLIAM SCOTT,	Sept. 9, 1777.
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Wagon Masters

JOHN THOMPSON,	Jan'y 9, 1778.
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Commissioners for purchasing provisions, &c.

ANDREW KICHLEIN,	Feb. 21, 1778.
JOSEPH GRIER,	Feb. 21, 1778.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

GEORGE WALL, Junior,	May 6, 1778.
RICHARD GIBBS,	May 6, 1778.
JOHN CRAWFORD,	May 6, 1778.
BENJAMIN SIEGLE,	May 6, 1778.
JOHN LACEY, Junior,	Aug. 19, 1778.
DAVID FOREST,	Nov. 30, 1782.

Storekeeper at Pottsgrove.

JOHN MITCHELL, Feb. 20, 1778.

BOROUGH OFFICERS OF BRISTOL.

Chief Burgess.

AMOS GREGG, Sept. 14, 1786.

Burgess.

THOMAS PEARSON, Sept. 13, 1787.

COMMITTEES FOR DRIVING OFF CATTLE, &c.

[Appointed August 29, 1777.]

Bensalem.

BENJ'N SEVERNS, HENRY BOUSER.

LAWRENCE JOHNSON,

Bristol Township.

ROBERT PATTERSON, JOHN BARNSLEY.

Bristol Borough.

DAVID KENNEDY.

Falls Township.

THOMAS HARVEY, WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

HENRY RITNER,

Middletown.

JONATHAN HIBBS, WILLIAM GOSLIN.

JAMES GREGG,

Southampton.

SIMON VANARSDALE, NICHOLAS VANARSDALE.

SETH BEANS,

Northampton.

GARRET DUGAN, JACOB BENNET.

CHRISTIAN HEGEMAN,

Newtown.

PETER LEFFERTY, ABRAM JOHNSON.

Lower Makefield.

PETER VANSANT, CORNELIUS SLACK.

CORNELIUS VANSANT,

Upper Makefield.

JAMES MATTHEWS,
JAMES M'NEAR,

JAMES TALBOT.

Wright's Town.

JAMES BARRON,

HENRY M'KINSTRY.

Warwick.

BENJ SNODGRASS, jun'r,
JOHN RAMSAY,

AND'W M'MICKEN.

Warminster.

ISAAC HOFF,

CHARLES GARRISON.

Warrington.

WILLIAM LONG,

ROBERT WEIR.

New Britain.

SAMUEL WEIR,

JOHN BARTON.

Buckingham.

JOHN CARE,
JOHN SAMPLE,

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
WILLIAM BENNETT.

Salisbury.

BARNET VANHORN,
WILLIAM NEILY,

JOSIAH WINTER.

Plumstead.

ROBERT GIBSON,
DAVID NESBITT,

JOHN DUNLAP.

Bedminster.

ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
PETER STOUT,

ROBERT M'REILY.

Hill Town.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

HENRY LEWIS.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Councilors.

JOHN MACKEY,	Nov.	21, 1777.
JOSEPH GARDINER,	Oct.	23, 1779.
JOHN M'DOWELL,	Nov.	2, 1782.
EVAN EVANS,	Oct.	28, 1785.
RICHARD WILLING,	Oct.	17, 1788.

Censors.

JOHN EVANS,	Oct.	20, 1783.
ANTHONY WAYNE,	Oct.	20, 1783
JAMES MOORE, (vice Evans dec'd,)	Dec.	13, 1783.

Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas

Prothonotary to act as one,	June	11, 1777.
CALEB DAVIS,	Aug.	22, 1777.
WILLIAM CLINGAN,	Nov.	18, 1780.
JOHN BEATON,	July	26, 1782.
DANIEL GRIFFITH,	June	25, 1784
GEORGE PIERCE,	June	25, 1784.
THOMAS LEVIS,	Sept.	24, 1784.
THOMAS CHENEY,	Oct.	13, 1784.
PHILIP SCOTT,	Jan.	21, 1785.
JAMES MOORE,	Oct.	31, 1785.
PERCIFOR FRAZER,	June	16, 1786.
WILLIAM CLINGAN,	June	22, 1786.
ADAM GRUBB,	Oct.	9, 1786.
RICHARD HILL MORRIS,	Oct.	9, 1786.
JOHN PEARSON,	Dec.	22, 1787.
CHARLES DILWORTH,	Sept.	16, 1788.
JOHN HANNUM,	Sept.	16, 1788.
WILLIAM HASLET,	Feb.	16, 1789.
JOHN WORTH,	Apr.	11, 1789.
DAVID MACKEY,	June	5, 1789.
ROBERT COOPER,	Oct.	28, 1789.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW,	Aug.	28, 1790.

Quarter Sessions.

WILLIAM CLINGAN,	Nov.	18, 1780.
WILLIAM CLINGAN, (President,)	June	22, 1786.

President Orphans' Court.

WILLIAM CLINGAN,	June	22, 1786.
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Justices of Orphans' Court.

WILLIAM CLINGAN,	Nov.	18, 1780.
JOHN BEATON,	July	26, 1782.

Prothonotaries.

BENJAMIN JACOBS, (son of the speaker,)	M'ch	22, 1777.
CALEB DAVIS, (v. Jacobs, declined,)	June	20, 1777.

OFFICERS OF THE

Registers of Wills.

THOMAS TAYLOR,	M'ch	25, 1777.
JOHN BEATON,	April	6, 1782.
PERSIFOR FRAZER,	Apr.	8, 1786.

Recorders of Deeds.

THOMAS TAYLOR,	M'ch	25, 1777.
JOHN BEATON,	April	6, 1782.
PERSIFOR FRAZER,	Apr.	8, 1786.

Clerk Court of Quarter Sessions.

CALEB DAVIS,	July	1, 1777.
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Clerk of Orphans' Court.

CALEB DAVIS,	July	11, 1777.
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Sheriffs.

ROBERT SMITH,	M'ch	29, 1777.
CHARLES DILWORTH,	Oct.	17, 1778.
ROBERT SMITH,	Nov.	21, 1778.
DAVID MACKEY,	Oct.	16, 1779.
JOHN GARONOR,	Oct.	19, 1780.
WILLIAM GIBBONS,	Oct.	20, 1783.
EZEKIEL LEONARD,	Oct.	13, 1786.
CHARLES DILWORTH,	Oct.	17, 1789.

Coroners.

DAVID DENNY,	Nov.	21, 1778.
ALLEN CUNNINGHAM,	Oct.	19, 1780.
BENJAMIN RUE,	Oct.	12, 1782.
JOHN HARPER,	Oct.	20, 1783.
ISAAC THOMAS,	Oct.	14, 1785.
JOHN HARPER,	Oct.	13, 1786.
JOHN UNDERWOOD,	Oct.	15, 1787.
NICHOLAS SCOFFIELD,	Oct.	17, 1789.

Collectors of Excise.

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM,	Nov.	27, 1778.
JOHN CHRISTIE,	Apr.	22, 1783.

Collector of Taxes.

ROBERT YOUNG,	Aug.	9, 1786.
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Justices of the Peace.

ISAAC DAVIS,	M'ch	31, 1777.
EVAN EVANS,	M'ch	31, 1777.

JAMES MORE or MOORE,	M'ch 31, 1777.
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW,	M'ch 31, 1777.
JOHN MACKEY,	M'ch 31, 1777.
WM. GIBBONS,	M'ch 31, 1777.
JOSHUA EVANS,	M'ch 31, 1777.
ISAAC PEARSON,	M'ch 31, 1777.
DANIEL GRIFFITH,	M'ch 31, 1777.
PATTERSON BELL,	M'ch 31, 1777.
JOHN HANNUM,	M'ch 31, 1777.
ROBERT SMITH,	M'ch 31, 1777.
PHILIP SCOTT,	M'ch 31, 1777.
THOMAS LEWIS,	July 25, 1777.
THOMAS BOYD,	July 25, 1777.
ROBERT RALSTON,	July 25, 1777.
JOHN HART,	July 25, 1777.
RICHARD REILEY,	July 25, 1777.
WILLIAM EVANS,	July 30, 1778.
WILLIAM CLUGHAN or CLOUGHAN,	Apr. 27, 1779.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON,	June 4, 1779.
DAVID MACKEY,	Sept. 15, 1779.
JOHN PEARSON,	M'ch 21, 1780.
DAVID M'KINNEY,	Nov. 3, 1780.
WILLIAM HASLET,	Dec. 7, 1781.
JOSEPH LUCKEY,	M'ch 8, 1782.
ISAAC TAYLOR,	M'ch 8, 1782.
DAVID MACKEY,	M'ch 9, 1782.
JAMES MOORE,	Nov. 6, 1782.
GEORGE PIERCE,	June 5, 1784.
DANIEL GRIFFITHS,	June 5, 1784.
THOMAS LEVIS,	Sept. 24, 1784.
JOHN RALSTON,	Oct. 1, 1784.
THOMAS CHENEY,	Oct. 9, 1784.
WILLIAM CLINGAN,	June 22, 1786.
ADAM GRUBB,	Oct. 9, 1786.
RICHARD HILL MORRIS,	Oct. 9, 1786.
JOHN PEARSON,	Dec. 22, 1787.
CHARLES DILWORTH,	Sept. 16, 1788.
JOHN HANNUM,	Sept. 16, 1788.
WILLIAM HASLET,	Feb. 16, 1789.
JOHN WORTH,	Apr. 11, 1789.

OFFICERS OF THE

DAVID MACKEY,	June 5, 1789.
WALTER FINNEY,	June 15, 1789.
ROBT. COOPER,	Oct. 28, 1789.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW,	Aug. 8, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

JAMES MOORE,	Nov. 21, 1778.
EVAN EVANS,	Nov. 21, 1778.
PATTERSON BELL,	Nov. 21, 1778.
PHILIP SCOTT,	Nov. 21, 1778.

Deputy Surveyors.

THOMAS TUCKER,	April 18, 1785.
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Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

JOHN HANNUM,	M'ch 3, 1781.
JOHN BEATON,	M'ch 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

ROBERT SMITH,	March 12, 1777.
CHARLES DILWORTH,	M'ch 29, 1786.
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN,	Apr. 13, 1787.

Sub-Lieutenants.

BENJAMIN BRANNON,	June 11, 1777.
COL. LEWIS GRONOW,	June 17, 1777.
ANDREW BOYD,	June 26, 1777.
THOMAS CHENY,	Oct. 16, 1777.
THOMAS STRAWBRIDGE,	Oct. 16, 1777.
ROBERT WILSON,	March 11, 1778.
THOMAS LEVIS,	Apr. 2, 1778.
THOMAS CHENEY,	March 30, 1780.
LEWIS GRONOW,	March 30, 1780.
ANDREW BOYD,	March 30, 1780.
THOMAS LEVIS,	March 30, 1780.
ROBERT WILSON,	March 30, 1780.

Commissioners of Purchases.

THOMAS HESLIP,	Feb. 21, 1778.
SAMUEL CULBERTSON,	Feb. 21, 1778.
SAMUEL FUTHEY,	April 2, 1778.
COL. PERSIFOR FRAZER,	Apr. 1, 1780.
JOHN BEATON,	Apr. 29, 1780.
WILLIAM EVANS,	May 30, 1780.
JOHN CROSBY, Junior,	June 20, 1780.
JOHN HANNUM,	June 27, 1780.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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Assistant Commissioners of Purchases.

WILLIAM EVANS,	July	7, 1780.
<i>Issuing Commissary.</i>		
HENRY VALENTINE,	July	7, 1780.
<i>Paymaster of Militia.</i>		
JOHN BEATON,	June	21, 1777.
<i>Wagon Masters.</i>		
THOMAS BOYD,	Jan'y	8, 1778.
ANDREW BOYD, (vice Boyd, died Sept. 1778,)	Oct.	2, 1778.
<i>Storekeeper at Downingstown.</i>		
Capt. ELIJAH WEED,	Feb.	20, 1778.
<i>Purchasers of Flour.</i>		
DAVID WATSON,	Apr.	6, 1780.
<i>Agents for Forfeited Estates.</i>		
WILLIAM EVANS,	May	6, 1778.
THOMAS CHENEY,	May	6, 1778.
THOMAS LEVIS,	May	6, 1778.
PATTERSON BELL,	May	6, 1778.
JOHN HANNUM,	Nov.	8, 1781.

CHESTER BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgess.

DAVID COUPLAND,	M'ch	29, 1779.
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Ass't Burgesses.

WILLIAM EVANS,	M'ch	29, 1779.
ROBERT FERGUSON,	M'ch	29, 1779.
WILLIAM KERLIN,	M'ch	29, 1779.

LANCASTER.

Councilors.

JOHN HUBLEY,	M'ch	10, 1777.
JOHN BAILEY,	June	2, 1777.
MATTHEW SMITH,	May	28, 1778.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,	Jan'y	5, 1781.
SAMUEL JOHN ATLEE,	Oct.	21, 1783.
JOHN WHITEHILL,	Dec	22, 1784.
GEORGE ROSS,	Oct.	16, 1787.

Censors.

JOHN WHITEHILL,	Oct.	20, 1783.
STEPHEN CHAMBERS,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Judges Court of Common Pleas.

Prothonotary,	July	11, 1777.
WILLIAM HENRY,	Nov.	18, 1780.
JAMES JACKS,	Apr.	1, 1784.
JOHN THOME,	Aug.	17, 1784.
HENRY SLAYMAKER,	Nov.	17, 1784.
MICHAEL HUBLEY,	Nov.	17, 1784.
JOHN GLONINGER,	Nov.	17, 1784.
JONATHAN M'CLURE,	Nov.	17, 1784.
MOSES IRWIN,	Nov.	17, 1784.
PATRICK EWING,	Nov.	17, 1784.
JOSEPH MILLER,	Jan'y	3, 1785.
JOHN BOYD,	Jan'y	3, 1785.
HENRY SCHAFER,	Jan'y	3, 1785.
SAMUEL JONES,	Jan'y	3, 1785.
TIMOTHY GREEN,	Feb.	9, 1785.
ADAM NEES,	June	15, 1785.
EMANUEL CARPENTER,	June	15, 1785.
JAMES BAILEY,	M'ch	9, 1786.
ABRAHAM WHITESIDES,	M'ch	13, 1786.
EVERARD GRUBER,	April	29, 1786.
JOSEPH SHIPPEN,	June	16, 1786.
JAMES OLD,	July	14, 1786.
JOSEPH GINGERICK,	Jan'y	13, 1787.
DAVID WATSON,	M'ch	26, 1787.
HENRY REAM,	Aug.	20, 1788.
JAMES CLEMON,	July	27, 1790.

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

WILLIAM HENRY,	Nov.	18, 1780.
Pres't—MICHAEL HUBLEY,	July	28, 1788.

Justices of the Orphans' Court.

WILLIAM HENRY,	Nov.	18, 1780.
MICHAEL HUBLEY,	July	28, 1788.

Prothonotaries.

JOHN HUBLEY,	M'ch	22, 1777.
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Registers of Wills.

PETER HOOFNAGLE,	M'ch	29, 1777.
JOHN HUBLEY, (vice Hoofnagle, resigned,)	Oct.	11, 1777.
JAMES JACKS,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Recorders of Deeds.

PETER HOOFNAGLE,	M'ch	29, 1777.
JOHN HUBLEY, (vice Hoofnagle, resigned,)	Oct	11, 1777.
JAMES JACKS,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

JOHN HUBLEY,	April	5, 1777.
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Sheriffs.

WILLIAM KELLY,	June	13, 1777.
JOSEPH WORK,	Oct.	18, 1779.
THOMAS EDWARDS,	Oct.	12, 1782.
JOHN MILLER,	Oct.	17, 1785.
JAMES ROSS,	Oct.	20, 1788.

Coroners.

FRANCIS BAYLEY,	M'ch	27, 1777.
JACOB BAILEY,	Oct	24, 1778.
JOHN OFFNER,	Oct.	15, 1781.
MICHAEL APP,	Oct.	20, 1788.
GEORGE GRAFF,	Oct.	20, 1789.

Collectors of Excise.

WILLIAM KELLY,	Jan.	1, 1778.
WILLIAM HAY,	Nov.	27, 1778.
GEORGE GRAFF,	Dec.	11, 1784.
SAMUEL TURBET,	M'ch	19, 1789.

Commissioners of Taxes.

JACOB KRUG,	Nov.	12, 1780.
CHRISTOPHER UHLER,	Oct.	20, 1783.

County Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Justices of the Peace.

JOHN HENRY, dec'd.		
—— SHAFNER, declined serving.		
MICHAEL HUBLEY,	June	3, 1777.

JOHN HOBSON,	June	3, 1777.
WILLIAM HENRY, (vice Hobson declined,)	July	4, 1777.
JOHN READ,	July	25, 1777.
DAVID JENKINS,	July	25, 1777.
GEORGE READ,	July	25, 1777.
JAMES WHITESIDES,	Aug.	12, 1777.
PATRICK EWING,	Aug.	12, 1777.
JOHN HUBLEY,	Aug.	12, 1777.
JAMES JACKS,	Nov.	3, 1779.
JOHN WHITEHILL,	Nov.	3, 1779.
DAVID WATSON,	Jan.	21, 1780.
JACOB COOK,	Nov.	25, 1780.
EMANUEL CARPENTER,	May	27, 1782.
JOHN CRAIG,	Nov.	1, 1782.
WILLIAM BOYD,	M'ch	26, 1783.
WILLIAM KELLY,	July	31, 1783.
WILLIAM SMITH,	July	31, 1783.
JACOB COOK,	Feb.	28, 1784.
HENRY SLAYMAKER,	June	25, 1784.
MICHAEL HUBLEY,	July	7, 1784.
JOHN GLONINGER,	July	9, 1784.
SAMUEL JONES,	Aug.	15, 1784.
ADAM NEES,	Sept.	2, 1784.
MOSES IRWIN,	Sept.	8, 1784.
JONATHAN M'CLURE,	Sept.	8, 1784.
PATRICK EWING,	Sept.	17, 1784.
JOHN BOYD,	Oct.	21, 1784.
HENRY SCHEFFER,	Dec.	8, 1784.
TIMOTHY GREEN,	Feb.	9, 1785.
JAMES BAILEY,	M'ch	9, 1786.
WILLIAM WHITESIDES,	M'ch	13, 1786.
EVERARD GRUBER,	Apr.	20, 1786.
JOSEPH SHIPPEN,	June	16, 1786.
JAMES OLD,	July	15, 1786.
JOSEPH GINGERICK,	Jan'y	13, 1787.
DAVID WATSON,	M'ch	26, 1787.
JAMES CLEMSON,	July	27, 1790.
<i>Dedimus Potestatem.</i>		
JOHN HUBLEY,	July	4, 1777.
WILLIAM A. ATLEE,	Sept.	25, 1778.

WILLIAM HENRY,	Sept. 25, 1778.
JOHN HUBLEY,	Sept. 25, 1778.
WM. HENRY,	Feb. 14, 1781.
PAUL ZANTZINGER,	Feb. 14, 1781.

Deputy Surveyors.

JOHN CLENDININ,	Apr. 18, 1785.
JAMES BOYD,	Apr. 18, 1785.
JOHN ELDER, Junior, (at Paxtang,)	Apr. 18, 1785.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

ROBERT CLARKE, (at Lebanon,)	M'ch 3, 1781.
JOHN THOME, (at Lebanon,)	M'ch 3, 1781.
WM. FULLERTON, Jun., (at Lancaster,)	M'ch 3, 1781.
SAMUEL BOYD, (at Lancaster,)	M'ch 3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

BARTRAM GALBRAITH,	June 3, 1777.
SAMUEL JOHN ATLEE,	M'ch 31, 1780.
ADAM HUBLEY,	Feb. 14, 1781.
JAMES ROSS.	Nov. 17, 1783.

Sub-Lieutenants.

JAMES CRAWFORD,	March 12, 1777.
ADAM ORTH,	March 12, 1777.
ROBERT THOMPSON,	March 12, 1777.
JOSHUA ELDER,	March 12, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER CRAWFORD,	March 12, 1777.
CURTIS GRUBB,	Oct. 23, 1777.
WILLIAM ROSS,	Oct. 25, 1777.
SIMON SNYDER,	Oct. 25, 1777.
CHRISTIAN WIRTZ,	Oct. 31, 1777.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,	Apr. 1, 1780.
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,	Apr. 1, 1780.
ABRAHAM DEHUFF,	Apr. 1, 1780.
JOHN HOPKINS,	Apr. 1, 1780.
JOHN HUBER,	Apr. 1, 1780.
WM. STEEL,	Apr. 1, 1780.
MAXWELL CHAMBERS,	Apr. 1, 1780.
JACOB CARPENTER,	Apr. 1, 1780.
JAMES BARBER,	Apr. 1, 1780.
ROBERT CLARK,	Apr. 1, 1780.
ROBERT GOOD,	June 21, 1780.

WILLIAM KELLEY,	Feb. 14, 1781.
WILLIAM SMITH,	June 29, 1781.
PHILIP GLONINGER,	May 2, 1781.
ADAM ORTH,	Nov. 13, 1782.

Commissioners for purchasing provisions, &c.

THOMAS EDWARDS,	Feb. 20, 1778.
DAVID WATSON,	Feb. 20, 1778.

Assistant Commissaries of Purchases.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,	July 7, 1780.
CORNELIUS COXE,	July 7, 1780.
CHRISTIAN WIRTZ,	July 7, 1780.
NICHOLAS LUTZ,	July 7, 1780.

Issuing Commissaries.

ROBERT PURDIE,	July 7, 1780.
CORNELIUS COXE,	July 7, 1780.

Paymaster of Militia.

PHILIP MARSTELLER,	Aug. 20, 1777.
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Assistant.

PHILIP GLONINGER,	July 24, 1779.
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Wagon Masters.

FERGUSON M'ILVAINE, (res. Dec. 5, 1777,)	Nov. 15, 1777.
JOHN JORDAN,	Dec. 5, 1777.
JAMES BAILY,	Jan. 9, 1778.
Deputy—JAMES PATTON, (Conestoga,)	March 13, 1778.

Storekeeper at Lancaster.

Col. WILLIAM WILL,	Feb. 20, 1778.
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Barrack Master.

MICHAEL HUBLEY,	Jan. 21, 1778.
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Commissioner for purchasing Clothing.

ROBERT CRAIG,	April 10, 1778.
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Commissioners for purchasing Provisions, &c.

THOMAS EDWARDS,	Feb. 20, 1778.
DAVID WATSON,	Feb. 20, 1778.

Agents for forfeited Estates.

EVERHART MICHAEL,	May 6, 1778.
PHILIP GREENWALT,	May 6, 1778.
GEORGE STEWART,	May 6, 1778.
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG,	May 6, 1778.
CHARLES HALL, (vice E. Michael,)	Oct. 21, 1778.

LANCASTER BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Chief Burgesses.

WILLIAM BAUSMAN,	June 14, 1777.
HENRY DEHUFF,	Nov. 1, 1777.

Assistants.

CASPER SHAFFNER,	June 14, 1777.
PAUL ZANTZINGER,	June 14, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER CRAWFORD,	June 14, 1777.
MATTHIAS GRAAF,	June 14, 1777.
WILLIAM ROSS,	June 14, 1777.
ADAM REIGART,	June 14, 1777.
LUDOWICK STONE,	June 14, 1777.

High Constable.

PETER ROW,	June 14, 1777.
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Town Clerk.

PETER SHAFFNER,	June 14, 1777.
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Town Major.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ,	June 25, 1777.
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YORK.

Councillors.

JAMES EDGAR,	Nov. 14, 1777.
JAMES THOMPSON,	Feb. 13, 1779.
JAMES EWING,	Oct. 20, 1781.
RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	Oct. 26, 1784.
ANDREW BILLMEYER,	Jan. 19, 1787.
SAMUEL EDIE,	Oct. 25, 1787.

Censors.

THOMAS HARTLEY,	Oct. 20, 1783.
RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	Oct. 20, 1783.

Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.

Prothonotary,	June 10, 1777.
WILLIAM SMITH,	June 10, 1777.
RICHARD M'ALLISTER, (Prest.,)	Nov. 18, 1780.
HENRY SLAGLE, (Prest.,)	Aug. 20, 1784.

WILLIAM SCOTT,	Sept.	8, 1784.
MICHAEL HAHN,	Sept.	8, 1784.
SAMUEL EDIE,	Sept.	17, 1784.
THOMAS LILLY,	Sept.	17, 1784.
JOHN HIERBACH,	Sept.	24, 1784.
MICHAEL SMYSER,	Oct.	6, 1784.
JACOB RUDESILL,	Oct.	14, 1784.
WILLIAM COCHRAN,	Oct.	14, 1784.
HENRY SLAGLE,	Oct.	18, 1784.
ANDREW THOMPSON,	Nov.	4, 1784.
WILLIAM GILLILAND,	Nov.	4, 1784.
PETER WOLF,	Nov.	11, 1784.
THOMAS FISHER,	Nov.	11, 1784.
JOSEPH REED,	May	29, 1785.
DANIEL MAY,	May	29, 1785.
ROBERT HAMMERSLEY,	July	14, 1785.
JACOB BARNITZ,	M'ch	21, 1786.
JOHN LUTHER,	Apr.	8, 1786.
HENRY MILLER,	Aug.	17, 1786.
ROBERT M'ILHANY, (Revoked Dec. 4, '88,)	May	22, 1788.
ELIHU UNDERWOOD,	June	17, 1788.
ROBERT M'ILHANEY,	Feb.	26, 1789.
JACOB DRITT,	Sept.	9, 1789.

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

RICHARD M'ALLISTER, (Pres't,)	Nov.	18, 1780.
HENRY SLAGLE, (Pres't,)	Aug.	20, 1784.

Justice of the Orphans' Court.

RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	Nov.	18, 1780.
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Prothonotaries.

ARCHIBALD M'LEAN,	M'ch	21, 1777.
HENRY MILLER,	May	5, 1786.
JOHN EDIE,	July	10, 1794.

Registers of Wills.

ARCHIBALD M'LEAN,	M'ch	27, 1777.
JACOB BARNITZ,	Nov.	24, 1785.

Recorders of Deeds.

ARCHIBALD M'LEAN,	M'ch	27, 1777.
JACOB BARNITZ,	Nov.	24, 1785.

Clerks of Court of Quarter Sessions.

ARCHIBALD M'LEAN,	Dec.	20, 1777.
HENRY MILLER,	May	5, 1786.

Clerks of Orphans' Court.

ARCHIBALD M'LEAN,	Aug.	21, 1777.
HENRY MILLER,	May	5, 1786.

Sheriffs.

CHARLES LUKENS,	June	10, 1777.
WILLIAM ROAN OR ROWAN,	Nov.	14, 1777.
HENRY MILLER,	Oct.	19, 1780.
WILLIAM BAILEY,	Oct.	17, 1782.
JOHN EDIE,	Oct.	19, 1786.
CONRAD LAUB,	Oct.	20, 1789.

Coroners.

JOSEPH ADLUM,	Nov.	14, 1777.
JACOB BETHROCK,	Oct.	19, 1780.
JACOB RUDESILL,	Oct.	17, 1782.
EPHRAIM PENNINGTON,	Oct.	18, 1784.
ANDREW JOHNSTON,	Oct.	19, 1786.
JOHN MORRIS,	Oct.	19, 1790.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

BENJAMIN TYSON,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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County Treasurers.

MICHAEL SCHWAABE,		1776.
MICHAEL HAHN, (vice Schwaabe, prisoner of war,)	April	10, 1777.
JOHN HAY,	Oct.	1778.

Collectors of Excise.

WILLIAM ROWAN,	Jan.	1, 1778.
JACOB RODROCK,	Nov.	27, 1778.
THOMAS ARMOR,	Nov.	22, 1779.
MATTHEW HENDERSON,	Nov.	25, 1780.
JACOB BARNITZ,	May	6, 1785.
JOHN FORSYTH,	Nov.	25, 1785.
JOHN M'CLELLAND,	Dec.	7, 1786.
JOHN FORSYTH,	Aug.	31, 1787.

Justices of the Peace.

ROBERT M'PHERSON,	Sept.,	1776.
MARTIN EICHELBERGER,	Sept.,	1776.
SAMUEL EDIE,	Sept.,	1776.
HENRY SCHLEGEL,	Sept.,	1776.
MATTHEW DILL,	Sept.,	1776.
WILLIAM RANKIN,	Sept.,	1776.

WILLIAM BAILEY,	Sept.,	1776.
WILLIAM M'CASKEY,	Sept.,	1776.
THOMAS LATTI,	Sept.,	1776.
DAVID M'CONAUGHY,	Sept.,	1776.
RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	Sept.,	1776.
WILLIAM M'LEAN,	Sept.,	1776.
WILLIAM SCOTT,	Sept.,	1776.
WILLIAM LEAS,	Sept.,	1776.
JOSIAH SCOTT,	Sept.,	1776.
WILLIAM SMITH,	Sept.,	1776.
DAVID JAMESON,	June	10, 1777.
SAMUEL EWING,	June	10, 1777.
DAVID WATSON,	June	10, 1777.
JOHN CHAMBERLAIN,	June	10, 1777.
ANDREW THOMPSON,	June	10, 1777.
JOHN HINKLE,	June	10, 1777.
JOHN HARBAUGH,	June	10, 1777.
ROBERT STEVENSON,	June	10, 1777.
ARCHIBALD M'LEAN,	June	10, 1777.
JAMES NAILOR,	June	10, 1777.
THOMAS DOUGLASS,	June	10, 1777.
DANIEL MESSERLY,	June	10, 1777.
BENJAMIN PEDAN,	June	10, 1777.
JOSEPH REED,	June	10, 1777.
THOMAS FISHER,	June	10, 1777.
JOHN MICKLE, Junior,	June	10, 1777.
PETER WOLF,	Sept.,	1777.
FREDERICK EICHELBERGER,	Sept.,	1777.
JACOB EICHELBERGER,	Mc'h	21, 1778.
WILLIAM MITCHELL,	June	10, 1779.
JOHN RANKIN,	May	9, 1780.
DAVID BEATTY,	May	17, 1780.
ROBERT CHAMBERS,	Jan'y	6, 1781.
WILLIAM MITCHELL,	M'ch	1, 1782.
MICHAEL SWOOPE,	Nov.	12, 1782.
GEORGE STAKE,	Nov.	12, 1782.
CUNNINGHAM SEMPLE,	Aug.	19, 1783.
MICHAEL HAHN,	Sept.	8, 1784.
THOMAS LILLY,	Sept.	8, 1784.
CONRAD SHERMAN,	Sept.	8, 1784.

MICHAEL SCHMEISER,	Sept.	8, 1784.
JOSEPH REED,	Sept.	8, 1784.
WILLIAM GILLELAND,	Sept.	8, 1784.
ANDREW THOMPSON,	Sept.	8, 1784.
JACOB RUDESILL,	Sept.	8, 1784.
WILLIAM SMITH,	Sept.	8, 1784.
SAMUEL EDIE,	Sept.	17, 1784.
JACOB MURRY,	Sept.	17, 1784.
WILLIAM COCHRAN,	Sept.	24, 1784.
HENRY SLAGLE,	Oct.	18, 1784.
DANIEL MAY,	Oct.	18, 1784.
PETER WOLF,	Nov.	11, 1784.
THOMAS FISHER,	Nov.	11, 1784.
ROBERT HAMMERSLEY,	July	14, 1785.
JACOB BARNITZ,	March,	1786.
JOHN LUTIER,	Apr.	8, 1786.
HENRY MILLER,	Aug.,	1786.
BERNHARD ZEIGLER,	June,	1787.
ROBERT M'ILHANY,	May	22, 1788.
ELIHU UNDERWOOD,	June	17, 1788.
JACOB DRITT,	Sept.	9, 1788.

Dedimus Potestatem.

ARCHIBALD M'LEAN,	June	10, 1777.
DAVID M'CONAUGHY,	June	10, 1777.
WILLIAM SCOTT,	June	10, 1777.

Deputy Surveyor.

JOHN HUSTON,	Apr.	18, 1784.
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Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

MICHAEL SWOOPE,	M'ch	3, 1781.
HENRY SLAGLE,	M'ch	3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

RICHARD M'ALLISTER,	June	14, 1777.
WILLIAM SCOTT,	M'ch	30, 1780.

Sub-Lieutenants.

HANS MORRISON,	March	12, 1777.
ROBERT STEVENSON,	March	12, 1777.
JOHN HAY,	March	12, 1777.
JAMES M'CANDLESS,	March	12, 1777.
JOHN CARSON,	March	12, 1777.

OFFICERS OF THE

JOHN TREVIS, (vice M'Candless resigned,)	March	28, 1778.
MATTHEW DILL,	May	19, 1779.
JOHN AGNEW,	Oct.	2, 1779.
MATTHEW DILL,	M'ch	30, 1780.
HENRY SLAGLE,	M'ch	30, 1780.
WILLIAM ROSS,	M'ch	30, 1780.
JAMES DIXON,	M'ch	30, 1780.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER,	July	17, 1787.

Commissioner of Purchases.

WILLIAM SCOTT,	Apr.	3, 1780.
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Assistant Commissaries of Purchases.

HENRY MILLER,	July	7, 1780.
WILLIAM SCOTT,	July	7, 1780.

Paymasters of Militia.

MICHAEL HAHN, (resigned Sept. 14, 1777.)		
Maj. WILLIAM SCOTT,	Sept.	16, 1777.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER,	June	26, 1781.

Wagon Masters.

JOSEPH JEFFREYS,	Jan'y	9, 1778.
JAMES CHAMBERLAIN,	June	20, 1780.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

ROBERT STEPHENSON,	May	6, 1778.
JAMES NAILOR,	May	6, 1778.
WILLIAM CHESNEY,	May	6, 1778.
THOMAS STOCKTON,	May	6, 1778.
THOMAS LILLEY,	May	6, 1778.
WILLIAM MITCHELL,	Aug.	4, 1779.
MICHAEL HAHN,	May	24, 1783.

CUMBERLAND.

Councilors.

JONATHAN HOGE,	March	4, 1777.
JAMES M'LEAN,	Nov.	9, 1778.
ROBERT WHITEHILL,	Dec.	28, 1779.

JOHN BYERS,	Nov.	30, 1781.
JONATHAN HOGE,	Nov.	3, 1784.
FREDERICK WATT,	Oct.	20, 1787.

Censors.

WILLIAM IRVINE,	Oct.	20, 1783.
JAMES M'LEAN,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Judges of the Common Pleas.

President—SAMUEL LAIRD,	Oct.	11, 1785.
Prothonotary,	July	11, 1777.
JAMES M'CUNE,	Oct.	28, 1784.
DAVID M'CLURE,	Oct.	28, 1784.
JOHN AGNEW,	Oct.	28, 1784.
JAMES OLIVER,	Oct.	28, 1784.
WILLIAM M'KAY,	Oct.	28, 1784.
ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN,	Oct.	28, 1784.
JOHN REYNOLDS,	Oct.	28, 1784.
JAMES DUNLOP,	Oct.	28, 1784.
JOHN JORDAN,	Jan.	3, 1785.
WILLIAM BROWN,	Feb.	3, 1785.
SAMUEL IRVINE,	Feb.	3, 1785.
ALEXANDER MURRAY,	June	27, 1785.
HUGH LAIRD,	Aug.	18, 1785.
DAVID ENGLISH,	Dec.	14, 1785.
JOHN CAROTHERS,	Sept.	27, 1786.
THOMAS BEALE,	Oct.	27, 1786.
J. RUNNEL BLAIR,	Jan'y	26, 1787.
CHRIST'R QUIGLEY,	Jan'y	18, 1788.
EPHRAIM STEEL,	Oct.	20, 1788.
WILLIAM BELL,	Jan'y	14, 1789.

Pres't Court of Quarter Sessions.

SAMUEL LAIRD,	Oct.	11, 1785.
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Pres't Orphans' Court.

SAMUEL LAIRD,	Oct.	11, 1785.
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Prothonotary.

WILLIAM LYON,	M'ch	12, 1777.
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Registers of Wills.

JOHN CREIGH, (resigned Feb. 6, 1779,)	Apr.	17, 1777.
WILLIAM LYON,	Feb.	13, 1779.

OFFICERS OF THE

Recorders of Deeds.

JOHN CREIGH, (resigned Feb. 6, 1779,)	Apr.	17, 1777.
WILLIAM LYON,	Feb.	13, 1779.

Clerks Court Quarter Sessions.

JOHN AGNEW,	Nov.	5, 1777.
SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE,	Apr.	14, 1790.
JOHN LYON,	Apr.	20, 1795.

Clerks Orphans' Court.

JOHN CREIGH,	Apr.	7, 1777.
WILLIAM LYON,	Feb.	9, 1779.

Sheriffs.

JAMES JOHNSTON,	Nov.	7, 1777.
JOHN BOGGS,	Oct.	26, 1780.
SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE,	Oct.	22, 1783.
CHARLES LEIPER,	Oct.	19, 1786.
THOMAS BUCHANAN,	Oct.	20, 1789.

Coroners.

JOHN MARTIN,	Nov.	7, 1777.
WILLIAM RIPPEY,	Oct.	29, 1778.
WILLIAM HOLMES,	Nov.	12, 1779.
WILLIAM RIPPEY,	Nov.	30, 1781.
JOHN REA,	Oct.	22, 1783.
WILLIAM BLAIR, jun'r,	Oct.	20, 1784.
JOHN WALKER,	Oct.	20, 1787.
HENRY QUIGLEY,	Oct.	20, 1789.

Collectors of Excise.

WILLIAM PIPER,	Nov.	27, 1778.
MATTHEW HENDERSON,	Nov.	22, 1779.
WILLIAM IRVINE,	Nov.	24, 1781.
JOHN BUCHANAN,	Feb.	25, 1782.
ALEXANDER M'GUICHEN, (or M'KEECHEN,)	Sept.	14, 1785.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

JAMES POE,	Oct.	22, 1783.
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County Treasurer.

STEPHEN DUNCAN,	Oct.	22, 1783.
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Justices of the Peace.

JOHN RANNELS or REYNOLDS,	June	9, 1777.
JAMES MAXWELL,	June	9, 1777.

JAMES OLIVER,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN HOLMES,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN AGNEW,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN MACLAY,	June	9, 1777.
SAMUEL LYON,	June	9, 1777.
WILLIAM BROWN,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN HAINS,	June	9, 1777.
SAMUEL ROGER,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN ANDERSON,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN CREIGH,	June	9, 1777.
HUGH LAIRD,	June	9, 1777.
ANDREW M'BEATH,	June	9, 1777.
THOMAS KENNEDY,	June	9, 1777.
ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN,	June	9, 1777.
SAMUEL M'CUNE,	June	9, 1777.
PATRICK VANCE,	June	9, 1777.
GEORGE MATTHEWS,	June	9, 1777.
WILLIAM M'CLURE,	June	7, 1777.
SAMUEL CULBERTSON,	June	9, 1777.
JAMES ARMSTONG,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN WORK,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN TRINDLE,	June	9, 1777.
STEPHEN DUNCAN,	June	9, 1777.
EPHRAIM STEELE,	June	9, 1777.
WILLIAM BROWN,	June	9, 1777.
ROBERT PEEPLES,	June	9, 1777.
HENRY TAYLOR,	June	9, 1777.
JAMES TAYLOR,	June	9, 1777.
CHARLES LEIPER,	June	9, 1777.
JOHN SCOULER (OF SCHOULER,)	June	9, 1777.
MATTHEW WILSON,	June	9, 1777.
DAVID M'CLURE,	June	9, 1777.
FREDERICK WATTS,	Apr.	1, 1778.
JOHN STUART,	Apr.	1, 1778.
ALEXANDER MURRAY,	Apr.	1, 1778.
CHURCH COXE,	Apr.	1, 1776.
DAVID ELDER,	June	29, 1778.
NOAH ABRAHAM,	June	29, 1778.
WILLIAM M'DOWELL,	Nov.	13, 1778.
JOHN HARRIS,	Feb.	6, 1779.

SAMUEL LAIRD, (Carlisle)	Feb.	6, 1779.
DAVID ENGLISH,	Dec.	13, 1779.
JOSIAH CRAWFORD,	May	17, 1780.
DAVID ENGLISH,	June	6, 1780.
JAMES MAXWELL,	M'ch	21, 1781.
THOMAS BEALE, .	July	18, 1781.
WILLIAM BELL,	July	18, 1781.
HUMPHRY FULLERTON,	Apr.	18, 1782.
THOMAS JOHNSTON,	Apr.	18, 1782.
JAMES FINLEY,	M'ch	1, 1782.
JAMES BURNS,	Aug.	16, 1783.
WILLIAM BRATTON,	Aug.	19, 1783.
JOHN AGNEW,	July	22, 1784.
JOHN JORDAN,	July	22, 1784.
JAMES M'CUNE,	Aug.	18, 1784.
DAVID M'CLURE,	Aug.	18, 1784.
JAMES OLIVER,	Oct.	28, 1784.
WILLIAM M'KAY,	Oct.	28, 1784.
ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN,	Oct.	28, 1784.
JOHN REYNOLDS,	Oct.	28, 1784.
JAMES DUNLAP,	Oct.	28, 1784.
WILLIAM BROWN,	Feb.	3, 1785.
SAMUEL IRVINE,	Feb.	3, 1785.
JAMES M'MURRAY,	June	14, 1785.
CHARLES LEIPER,	June	14, 1785.
ALEXANDER MURRAY,	June	27, 1785.
HUGH LAIRD,	Aug.	8, 1785.
JOHN CAROTHERS,	Sept.	27, 1786.
I. RUNNEL BLAIR,	Jan'y	26, 1787.
CHRIST'R QUIGLEY,	Jan'y	18, 1788.
EPHRAIM STEEL,	Oct.	20, 1788.
WILLIAM BELL,	Jan'y	14, 1789.

Deputy Surveyors.

JOHN BUCHANAN, (at Carlisle,)	Apr.	18, 1785.
SAMUEL EDMINSTON,	Apr.	18, 1785.
JAMES HARRIS,	Apr.	19, 1785.
JOHN HOGE,	Apr.	19, 1785.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

SAMUEL LAIRD,	M'ch	3, 1781.
WILLIAM LYON,	M'ch	3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,*	M'ch	21, 1777.
EPHRAIM BLAINE, (vice Armstrong resigned,)	Apr.	5, 1777.
JAMES GALBRAITH, (vice Blaine declined,)	Apr.	10, 1777.
JOHN CAROTHERS,	Aug.	20, 1777.
JAMES DUNLAP,	Oct.	2, 1779.
ABRAHAM SMITH,	Apr.	18, 1780.
WILLIAM STERRETT,	June	21, 1785.
JOHN WILKINS, jun'r,	Oct.	6, 1785.
GEORGE GIBSON,	Oct.	25, 1785.

Sub-Lieutenants.

ROBERT M'COY, (died May, 1777,)	March	12, 1777.
JAMES GREGORY,	March	12, 1777.
GEORGE SHARP,	March	12, 1777.
BENJAMIN BLYTHE,	March	12, 1777.
JOHN HARRIS,	March	12, 1777.
GEORGE STEWART,	Nov.	29, 1777.
JAMES M'DOWELL, (vice M'Coy, dec'd,)	Nov.	29, 1777.
BENJAMIN BLYTHE,	Apr.	18, 1780.
JAMES M'DOWELL,	Apr.	18, 1780.
FREDERICK WATTS,	Apr.	18, 1780.
ARTHUR BUCHANAN.	Apr.	18, 1780.
THOMAS BUCHANAN,	Apr.	18, 1780.
JOHN TRINDLE,	Apr.	18, 1780.
ABRAHAM SMITH,	Sept.	26, 1780.

Commissioner of Purchases.

SAMUEL LYON,	Apr.	3, 1780.
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Assistant Commissaries of Purchases.

JAMES SMITH,	July	7, 1780.
SAMUEL LYON,	July	7, 1780.

Issuing Commissary.

ALEXANDER BLAINE,	July	7, 1780.
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Paymasters of Militia.

Col. WILLIAM CLARKE,	Aug.	20, 1777.
JOHN BOGGS,	Sept.	26, 1780.

Wagon Masters.

MATTHEW GREGG,	Jan'y	9, 1778.
ROBERT CULBERTSON, (vice Gregg resigned,)	Aug.	14, 1780.

*"To accept appointment of Brigadier General."

OFFICERS OF THE

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

GEORGE STEVENSON,	May	6, 1778,
JOHN BOGGS,	May	6, 1778.
JOSEPH BRADY,	May	6, 1778.
ALEXANDER MCGEEHAN,	May	8, 1789.

CARLISLE TOWN OFFICERS.

Burgesses.

SAMUEL LAIRD,	May	21, 1787.
JOHN MONTGOMERY,	May	21, 1787.

Assistants.

THOMAS FOSTER,	May	21, 1787.
JOHN M'CURDY,	May	21, 1787.
WILLIAM RAINEY,	May	21, 1787.
ROBERT SMITH,	May	21, 1787.

High Constable.

PHILIP MILLER,	May	21, 1787.
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Town Clerk.

CHARLES HOLMES, junior,	May	21, 1787.
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NORTHAMPTON.

Councilors.

GEORGE TAYLOR,	March	4, 1777.
JACOB ARNDT,	Nov.	5, 1777.
JOHN VANCAMPEN,	Oct.	14, 1780,
STEPHEN BALLIETT,	Oct.	20, 1783.
ROBERT TRAILL,	Oct.	23, 1786.
JONAS HARTZELL,	Oct.	20, 1789.

Censors.

JOHN ARNDT,	Oct.	20, 1783.
SAMUEL DRIESBACH,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.

President—PETER RHODS.

Prothonotary,	June	11, 1777.
NICHOLAS DEPUY,	Nov.	18, 1780.
ROBERT LEVERS,	Aug.	7, 1784.

BENJAMIN DEPUI,	Sept.	4, 1784.
FREDERICK LEINBACH,	Nov.	19, 1784.
THOMAS HARTMAN,	Oct.	19, 1785.
GEORGE BRIENIG,	Feb.	10, 1786.
BENJAMIN VANCAMPEN,	M'ch	24, 1786.
JOHN ARNDT,	M'ch	30, 1786.
PETER CONRAD,	Aug.	21, 1786.
CHRISTOPHER WAGGONER,	Sept.	30, 1786.
WILLIAM HORNER,	Jan'y	5, 1787.
PETER KECHLEIN,	M'ch	13, 1787.
WILLIAM HENRY,	Jan'y	14, 1788.
WILLIAM CRAIG,	May	22, 1778.
LUDWIG STEHLER,	Nov.	8, 1788.
ENOCH BEER,	Jan'y	12, 1789.
JACOB ABEL,	Jan'y	12, 1789.
JOHN SHAW,	Feb.	16, 1790.
WILLIAM WILLS,	Feb.	23, 1790.
WILLIAM JACKSON,	Feb.	23, 1790.
SAMUEL PRESTON,	April	12, 1790.
EZEKIEL SCONOVER,	Sept.	11, 1790.

Justice of Quarter Sessions.

NICHOLAS DEPUI,	Nov.	18, 1780.
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Justice of Orphans' Court.

NICHOLAS DEPUI,	Nov.	18, 1780.
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Prothonotaries.

LEWIS GORDON, (acted as such under the old Government.)		
ROBERT LEVERS,	M'ch	21, 1777.
WILLIAM CRAIG,	May	22, 1788.

Register of Wills.

JOHN ARNDT,	M'ch	25, 1777.
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Recorder of Deeds.

JOHN ARNDT,	M'ch	25, 1777.
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Clerk Court of Quarter Sessions.

WILLIAM CRAIG,	May	22, 1788.
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Clerk of Orphans' Court.

ROBERT LEVERS,	M'ch	27, 1777.
JOHN ARNDT,	May	22, 1788.

OFFICERS OF THE

Sheriffs.

JOHN JENNING,	Nov.	5, 1777.
JOHN SEGFRIED,	June	30, 1778.
JONAS OF JAMES HARTZEL,	Oct.	19, 1778.
ROBERT TRAILL,	Oct.	15, 1781.
PETER EALER,	Nov.	5, 1784.
GEORGE GROFF,	Oct.	16, 1787.
JONAS HARTZEL,	Oct.	16, 1790.

Coroners,

PHILIP BOEHM,	Oct.	19, 1778.
GEORGE PALMER,	Oct.	15, 1781.
GEORGE KNOUSE,	Nov.	5, 1784.
CONRAD IHRIE,	Oct.	17, 1785.
GEORGE SCHRYVER,	Oct.	16, 1787.
JOSEPH MARTIN,	Oct.	16, 1790.

Commissioner of Taxes.

ABRAHAM LABAR,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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County Treasurer.

JACOB ARNDT, JUN.,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Collectors of Excise.

GEORGE GROFF,	Nov.	22, 1779.
JASPER PETTEGREW,	Jan.	24, 1786.
JOHN CRAIG,	Nov.	3, 1787.

Justices of the Peace.

ROBERT TRAILL,	June	3, 1777.
PETER TREXLER, SEN.,	June	3, 1777.
NICHOLAS DEPUI,	June	3, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER WAGGONER,	June	3, 1777.
JACOB MURRAY,	June	3, 1777.
FELIX LYNN,	June	3, 1777.
JOHN ARNDT,	June	3, 1777.
HENRY FULLERT,	June	3, 1777.
THOMAS SILLIMAN,	June	3, 1777.
THOMAS HARTMAN,	June	3, 1777.
BENJAMIN DEPUI,	June	3, 1777.
SAMUEL RHEA,	June	3, 1777.
WILLIAM M'NAIR,	June	3, 1777.
LEWIS STRACKER,	June	3, 1777.

MANUEL GONSOLES,	June	3, 1777.
JAMES VANAHAN,	June	3, 1777.
DAVID DESHLER,	June	3, 1777.
FREDERICK LEINBACH,	June	3, 1777.
MATTHIAS PROBST,	June	3, 1777.
PETTER MOYER,	June	3, 1777.
JACOB HORNER,	June	3, 1777.
DANIEL SNYDER,	June	3, 1777.
NICHOLAS KERN,	June	3, 1777.
ROBERT LEVERS,	Aug.	6, 1777.
ABRAHAM BERLIN,	Aug.	6, 1777.
JOHN BILES,	Apr.	28, 1778.
PETER KOHLER,	Nov.	2, 1780.
PETER RHOADES,	Dec.	4, 1783.
PETER KOHLER,	Dec.	27, 1783.
BENJAMIN DEPUY,	Aug.	7, 1784.
LEWIS STRACKER,	Aug.	7, 1784.
ANDREW BACHMAN,	Aug.	7, 1784.
FREDERICK LEINBACH,	Aug.	27, 1784.
WILLIAM M'NAIR,	Sept.	7, 1784.
THOMAS HARTMAN,	Oct.	13, 1784.
ROBERT LEVERS,	Oct.	15, 1784.
ENOCH BEER,	Apr.	19, 1785.
GEORGE BREINIG,	Jan'y	26, 1786.
BENJAMIN VAN CAMPEN,	M'ch	24, 1786.
JACOB ROSENCRAZ,	June	10, 1786.
PETER CONRAD,	Aug.	21, 1786.
CHRISTOPHER WAGGONER,	Sept.	30, 1786.
WILLIAM HORNER,	Jan'y	5, 1787.
WILLIAM HENRY,	Jan'y	14, 1788.
WILLIAM CRAIG,	Oct.	30, 1788.
LUDWIG STEHLER,	Nov.	8, 1788.
JACOB ABEL,	Dec.	10, 1788.
JOHN SHAW,	Feb.	16, 1790.
WILLIAM WILLS,	Feb.	23, 1790.
WILLIAM JACKSON,	Feb.	23, 1790.
EZEKIEL SCONOVER,	Sept.	11, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

ROBERT LEVERS,	June	4, 1777.
ROBERT TRAILL,	June	4, 1777.

PETER TREXLER,	June	4, 1777.
JOHN ARNDT,	Sept.	25, 1787.
ROBERT LEVERS,	Sept.	25, 1787.
WM. CRAIG,	May	23, 1788.
JOHN ARNDT,	May	23, 1788.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

ROBERT LEVERS,	M'ch	3, 1781.
JOHN RALSTON,	M'ch	3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

JOHN WEITZEL,	May	16, 1777.
PETER KECHLEIN,	M'ch	30, 1780.
SAMUEL RHEA,	Apr.	14, 1780.
ROBERT LEVERS,	June	23, 1781.
THOMAS CRAIG,	July	1, 1783.
HENRY W. ARCHER,	Oct.	2, 1784.
JOHN CRAIG,	July	27, 1786.

Sub-Lieutenants.

JACOB SHOEMAKER,	March	21, 1777.
DAVID DESHLER,	March	21, 1777.
ARTHUR LATTIMORE,	March	21, 1777.
JOHN CHAMBERS,	March	21, 1777.
BENJAMIN VANCAMPEN,	Sept.	17, 1777.
JOHN CHAMBERS,	M'ch	30, 1780.
PETER BURKHOLDER,	M'ch	30, 1780.
FREDERICK LEINBACH,	M'ch	30, 1780.
PHILIP BOHL,	M'ch	30, 1780.
JOHN HAYES,	June	10, 1780.

Commissioners of Purchases.

JOHN ARNDT,	Feb.	19, 1778.
DAVID DESHLER,	Feb.	19, 1778.

Assistant Commissaries of Purchases.

ROBERT L. HOOPER,	July	7, 1780.
DAVID DESHLER,	July	7, 1780.

Issuing Commissary.

ANDERSON J. GRAY,	July	7, 1780.
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Paymasters of the Militia.

PHILIP BOEHM,	Aug.	27, 1777.
JOHN RALSTON,	Feb.	16, 1781.

Wagon Master.

CONRAD KREIDER,	Jan'y	9, 1778.
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Storekeepers at Easton.

ROBERT TRAILL, (declined,)	M'ch	11, 1778.
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CHARLES DESHLER,	M'ch	11, 1778.
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Agents for Forfeited Estates.

SAMUEL RAY,	May	6, 1778.
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JACOB MILLER,	May	6, 1778.
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STEPHEN BALLIETT,	May	6, 1778.
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ROBERT LEVERS,	May	6, 1778.
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CONRAD KREIDER,	May	6, 1778.
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WILLIAM M'NAIR,	May	6, 1778.
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BERKS.*Councilors.*

RICHARD TEA, (declines,)	Apr.	8, 1777.
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JACOB MORGAN,	May	20, 1777.
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JAMES READ,	June	30, 1778.
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SEBASTIAN LEVAN,	Oct.	31, 1781.
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CHARLES BIDDLE,	Oct.	15, 1784.
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JAMES READ,	Oct.	13, 1787.
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Censors.

JAMES READ,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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BALTZER GEHR,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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*Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.**Presidents.*

HENRY CHRIST,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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PETER SPYKER,	May	27, 1788.
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JAMES DIEMER,	Aug.	5, 1780.
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Judges—Common Pleas.

Prothonotary,	June	11, 1777.
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DAN'L LEVAN,	July	30, 1778.
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PETER SPYKER,	Nov.	18, 1780.
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VALENTINE ECKART,	Aug.	4, 1784.
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JOHN LUDWIG,	Aug.	4, 1784.
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JACOB MORGAN,	Oct.	9, 1784.
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CHARLES SHOEMAKER,	Oct.	9, 1784.
PAUL GROSCUP,	Dec.	13, 1784.
JOHN ECKART,	Jan'y	21, 1785.
JACOB WEAVER,	M'ch	4, 1785.
JOHN OTTO,	Apr.	19, 1785.
MATTHIAS RICHARDS,	Jan'y	23, 1788.
NICHOLAS HUNTER,	Apr.	18, 1788.
JAMES DEIMER,	May	27, 1788.
EGEDIUS MEYER,	May	29, 1788.
JOHN CHRIST,	Sept.	29, 1789.

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

PETER SPYKER,	Nov.	18, 1780.
JAMES DEIMER,	Aug.	5, 1789.
President—HENRY CHRIST,	May	27, 1788.

Justices of Orphans' Court.

PETER SPYKER,	Nov.	18, 1780.
HENRY CHRIST,	May	27, 1788.
JAMES DEIMER,	Aug.	5, 1789.

Prothonotaries.

JAMES REED,	Apr.	4, 1777.
DANIEL LEVAN, jun'r,	July	30, 1778.

Register of Wills.

HENRY CHRIST,	Aug.	28, 1789.
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Recorder of Deeds.

HENRY CHRIST,	Aug.	28, 1789.
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Clerk of Orphans' Court.

JAMES SCULL,	Aug.	29, 1789.
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Sheriffs.

DANIEL LEVAN, junior,	M'ch	21, 1777.
HENRY HAFFA,	Oct.	20, 1778.
PHILIP KREEMER,	Oct.	15, 1781.
PETER FILBERT,	Oct.	15, 1784.
JACOB BAUER,	Oct.	12, 1787.
PHILIP KREAMER,	Oct.	15, 1790.

Coroners.

PHILIP KREAMER,	M'ch	23, 1778.
JAMES WHITEHEAD,	Oct.	20, 1778.
PETER NAGLE,	Oct.	16, 1780.
PETER FEATHER, jun,,	Oct.	12, 1787.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

JOSEPH SANDS,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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County Treasurer.

DANIEL LEVAN,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Collectors of the Excise.

DANIEL LEVAN,	March	28, 1778.
JOHN WHITMAN,	Nov.	25, 1780.
CONRAD FOOS,	Nov.	24, 1781.
NICHOLAS BROSIUS,	Apr.	11, 1785.
PETER FEATHER, JUNIOR,	June	1, 1790.

Justices of the Peace.

HENRY CHRIST,	M'ch	31, 1777.
JACOB SHOEMAKER,	M'ch	31, 1777.
JAMES READ,	M'ch	31, 1777.
DANIEL HIESTER,	M'ch	31, 1777.
PETER SPYCKER,	M'ch	31, 1777.
JACOB WEAVER,	M'ch	31, 1777.
JOHN LUDWIG,	M'ch	31, 1777.
BENJAMIN SHOTT,	M'ch	31, 1777.
CHRIST'R SCHULTZ,	M'ch	31, 1777.
SAMUEL ELY,	M'ch	31, 1777.
JACOB WAGGONER,	M'ch	31, 1777.
DANIEL ROTHERWIELL,	M'ch	31, 1777.
JOHN OLD,	M'ch	31, 1777.
CHARLES SHOEMAKER,	July	25, 1777.
GIDDY MYER,	July	25, 1777.
JACOB MORGAN,	July	25, 1777.
THOMAS PARRY,	Sept.	10, 1777.
MICHAEL LINDENMUTH,	Apr.	24, 1778.
GABRIEL HIESTER,	Apr.	24, 1778.
JOHN GULDIN,	Oct.	26, 1780.
VALENTINE ECKART,	Aug.	4, 1784.
HENRY CHRIST,	Aug.	4, 1784.
JOHN LUDWIG,	Aug.	4, 1784.
PAUL GROSCUP,	Oct.	9, 1784.
SAMUEL ELY,	Oct.	9, 1784.
JACOB WEAVER,	Oct.	9, 1784.
JOHN ECKART,	Oct.	9, 1784.
JACOB MORGAN,	Oct.	9, 1784.

CHARLES SHOEMAKER,	Oct.	9, 1784.
EGEDIUS MOYER,	Oct.	9, 1784.
JOHN OTTO,	Apr.	19, 1785.
MATTHIAS RICHARDS,	Jan.	23, 1788.
NICHOLAS HUNTER,	Apr.	18, 1788.
JAMES DEIMER,	May	27, 1788.
MATTHIAS RICHARDS,	Aug.	26, 1788.

Dedimus Potestatem.

JAMES READ,	Aug.	10, 1778.
JACOB MORGAN,	Aug.	10, 1778.
HENRY HALLER,	Aug.	10, 1778.

Auditors of Depreciation Accounts.

HENRY CHRIST,	M'ch	3, 1781.
HENRY HALLER,	M'ch	3, 1781.

County Lieutenants.

JACOB MORGAN, Sen.,	May	22, 1777.
VALENTINE ECKHART,	Jan'y	6, 1781.

Sub-Lieutenants.

JOHN OLD,	March	21, 1777.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	March	21, 1777.
HENRY SHOEMAKER,	March	21, 1777.
CHRISTIAN LAUER, Jun'r,	March	21, 1777.
VALENTINE ECKHART,	March	21, 1777.
DANIEL UDREE,	April	6, 1780.
JACOB SWIRE,	April	6, 1780.
JOHN MEARS,	Jan'y	6, 1781.

Commissioners of Purchases.

CHRISTIAN LAUER, Jun.,	April	18, 1778.
NICHOLAS LUTZ,	Apr.	3, 1780.

Commissioners for purchasing provisions and forage.

VALENTINE ECKHART,	Jan'y	20, 1778.
JOHN LOSHER, or LESHER,	Jan'y	20, 1778.

Paymasters of Militia.

DANIEL HUNTER,	Aug.	25, 1777.
HENRY SPYKER, or SPYCHER,	Aug.	26, 1777.

Wagon Masters.

LEONARD REID,	Jan'y	8, 1778.
Col. HENRY HALLER,	Feb.	25, 1778.

Storekeeper at Reading.

Col. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, E,	Feb.	20, 1778
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Agents for Forfeited Estates.

HENRY HALLER,	May	6, 1778.
THOMAS PARRY,	May	6, 1778.
DAVID MORGAN,	May	6, 1778.

BEDFORD.

Councilors.

THOMAS URIE,	Oct.	30, 1777.
JOHN PIPER,	Nov.	27, 1779.
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Nov.	11, 1783.
GEORGE WOODS,	Oct.	17, 1787.
JAMES MARTIN,	Nov.	12, 1789.

Censors.

DAVID EPSY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Judges of the Common Pleas.

BERNARD DOUGHERTY, President,	Dec'r	6, 1782.
Prothonotary,	June	11, 1777.
ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Sept.	13, 1777.
DAVID ESPY,	Dec.	18, 1778.
BERNARD DAUGHERTY,	Nov.	18, 1780.
JOHN PIPER,	Sept.	17, 1784.
GEORGE ASHMAN,	Sept.	24, 1784.
HUGH DAVIDSON,	Sept.	24, 1784.
JAMES MARTIN,	Feb.	26, 1785.
DAVID JONES,	July	6, 1785.
THOMAS COULTER,	Dec.	24, 1785.
JOHN HOLLIDAY,	Dec.	24, 1785.
JOHN LITTLE,	M'ch	23, 1786.
THOMAS WILSON,	M'ch	23, 1786.
ABRAHAM CABLE,	May	22, 1786.
JAMES WELLS,	May	22, 1786.
DAVID ESPY,	July	14, 1786.
JOHN CANNON,	July	14, 1786.

OFFICERS OF THE

JAMES COYLE,	M'ch	3, 1787.
BETHUEL COWALT,	Sept.	24, 1787.
JACOB HARSEL,	May	8, 1788.
MICHAEL OSWALT,	May	8, 1788.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON,	Nov.	22, 1788.
THOMAS CROSSAN,	Nov.	22, 1788.
BENJAMIN BURD,	Dec.	23, 1789.
CORNELIUS DEVOIR,	Dec.	23, 1789.
GEORGE WOODS, (appt'd Pres't Apr. 20, '90,)	Apr.	6, 1790.
WILLIAM PROCTOR,	Sept.	9, 1790.
JOHN CASNA,	Sept.	9, 1790.

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

BERNARD DOUGHERTY, (appt'd President,)	Nov.	18, 1780.
GEORGE WOODS, (appt'd President,)	Apr.	20, 1790.

Justices of the Orphans' Court.

BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Nov.	18, 1780.
GEORGE WOODS,	Apr.	20, 1790.

Prothonotaries.

THOMAS SMITH,	Nov.	17, 1777.
ROBERT GALBRAITH,	M'ch	21, 1777.
DAVID ESPY,	Dec.	18, 1778.

Registers of Wills.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Dec.	18, 1778.
DAVID ESPY,	Nov.	27, 1778.

Recorders of Deeds.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, (resigned Nov. 26, 1778.)		
DAVID ESPY,	Nov.	26, 1778.

Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Dec.	18, 1778.
DAVID ESPY,	Dec.	18, 1778.

Clerks of the Orphans' Court.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Dec.	18, 1778.
DAVID ESPY,	Dec.	18, 1778.

Sheriffs.

THOMAS URIE,	June	27, 1777.
JOHN CESSNA,	Oct.	30, 1777.
THOMAS COULTER,	Oct.	28, 1778.
JOHN CESNA,	Oct.	25, 1778.
ABRAHAM MILEY,	Oct.	21, 1782.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,	Oct.	31, 1785.
ARTHUR M'GAUGHEY,	Oct.	17, 1787.
THOS. M'GAUGHEY,	Oct	25, 1790.

Coroners.

CORNELIUS AULEY,	Oct.	30, 1777.
JOHN WILT,	Nov.	17, 1780.
GEORGE FUNK,	Nov.	30, 1781.
JOHN WILT,	Oct.	21, 1782.
WILLIAM M'AULAY,	Oct.	25, 1783.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON,	Oct.	31, 1785.
ANTHONY NAWGLE, (OF NAGLE,)	Oct.	17, 1787.
THOMAS M'GAUGHEY,	Nov.	19, 1788.
THOMAS VICKROR,	Nov.	6, 1789.
THOMAS VICKREY,	Oct.	25, 1790.

County Treasurer.

BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Oct	20, 1783.
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Collectors of Excise.

JOHN CESSNA,	Jan.	1, 1778.
JAMES ANDERSON,	Nov.	27, 1778.
HENRY LIVINGSTON,	Nov.	24, 1781.
SAMUEL M'CAUSLAND,	June	11, 1783.
ARTHUR M'GAUGHEY,	June	11, 1783.
JAMES ANDERSON, Sen.,	Nov.	27, 1783.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,	June	22, 1790.

Justices of the Peace..

JAMES MASTINS,	Sept.	11, 1777.
WILLIAM PARKER,	Sept.	11, 1777.
JOSHUA MELOTT,	Sept.	11, 1777.
MARTIN LONGSTREATH,	Sept.	11, 1777.
THOMAS PAXTON,	Sept.	11, 1777.
ROBERT SCOTT,	Sept.	11, 1777.
ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Sept.	11, 1777.
HENRY RHODES,	Feb.	27, 1778.
WILLIAM TYSHUR,	Feb.	27, 1778.
JAMES WELLS,	Feb.	27, 1778.
FRANCIS MOORE,	Feb.	27, 1778.
DAVID JONES,	Feb.	27, 1778.
JOHN HAINES,	Feb.	27, 1778.
THOMAS WILSON,	Feb.	27, 1778.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,	Feb.	27, 1778.
MATTHEW DEAN,	Feb.	27, 1778.
DAVID ESPY,	Nov.	13, 1778.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON,	Nov.	13, 1778.
WILLIAM TODD,	Nov.	13, 1778.
JAMES COYLE,	Nov.	13, 1778.
JAMES CARMICHAEL,	Nov.	13, 1778.
ABRAHAM CABLE,	M'ch	9, 1779.
ABRAHAM MILLEY,	June	10, 1779.
MOSES READ,	Sept.	4, 1779.
ANDREW TODD,	Aug.	17, 1780.
JACOB SAYLOR,	Aug.	23, 1780.
GIDEON RICHEY,	Nov.	29, 1780.
JOHN CANNON,	Feb.	3, 1781.
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Nov.	2, 1781.
ROBERT CLUGGAN,	Sept	13, 1782.
WILLIAM PROCTER.	Oct.	8, 1782.
JOHN CESSNA,	Oct.	21, 1782.
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Dec.	6, 1782.
REUBEN SKINNER,	Aug.	11, 1783.
HUGH BARCLEY,	Dec.	1, 1783.
ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Jan'y	24, 1784.
JAMES MARTIN,	Feb	26, 1785.
DAVID JONES,	July	6, 1785.
THOMAS COULTER,	Dec.	24, 1785.
JOHN HOLLIDAY,	Dec.	24, 1785.
JOHN LITTLE,	M'ch	23, 1786.
THOMAS WILSON,	M'ch	23, 1786.
ABRAHAM CABLE,	May	22, 1786.
JAMES WELLS,	May	22, 1786.
DAVID ESPY,	July	14, 1786.
WILLIAM PATTERSON,	Aug.	2, 1786.
JAMES COYLE,	M'ch	31, 1787.
BETHUEL COVALT,	Sept.	24, 1787.
JACOB HARSEL,	May	8, 1788.
MICHAEL OSWALD,	May	8, 1788.
SAMUEL DAVIDSON,	Nov.	22, 1788.
THOMAS CROSSAN,	Nov.	22, 1788.
JACOB WINCK,	Feb.	7, 1789.
THOMAS BUCK,	May	16, 1789.

BENJAMIN BURD,	Dec.	23, 1789.
CORNELIUS DEVOIR,	Dec.	23, 1789.
GEORGE WOODS,	Apr.	6, 1790.
WILLIAM PROCTOR,	Sept.	9, 1790.
JOHN CESSNA,	Sept.	9, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Sept.	11, 1777.
JAMES MARTIN,	Sept.	13, 1777.
THOMAS URIE,	Sept.	13, 1777.
ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Aug.	18, 1778.
JOHN PIPER,	Aug.	18, 1778.
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Nov.	27, 1778.
JOHN PIPER,	Nov.	27, 1778.
DAVID,	Nov.	27, 1778.
JOHN PIPER,	Feb.	18, 1782.
BERNARD DOUGHERTY,	Feb.	18, 1782.
GEORGE ASHMAN,	Feb.	18, 1782.
JAMES MARTIN,	Feb.	18, 1782.
HUGH DAVIDSON,	Feb.	18, 1782.

Deputy Surveyor.

GEORGE WOOD, junior,	Apr.	18, 1785.
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County Lieutenants.

JOHN PIPER,	M'ch	21, 1777.
GEORGE ASHMAN,	Nov.	21, 1780.
GEORGE WOODS,	Sept.	17, 1784.
HUGH BARCLAY,	Nov.	30, 1787.

Sub-Lieutenants.

RICHARD BROWN,	March	21, 1777.
ABRAHAM CABLE,	March	21, 1777.
WILLIAM HOLLIDAY,	March	21, 1777.
HUGH DAVIDSON,	March	21, 1777.
EDWARD COOMBS,	March	21, 1777.
THOMAS URIE,	Sept.	12, 1777.
JAMES MARTIN,	Sept.	12, 1777.
THOMAS URIE,	Sept.	12, 1777.
THOMAS HOLLIDAY,	Dec.	3, 1777.
JAMES MARTIN,	June	2, 1780.
ROBERT CULBERTSON,	June	2, 1780.

OFFICERS OF THE

Commissioners of Purchases.

JOHN RAMSEY,	May	20, 1778.
CHARLES CESSNA,	Apr.	3, 1780.

Paymaster of Militia.

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY.	Dec.	5, 1778.
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Wagon Master.

JOHN CESSNA,	Jan'y	9, 1778.
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Agents for Forfeited Estates.

ROBERT GALBRAITH,	May	6, 1778.
THOMAS URIE,	May	6, 1778.
JOHN PIPER,	May	6, 1778.
JOHN CANNON,	Jan'y	29, 1781.
GIDEON RICHEY,	Jan'y	29, 1781.
MICHAEL CRYDER,	Nov.	15, 1781.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Councilors.

JOHN LOWDOM,	March	4, 1777.
JOHN HAMBRIGHT,	Nov.	7, 1777.
JAMES POTTER,	Oct.	9, 1780.
JOHN BOYD,	Nov.	22, 1783.
WILLIAM MACLAY,	Nov.	23, 1786.
WILLIAM WILSON,	Oct.	23, 1789.

Censors.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
SAMUEL HUNTER,	Oct.	20, 1783.
JAMES PATTON, (vice Samuel Hunter, dec'd,) July	7, 1784.	

Judges of the Common Pleas.

Prothonotary,	June	11, 1777.
DAVID HARRIS,	Sept.	14, 1777.
FREDERICK ANTES, (President,)	Nov.	18, 1780.
LAURENCE KEENE,	Jan'y	19, 1784.
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,	May	24, 1784.
WILLIAM MACLAY,	Jan'y	24, 1785.
WILLIAM SHAW,	Jan'y	24, 1785.
WILLIAM IRWIN,	Jan'y	27, 1785.

SIMON SNYDER,	Jan'y	27, 1785.
SAMUEL WALLACE,	M'ch	1, 1785.
ROBERT FLEMING,	M'ch	1, 1785.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	Apr.	7, 1785.
JOHN KELLEY,	Aug.	2, 1785.
ABRAHAM PIATT,	Jan.	21, 1786.
ELI MEAD,	July	14, 1786.
WILLIAM COOKE,	Oct.	3, 1786.
JOHN SIMPSON,	M'ch	10, 1787.
SAM'L WEISER,	Oct.	30, 1787.
GEORGE HUGHES,	Feb.	26, 1788.
JOHN WEITZEL,	June	19, 1789.
WM. HEPBURN,	July	2, 1789.
JASPER EWING,	July	29, 1789.

President of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.	Apr.	7, 1785.
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Justice of the Quarter Sessions.

FREDERICK ANTIS,	Nov.	18, 1780.
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Justice of Orphans' Court.

FREDERICK ANTIS,	Nov.	18, 1780
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,	May	24, 1784.

Prothonotaries.

WILLIAM MACLAY,	M'ch	22, 1777.
DAVID HARRIS,	Sept.	11, 1777.
MATTHEW SMITH,	Feb.	4, 1780.
LAWRENCE KEENE,	Sept.	25, 1780.
JASPER EWING,	July	29, 1789.

Register of Wills.

JOHN SIMPSON,	M'ch	29, 1777.
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Recorders of Deeds.

JOHN SIMPSON,	M'ch	29, 1777.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	Apr.	7, 1785

Clerk—Court of Quarter Sessions.

JASPER EWING,	July	29, 1789.
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Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

JASPER EWING,	July	29, 1789.
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OFFICERS OF THE

Sheriffs.

JONATHAN LODGE,	Nov.	8, 1777.
JAMES CRAWFORD,	Oct.	19, 1779.
HENRY ANTES,	Oct.	18, 1782.
THOMAS GRANT,	Nov.	18, 1785.
MARTIN WITHINGTON,	Oct.	20, 1788.

Coroners.

THOMAS ROBINSON,	Dec.	8, 1778.
JOHN FOSTER,	Oct.	19, 1779.
CHRISTOPHER GITTIG,	Oct.	20, 1781.
JOHN CHATTAM,	Oct.	18, 1782.
JOHN SCOTT,	Nov.	22, 1783.
THOMAS HAMILTON,	Nov.	2, 1787.
JOSEPH LORENTZ,	Oct.	21, 1789.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

JOHN CLARK,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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County Treasurer.

FREDERICK ANTES,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Collectors of Excise.

THOMAS HEWITT,	Jan.	1, 1778.
JOHN BOYD,	Nov.	27, 1778.
DANIEL REEF,	Nov.	22, 1779.
DANIEL MONTGOMERY,	Nov.	25, 1780.
WILLIAM WILSON,	Oct.	20, 1783.
ALEXANDER HUNTER,	Apr.	22, 1785.
CHRISTOPHER DERRING,	M'ch	7, 1786.

Justices of the Peace.

SAMUEL HUNTER,	June	10, 1777.
THOMAS HEWITT,	June	10, 1777.
ROBERT CRAWFORD,	June	10, 1777.
JOHN WEITZEL,	June	10, 1777.
ROBERT MARTIN,	June	10, 1777.
MICHAEL TROY,	June	10, 1777.
JOHN LIVINGSTON,	June	10, 1777.
SAMUEL ALLEN,	June	10, 1777.
JOHN AURAND,	June	10, 1777.
ANDREW CULBERTSON,	Jan'y	8, 1777.
MORDECAI M'KINNEY,	Jan'y	8, 1777.
BENJAMIN WEISER,	Jan'y	21, 1778.

THOMAS BALL,	July	8, 1778.
DAVID M'KINNEY,	July	8, 1778.
WILTON ATKINSON,	July	8, 1778.
FREDERICK ANTES,	July	13, 1779.
JOHN HECKARD,	May	9, 1780.
JOHN BUYERS,	Sept.	28, 1780.
CHRISTIAN GETTIG,	Sept.	28, 1780.
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,	Sept.	10, 1783.
JOHN SEELY,	Sept.	10, 1783.
DAVID MEADE,	Sept.	10, 1783.
JOHN MARTIN,	Sept.	10, 1783.
HENRY SHOEMAKER,	Feb.	7, 1784.
WILLIAM M'CLAY,	Jan'y	24, 1785.
WILLIAM SHAW,	Jan'y	24, 1785.
SIMON SNYDER,	Jan'y	24, 1785.
WILLIAM IRWIN,	Jan'y	24, 1785.
SAMUEL WALLACE,	M'ch	1, 1785.
ROBERT FLEMING,	M'ch	1, 1785.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	April	2, 1785.
JOHN KELLEY,	Aug.	2, 1785.
ABRAHAM PIATT,	Jan'y	21, 1786.
ELI MEAD,	July	14, 1786.
WILLIAM COOK,	Oct.	3, 1786.
SAMUEL WEISER,	Oct.	30, 1787.
CHRISTIAN GETTIG,	Oct.	30, 1787.
JOSEPH JACOB WALLACE,	Oct.	30, 1778.
GEORGE HUGHES,	Feb.	26, 1788.
JOHN WEITZEL,	June	19, 1789.
WM. HEPBURN,	July	2, 1789.
WM. MONTGOMERY, resigns 15th Dec'r, 1790.		

Dedimus Potestatem.

SAMUEL HUNTER,	June	10, 1777.
THOMAS HEWITT,	June	10, 1777.
SAMUEL HUNTER,	Sept.	10, 1783.
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,	Sept.	10, 1783.
JOHN EWING.	July	29, 1789.
JOHN SIMPSON,	July	29, 1789.

OFFICERS OF THE

Deputy Surveyors.

WILLIAM MACLAY,	Apr.	18, 1785.
JAMES POTTER,	Apr.	18, 1785.
JOSEPH WALLACE,	Apr.	18, 1785.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	Apr.	18, 1785.

County Lieutenants.

Col. SAMUEL HUNTER,	March	21, 1777.
WILLIAM WILSON,	May	20, 1784.
BERNARD HUBLEY, Jun'r,	Dec.	21, 1789.

Sub-Lieutenants.

WILLIAM MURRAY,	March	21, 1777.
WALTER CLARK,	March	21, 1777.
GEORGE WOLF,	March	21, 1777.
WILLIAM WATSON,	March	21, 1777.

Commissioners of Purchases.

FREDERICE ANTES,	Apr.	3, 1780.
WILLIAM SHAW,	Dec.	26, 1780.

Assistant Commissaries.

WILLIAM MACLAY,	July	7, 1780.
WILLIAM STEWART,	July	7, 1780.

Issuing Commissaries.

JOHN WEITZELL,	July	7, 1780.
WILLIAM STEWART,	July	7, 1780.

Paymasters of Militia.

THOMAS JORDAN,	M'ch	15, 1777.
WILLIAM GRAY,	June	23, 1781.

Wagon Master.

JAMES M'MAHAN,	Jan'y	9, 1778.
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Purchasers of Provisions.

WILLIAM GRAY,	Feb.	20, 1778.
JOHN LITTLE,	Feb.	20, 1778.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

JOHN KELLY,	May	6, 1778.
THOMAS HEWITT,	May	6, 1778.

WESTMORELAND.

Councilors.

JOHN PROCTOR,	March	10, 1777.
THOMAS SCOTT,	Nov.	18, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER HAYES,	Nov.	13, 1780.
MATTHEW JACK,	Dec.	24, 1781.
ISAAC MEASOR,	Oct.	28, 1783.
JOHN BEARD,	Nov.	18, 1786.
WILLIAM FINDLEY,	Nov.	25, 1789.

Censors.

JOHN SMILEY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
WILLIAM FINDLEY,	Oct.	20, 1783.

Judges of the Common Pleas.

Prothonotary,	June	11, 1777.
MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE,	Dec.	24, 1781.
GEORGE WALLACE,	May	25, 1784.
CHRISTOPHER TRUEBY,	Aug.	18, 1784.
JOHN MOORE,	Aug.	18, 1784.
MATTHEW JACK,	Aug.	18, 1784.
ABRAHAM HENDRICKS,	Nov.	13, 1784.
HUGH MARTIN,	Nov.	15, 1784.
GEORGE BAIRD,	Nov.	20, 1784.
JOHN MOORE,	Oct.	24, 1784.
JOHN HUGHES,	Oct.	31, 1784.
JAMES HAMILTON,	June	24, 1786.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,	M'ch	2, 1787.
JACOB REIGER,	M'ch	3, 1787.
ANDREW GRAFF,	M'ch	3, 1787.
ALEXANDER MITCHELL,	Sept.	11, 1787.
MATTHEW JACK,	Sept.	11, 1787.
JAMES FINDLEY, (resigns June 14, 1788.)		
JOHN POMROY,	Sept.	30, 1788.
WILLIAM LOCHREY,	Dec.	9, 1789.
GEORGE FINLEY,	M'ch	10, 1790.

Officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

President—JOHN MOORE,	Oct.	24, 1785.
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Officers of the Orphans' Court.

President—JOHN MOORE, Oct. 24, 1785.

Prothonotaries.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE, (preceded Mr. Lockry.)

ARCHIBALD LOCKRY, M'ch 21, 1777.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE, Dec. 24, 1781.

Register of Wills.

JAMES HAMILTON, M'ch 11, 1786.

Recorder of Deeds.

JAMES HAMILTON, M'ch 11, 1786.

Clerks—Court Quarter Sessions.

ARCHIBALD LOCHRY, Feb. 27, 1778.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE, Dec. 24, 1781.

Clerks Orphans' Court.

ARCHIBALD LOCHRY, Dec. 24, 1781.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE, Dec. 24, 1781.

Sheriffs.

WILLIAM PERRY, Nov. 18, 1777.

MATTHEW JACK, Nov. 13, 1780.

ROBERT ORR, Oct. 28, 1783.

WILLIAM PERRY, Nov. 28, 1786.

JAMES GUTREY, Nov. 9, 1789.

Coroners.

JOHN GRIFFIN, June 27, 1777.

WILLIAM WADDELL, Nov. 18, 1777.

MICHAEL ROUGH, Nov. 13, 1780.

WILLIAM WADDLE, Oct. 28, 1783.

JOHN GIBSON, Nov. 28, 1786.

ROBERT DICKEY, Oct. 31, 1788.

Collectors of Excise.

WILLIAM PERRY, Jan 1, 1778.

VANDAL OURRY, Nov. 27, 1778.

JOHN ALLEN, Nov. 25, 1780.

DAVID RANKIN, Nov. 24, 1781.

ANTHONY THOMPSON, May 13, 1783.

JOHN STOKELY, Nov. 21, 1783.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Apr. 7, 1785.

JOHN GRIFFIN, M'ch 3, 1787.

ROBERT HUNTER, Junfor, Sept. 16, 1789.

Justices of the Peace.

EDWARD COOK,	June	11, 1777.
JOHN GUTHRIE,	June	11, 1777.
CHARLES FORMAN,	June	11, 1777.
JOHN MOORE,	June	11, 1777.
JAMES MARSHALL,	June	11, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER TRUBY,	June	11, 1777.
PHILIP ROGERS,	June	11, 1777.
JOSEPH HUSTON,	June	11, 1777.
ROBERT ADAMS,	June	11, 1777.
JAMES BAIR,	June	11, 1777.
HUGH MARTIN,	June	11, 1777.
JAMES M'GARRAUGH,	June	11, 1777.
JOHN BEARD,	June	11, 1777.
ANDREW ROBB,	June	11, 1777.
ROBERT RICHY,	June	11, 1777.
JOHN ALLEN,	May	12, 1779.
ALEXANDER MITCHELL,	May	1, 1780.
JOHN ALLEN,	June	16, 1780.
JAMES TERRANS,	June	16, 1780.
PROVIDENCE MOUNTS,	Sept.	15, 1780.
NEHEMIAH STOKELY,	M'ch	28, 1782.
JAMES GUTHRIE,	Feb.	27, 1783.
JOHN MILLER,	Sept.	1, 1783.
JOHN HUGHES,	Sept.	17, 1783.
MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE,	Sept.	30, 1783.
GEORGE WALLACE,	May	25, 1784.
CHRISTOPHER TRUEBY,	Aug.	18, 1784.
JOHN MOORE,	Aug.	18, 1784.
MATTHEW JACK,	Aug.	18, 1784.
GEORGE BAIRD,	Oct.	9, 1784.
ABRAHAM HENDRICKS,	Nov.	13, 1784.
HUGH MARTIN,	Nov.	15, 1784.
JAMES HAMILTON,	Oct.	24, 1786.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,	M'ch	2, 1787.
JACOB RUGER,	M'ch	3, 1787.
ANDREW GRAFF,	M'ch	3, 1787.
MICHAEL RUCH,	Sept.	7, 1787.
ALEXANDER MITCHELL,	Sept.	11, 1787.
MATTHEW JACK,	Sept.	11, 1787.

JAMES FINDLEY, (resigns,)	June	14, 1788.
JOHN POMROY,	Sept.	30, 1788.
WILLIAM LOCHREY,	Dec.	9, 1789.
GEORGE FINLEY,	M'ch	10, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

ARCHIBALD LOCHEY,	June	11, 1777.
EDWARD COOK,	June	11, 1777.
JOHN MOORE,	June	11, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER HAYES,	July	24, 1782.
DORSEY PENTECOST,	July	24, 1782.
EDWARD COOK,	July	24, 1782.

Deputy Surveyor.

JAMES HAMILTON,	Apr.	18, 1785.
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County Lieutenants.

ARCHIBALD LOCHREY,	M'ch	21, 1777.
EDWARD COOK,	Jan'y	5, 1782.
CHARLES CAMPBELL, (vice Cook.)		

Sub-Lieutenants.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,	March	21, 1777.
JAMES POLLOCK,	March	21, 1777.
JAMES PERRY,	March	21, 1777.
EDWARD COOK,	March	21, 1777.
CHRISTOPHER HAYS,	March	21, 1777.
WILLIAM COCHRAN,	Dec.	3, 1777.
Col. SAMUEL HAYS,	M'ch	23, 1778.
GEORGE READING, (vice Pollock, decl's oath,)	April	2, 1778.
JAMES PERRY,	June	2, 1780.
EDWARD COOKE,	June	2, 1780.
GEORGE READING,	June	2, 1780.
CHRISTOPHER HAYES,	June	2, 1780.
ALEXANDER M'CLEAN, (vice Cooke,)	Jan'y	5, 1782.

Commissioners of Purchases.

JOHN GOURLA,	May	2, 1778.
JOHN ALLEN,	Apr.	3, 1780.
WILLIAM ANDERSON,	June	1, 1780.
JOHN PERRY,	Aug.	31, 1780.
DAVID DUNCAN,	M'ch	12, 1781.
MICHAEL ROUGH,	Dec.	24, 1781.

Paymaster of Militia.

Col. JOHN PROCTOR,	Sept.	13, 1777.
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Wagon Master.

ANDREW LINN,	Jan'y	9, 1778.
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Inspector of Flour.

HUGH GARDNER,	Apr.	22, 1785.
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Agents for forfeited Estates.

Col. JOHN PROCTOR,	May	6, 1778.
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THOMAS GALBRAITH,	May	6, 1778.
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MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE,	Dec.	27, 1783.
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ROBERT GALBRAITH,	Dec.	27, 1783.
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WASHINGTON.

Councilors.

DORSEY PENTECOST,	Nov.	19, 1781.
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JOHN NEVILLE,	Nov.	11, 1783.
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DAVID REDICK,	Nov.	20, 1786.
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HENRY TAYLOR,	Dec.	3, 1789.
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Censors.

JAMES EDGAR,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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JOHN M'DOWELL,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Judges of the Common Pleas.

HENRY TAYLOR, (appt'd Prest., Sept. 30, '88,)*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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WILLIAM SCOTT,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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JOHN CRAIG,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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JOHN WHITE,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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DANIEL LEET,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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JOHN MARSHALL,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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JOHN DOUGLASS,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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BENJAMIN PARKINSON,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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JOHN REED,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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ABNER HOWELL,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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MATTHEW M'CONNELL,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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SAMUEL JOHNSTON,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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SAMUEL MASON,*	Aug.	24, 1781.
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*N. B. These are also Justices of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.

DORSEY PENTECOST, (also President,)	Oct.	31, 1783.
MATTHEW RITCHIE,	Oct.	6, 1784.
JOHN CANNON,	Oct.	6, 1784.
HENRY VANMETNE,	Feb.	11, 1785.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,	Feb.	6, 1786.
JOHN HOGE,	Nov.	21, 1786.
THOMAS SCOTT,*	Nov.	21, 1786.
EDWARD COOK,*	Nov.	21, 1786.
EPHRAIM WALTERS,*	Nov.	21, 1786.
JOHN WORTH,	Nov.	23, 1786.
JONATHAN SHOEMAKER,	Sept.	23, 1787.
THOMAS STOKELY.		
SAMUEL GLASGOW,	May	6, 1788.
WILLIAM WALLACE,	June	30, 1788.
HENRY TAYLOR,	Sept.	30, 1788.
JAMES EDGAR,	Sept.	30, 1788.
WILLIAM M'FARLAND,	Sept.	30, 1788.
JOHN REED,	Nov.	8, 1788.
HUGH SCOTT,	Nov.	8, 1788.
WILLIAM SMILEY,	Nov.	10, 1788.
ELEAZER JENKINS,	Feb.	28, 1789.
ABSALOM BAIRD,	M'ch	3, 1789.
JOHN DOUGLASS,	M'ch	3, 1789.
THOMAS RYERSON,	Apr.	8, 1789.
JOHN MINOR,	Nov.	30, 1789.
JAMES BELL,	Jan'y	11, 1790.
JAMES ARCHER,	Apr.	6, 1790.
ZEPHENIAH BELL,	July	28, 1790.
JAMES MITCHEL,	Aug.	24, 1790.
JOHN CANNON.	Aug.	24, 1790.
HENRY GRAYHAM,	Aug.	24, 1790.

Justices of Quarter Sessions.

President—HENRY TAYLOR, Sept. 30, 1788*

Justices of Orphans' Courts.

President—HENRY TAYLOR, Sept. 30, 1788.

Prothonotaries.

THOMAS SCOTT,	Apr.	2, 1781.
ALEXANDER SCOTT,	M'ch	28, 1789.

*These are also for Fayette Co.

Registers of Wills.

JAMES MARSHALL,	April	4, 1781.
THOMAS STOKELY,	Nov.	19, 1784.

Recorders of Deeds.

JAMES MARSHALL,	April	4, 1781.
THOMAS STOKELY,	Nov.	19, 1784.

Sheriffs.

VAN SWEARINGEN,	Nov.	30, 1781.
JAMES MARSHALL,	Nov.	3, 1784.
DAVID WILLIAMSON,	Jan'y	17, 1789.
WILLIAM WALLACE,	Nov.	9, 1790.

Coroners.

WILLIAM M'FARLAND,	Nov.	30, 1781.
WILLIAM M'COMBS,	Nov.	1, 1784.
WM. M'CONNELL,	Oct.	24, 1786.
JOSEPH WHERRY,	Oct.	24, 1786.
WILLIAM M'COMB,	Nov.	21, 1786.
ROBERT BENHAM,	Jan'y	17, 1789.
SAMUEL CLARK,	Nov.	6, 1789.

Commissioner of the Taxes.

DENNIS LINDSAY,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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County Treasurer.

JAMES EDGAR,	Oct.	20, 1783.
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Collectors of Excise.

[Also for Westmoreland & Fayette.]

HENRY TAYLOR,	Nov.	24, 1781.
HUGH GARDNER,	Nov.	21, 1783.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,	Apr.	7, 1785.

Justices of the Peace.

THOMAS CROOKS,	Nov.	21, 1781.
WILLIAM PARKER,	Apr.	3, 1782.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT,	Apr.	15, 1782.
HENRY VANMETRE,	Feb.	11, 1785.
WILLIAM JOHNSTONE,	Feb.	6, 1786.
JOHN HOGE,	Nov.	21, 1786.
THOMAS SCOTT,	Nov.	21, 1786.
JOHN WORTH,	Nov.	23, 1786.
JONATHAN SHOEMAKER,	Apr.	25, 1787.
SAMUEL GLASGOW,	May	6, 1788.

WILLIAM WALLACE,	June 30, 1788.
HENRY TAYLOR,	Sept. 30, 1788.
JAMES EDGAR,	Sept. 30, 1788.
WILLIAM M'FARLAND,	Sept. 30, 1788.
JOHN REED,	Nov. 8, 1788.
HUGH SCOTT,	Nov. 8, 1788.
WILLIAM SMILEY,	Nov. 10, 1788.
ELEAZER JENKINS,	Feb. 28, 1789.
ABSALOM BAIRD,	M'ch 3, 1789.
JOHN DOUGLASS,	M'ch 3, 1789.
JOHN MINOR,	Nov. 30, 1789.
WILLIAM SMITH,	Dec. 21, 1789.
JAMES BELL,	Jan. 11, 1790.
JAMES ARCHER,	Apr. 6, 1790.
ZEPHENIAH BELL,	July 28, 1790.
JAMES MITCHEL,	Aug. 24, 1790.
JOHN CANNON,	Aug. 24, 1790.
HENRY GRAHAM,	Aug. 24, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

CHRISTOPHER HAYES,*	July 24, 1782.
DORSEY PENTECOST,*	July 24, 1782.
EDWARD COOK,*	July 24, 1782.
THOMAS SCOTT,	Nov. 17, 1784.
THOMAS STOKELY,	Nov. 17, 1784.
THOMAS SCOTT,	M'ch 24, 1789.
THOMAS STOKELY,	M'ch 24, 1789.
JOHN HOGE,	M'ch 24, 1789.
ABSALOM BAIRD,	M'ch 24, 1789.

County Lieutenants.

JAMES MARSHALL,	Apr. 4, 1781.
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Sub-Lieutenants.

JOHN CANNON,	Apr. 2, 1781.
DANIEL LILE,	Apr. 2, 1781.
WILLIAM M'CLURY,	Dec. 24, 1781.
WILLIAM PARKER,	Dec. 24, 1781.
GEORGE VALLANDIGHAM,	Dec. 24, 1781.
MATTHEW RITCHIE,	Dec. 24, 1781.
JAMES ALLISON	Jan'y 20, 1784.

*This commission also embraces the Prisoners in the Westmoreland county jail.

Agents for Forfeited Estates.

WILLIAM SCOTT,	Dec.	6, 1781.
ANDREW HEATH,	Dec.	6, 1781.

FAYETTE.*Councilors.*

JOHN WOODS,	Nov.	6, 1784.
JOHN SMILEY,	Nov.	2, 1786.
NATHANIEL BREADING,	Nov.	19, 1789.

Presidents of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

EDWARD COOK,	Apr.	8, 1789.
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Judges of the Common Pleas.

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS,	Oct.	9, 1783.
ALEXANDER M'CLEAN, (President,)	Oct.	31, 1783.
JOHN MEASON,	June	1, 1784.
ROBERT RICHEY,	Sept.	14, 1784.
ANDREW ROBB,	Jan'y	24, 1785.
JAMES NEAL,	Feb.	5, 1785.
HUGH LAUGHLIN,	Nov.	6, 1785.
NATHANIEL BRADING,	Nov.	6, 1785.
WILLIAM M'CLELLAND,	Nov.	6, 1785.
JOHN HOGE,*	Nov.	21, 1786.
THOMAS SCOTT,*	Nov.	21, 1786.
EDWARD COOK,*	Nov.	21, 1786.
WILLIAM WALTER,*	Nov.	21, 1786.
JACOB STEWART,	M'ch	31, 1787.
WM. GEO. WILSON,	Aug.	25, 1789.
THOMAS GREGG,	July	22, 1790.
ABRAHAM STEWART,	Aug.	18, 1790.

Prothonotary.

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS,	Oct.	6, 1783.
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Register of Wills.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN,	Dec.	6, 1783.
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Recorder of Deeds.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN,	Dec.	6, 1783.
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*Their jurisdiction includes likewise the County of Washington.

Clerk—Court Quarter Sessions.

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS,	Oct.	9, 1783.
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Clerk—Orphans' Court.

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS,	Oct.	9, 1783
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Sheriffs.

JAMES HAMMOND,	Oct.	31, 1785.
JOSEPH TERRANCE,	Oct.	25, 1787.
JOSEPH HUSTON,	Nov.	17, 1790.

Coroner.

HENRY BEESON,	Oct.	31, 1785.
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Collectors of Excise.

[For Westmoreland and Washington.]

WILLIAM GRAHAM,	Apr.	7, 1785.
SAMUEL ADAMS,	May	4, 1785.
JOHN CRAIG,	July	25, 1786.

Justices of the Peace.

JOHN GADDIS,	M'ch	19, 1784.
JAMES FINLEY,	M'ch	19, 1784.
JOHN MEASON,	June	1, 1784.
ROBERT RICHEY,	Sept.	14, 1784
ANDREW ROBB,	Jan'y	24, 1785.
JAMES NEAL,	Feb.	5, 1785.
HUGH M'LAUGHLIN,	Feb.	18, 1785.
NATHANIEL BRADEN, (perhaps Breeding,)	Feb.	18, 1785.
WILLIAM M'CLELLAND,	Aug.	27, 1785.
EDWARD COOK,	Nov	21, 1786.
EPHRAIM WALTERS,	Nov.	21, 1786.
JAMES COYLE,	M'ch	31, 1787.
JACOB STEWART,	M'ch	31, 1787.
WM. GEO. WILSON,	Aug.	25, 1789.
THOMAS GREGG,	July	22, 1790.
ABRAHAM STEWART,	Aug.	18, 1790.
JOHN HOGE, resigns 11th Dec'r, 1790.		

Dedimus Potestatem.

ALEXANDER M'CLEAN,	M'ch	19, 1784.
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS,	M'ch	19, 1784.

County Lieutenants.

ROBERT BELL,	Feb.	19, 1784.
JOSEPH TERRANCE,	Sept.	3, 1789.

Agent for Forfeited Estates.

EPHRAIM DOUGLASS, M'ch 14, 1789.

FRANKLIN.

Councilors.

JAMES M'LEAN, Feb. 2, 1785
ABRAHAM SMITH, Oct. 23, 1787.

Common Pleas—Presidents.

JAMES MARSHALL, May 26, 1786.

Judges—Common Pleas.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, Jun'r, Sept. 11, 1784.
JAMES CHAMBERS, Sept. 17, 1784.
GEORGE MATTHEWS, Feb. 4, 1785.
JOHN RUNNELS, M'ch 1, 1785.
NOAH ABRAHAM, Oct. 31, 1785.
JOHN M'CLAY, Nov. 2, 1785.
RICHARD BARD, M'ch 15, 1786.
SAMUEL ROYER, M'ch 27, 1786.
JOHN SCOTT, Aug. 14, 1786.
JOHN BOGGS, Aug. 14, 1786.
—— HERRING, Nov. 1, 1786.
JOHN ANDREW, Apr. 10, 1787.
JOHN MARTIN, Dec. 8, 1787.
JAMES MAXWELL, Sept. 17, 1788.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Sept. 25, 1788.
JAMES M'CALMONT, Sept. 23, 1789.
CHRISTIAN OYSTER, July 16, 1790.
THOMAS JOHNSTON, Sept. 29, 1790.

President—Quarter Sessions.

JAMES MARSHALL, Aug. 26, 1786.

President—Orphans' Court.

JAMES MARSHALL, Aug. 26, 1786.

Prothonotary.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, Jun'r, Sept. 10, 1784.

Register of Wills.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, Sept. 11, 1784.

Recorder of Deeds.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, Sept. 11, 1784.

Clerk Court Quarter Sessions.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, Junior, Sept. 11, 1784.

Clerk Orphans' Court.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, Sept., 11, 1784.

Sheriffs.

JEREMIAH TALBOT, Oct. 20, 1784.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Oct. 23, 1787.

HENRY WORK, Oct. 22, 1790.

Coroners.

JOHN RHEA, Oct. 20, 1784,

CONRAD SNYDER, Nov. 20, 1786.

GEORGE CLARK, Nov. 8, 1788.

Collectors of Excise.

WILLIAM LONG, Nov. 9, 1785.

RICH'D PARKER, (or Rob't Parker,) Nov. 14, 1787.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, June 22, 1790.

Justices of the Peace.

GEORGE MATTHEWS, Feb. 4, 1785.

JOHN RUNNELS, M'ch 1, 1785.

NOAH ABRAHAM, Oct. 31, 1785.

JOHN M'CLAY, Nov. 2, 1785.

RICHARD BARD, M'ch 15, 1786.

SAMUEL ROYER, M'ch 27, 1786.

JOHN SCOTT, Aug. 4, 1786.

JOHN BOGGS, Aug. 4, 1786.

—— HERRING, or HARRING, Nov. 1, 1786.

JOHN ANDREW, April 16, 1787.

JOHN MARTIN, Dec. 8, 1787.

JAMES MAXWELL, Sept. 17, 1788.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, Sept. 25, 1788.

JAMES M'CALMONT, Sept. 23, 1789.

CHRISTIAN OYSTER, July 16, 1790.

THOMAS JOHNSTON, Sept. 29, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, M'ch 1, 1785.

JOHN BOGGS, M'ch 1, 1785.

Deputy Surveyors.

THOMAS BROWN M'LENE,	Apr.	11, 1785,
JAMES JOHNSTON,	Apr.	11, 1785.

County Lieutenants.

COL. ABRAHAM SMITH,	Apr.	7, 1785.
JESEMIAS TALBOT,	Dec.	1, 1787.

MONTGOMERY.

Councilors.

DANIEL HEISTER,	Oct.	15, 1784.
PETER MUHLENBERG,	Oct.	24, 1785.
ZEBULON POTTS,	Oct.	16, 1788.

Common Pleas—President.

JAMES MORRIS,	July	23, 1785.
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Judges.

THOMAS CRAIG,	Sept.	11, 1784.
JAMES MORRIS,	Sept.	29, 1784.
—————, .	Oct.	4, 1784.
JOHN RICHARDS,	Nov.	1, 1784.
HENRY SCHEETZ,	Dec.	13, 1784.
PETER EVANS,	Dec.	17, 1784.
MICHAEL CROLL,	Jan.	26, 1786.
CHRISTIAN WEBER,	Nov.	27, 1786.
SAMUEL BAIRD,	Feb.	16, 1787.
JOSEPH SCOTT,	Sept.	25, 1787.
JOHN JONES,	Nov.	15, 1787.
JAMES HOCKLEY,	Nov.	22, 1788.
JOHN PUGH,	Jan.	20, 1789.
HENRY PAWLING,	Jan.	20, 1789.
ANTHONY COROTHERS,	Feb.	7, 1789.
ROBERT LOLLAR,	Sept.	25, 1789.

President Quarter Sessions.

JAMES MORRIS,	July	23, 1785.
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Prothonotaries.

THOMAS CRAIG,	Sept.	11, 1784.
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OFFICERS OF THE

Registers of Wills.

THOMAS CRAIG,	Sept.	11, 1784.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,	Sept.	21, 1784.
ROBERT LOLLAR,	Sept.	12, 1789.

Recorders of Deeds.

THOMAS CRAIG,	Sept.	11, 1784.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,	Sept.	21, 1784.
ROBERT LOLLAR,	Sept.	12, 1789.

Clerk—Court Quarter Sessions.

THOMAS CRAIG,	Sept.	11, 1784.
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Clerk—Orphans' Court.

THOMAS CRAIG,	Sept.	11, 1784.
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Sheriffs.

ZEBULON POTTS,	Oct.	14, 1784.
FRANCIS SWAIN,	Oct.	12, 1787.
HENRY HOOKEN,	Oct.	15, 1790.

Coroners.

CONRAD BOYER,	Oct.	14, 1784.
WILLIAM NELSON,	Oct.	14, 1785.
STEPHEN BLOOM,	Oct.	16, 1786.
SAMUEL HINES,	Oct.	12, 1787.
JOHN ROBERTS,	Oct.	17, 1789.

Collector of Excise.

JACOB AULD,	May	6, 1785.
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Justices of the Peace.

JAMES MORRIS,	Sept.	29, 1784.
PETER EVANS,	Dec'r	17, 1784.
MICHAEL CROLL,	Jan'y	26, 1786.
CHRISTIAN WEBER,	Nov.	27, 1786.
JOHN JONES,	Nov.	15, 1787.
JAMES HOCKLEY,	Nov.	22, 1788.
FRED'K AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,	Jan'y	14, 1789.
JOHN PUGH,	Jan'y	20, 1789.
HENRY POWLING,	Jan'y	20, 1789.
ANTHONY COROTHERS,	Feb.	7, 1789.

Dedimus Potestatem.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,	Oct.	14, 1784.
THOMAS CRAIG,	Oct.	14, 1784.

County Lieutenant.

Doct'r ABEL MORGAN,	Sept'r 14, 1784,
<i>Agent for Forfeited Estates.</i>	
Col. GEORGE SMITH,	Jan'y 24, 1787.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Councilors.

WILLIAM BROWN,	Nov. 14, 1785.
CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,	Nov. 1, 1787.

Common Pleas.

President—TIMOTHY GREEN,	Apr. 2, 1785.
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Justices.

The Prothonotary,	M'ch 10, 1785.
JOSEPH MONTGOMERY,	M'ch 11, 1785.
MARTIN WEAVER,	June 13, 1785.
JOHN KEAN,	June 22, 1786.
THOMAS CLARK,	M'ch 6, 1788.
ADAM HAMMAKER,	Jan'y 26, 1790.
JOHN MURRAY,	M'ch 25, 1790.
BENJAMIN WALLACE,	June 24, 1790.
JOHN DENTZEL,	Sept. 8, 1790.
JOHN GLONINGER, resigns 11 Dec., 1790.	

Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

President—TIMOTHY GREEN,	Apr. 2, 1785.
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Prothonotary.

ALEXANDER GRAYDON,	M'ch 10, 1785.
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Register of Wills.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY,	M'ch 11, 1785.
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Recorder of Deeds.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY,	M'ch 11, 1785.
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Clerk Court Quarter Sessions.

ALEXANDER GRAYDON,	M'ch 10, 1785.
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Clerk of the Orphans' Courts.

ALEXANDER GRAYDON,	M'ch 10, 1785.
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OFFICERS OF THE

Sheriffs.

ANTHONY KELCHER,	Oct.	17, 1785.
JAMES CLUNIE,	Oct.	20, 1788.

Coroners.

PETER MILLER,	Oct.	17, 1785.
MICHAEL KAPP,	Oct.	15, 1787.
MICHAEL RAHM,	Oct.	20, 1788.

Collectors of Excise.

Dr. ANDREW FOREST,	Sept.	14, 1785.
JAMES CLUNIE,	Oct.	3, 1785.

Justices of the Peace.

MARTIN WEAVER,	June	13, 1785.
JOHN KEAN,	June	22, 1785.
JOSEPH MONTGOMERY,	June	22, 1785.
THOMAS CLARK,	Jan'y	22, 1789.
ADAM HAMMAKER,	Jan'y	26, 1790.
JOHN MURRAY,	M'ch	25, 1790.
JOHN DENTZEL,	Sept.	8, 1790.
JOHN GLONINGER, resigns,	Dec'r	13, 1790.

County Lieutenant.

JOHN GLONINGER,	Apr.	7, 1785.
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Agent for Forfeited Estates.

JAMES CLUNIE.

LUZERNE.

Councilors.

NATHAN DENNISON,	Feb.	13, 1787.
LORD BUTLER,	Oct.	30, 1789.

Judges of Common Pleas.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,	Oct.	13, 1786.
MATTHIAS HOLLENBACK,	May	11, 1787.
WILLIAM HOOKER,	May	11, 1787.
BENJAMIN CARPENTER,	May	11, 1787.
JAMES NESBITT,	May	11, 1787.
OBADIAH GORE,	May	11, 1787.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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NATHAN KINGSLEY, (resigned Feb. 1, 1790,)	May	11, 1787.
NOAH MURRAY,	Nov.	22, 1788.
JOSEPH KEENE,	Feb.	13, 1789.
CHRISTOPHER HURLBUT,	Aug.	6, 1789.
LAWRENCE MYERS,	July	7, 1790.

Prothonotary.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,	Oct.	9, 1786.
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Register of Wills.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,	Sept.	4, 1790.
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Recorder of Deeds—Clerk Court Quarter Sessions.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,	Oct.	13, 1786.
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Clerk Orphans' Court.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,	Oct.	13, 1786.
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Sheriffs.

LORD BUTLER and MASON FITZ ALDEN, (ret. as elected,) see minutes of	Oct.	22, 1787.
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LORD BUTLER,	Oct.	28, 1788.
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JESSE FEIL,	Oct.	22, 1789.
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Coroners.

NATHAN CAREY and ABEL YARRINGTON, (ret'd as elected.)

NATHAN CAREY,	Oct.	28, 1788.
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ABEL YARRINGTON,	Oct.	22, 1789.
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Collector of Excise.

ARNOLD COLT,	M'ch	24, 1790.
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Justices of the Peace.

MATTHIAS HOLLENBACK,	May	11, 1787.
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WILLIAM HOOKER,	May	11, 1787.
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BENJAMIN CARPENTER,	May	11, 1787.
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JAMES NESBITT,	May	11, 1787.
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OBADIAH GORE,	May	11, 1787.
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NATHAN KINGSLEY,	May	11, 1787.
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JOSEPH KEENE,	Nov.	13, 1789.
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NOAH MURRAY,	Aug.	6, 1789.
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CHRISTOPHER HURLBUT,	Aug.	6, 1789.
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LAWRENCE MYERS,	July	7, 1790.
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HUNTINGDON.

Councilors.

JOHN CANNON,	Oct.	22, 1787.
BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,	Dec.	29, 1789.

President of the Common Pleas.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, (and Orphans' Court Quarter Sessions and Jail delivery,)	Nov.	23, 1787.
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Judges, &c.

LAZARUS M'LENE,	Sept.	25, 1787.
ANDREW HENDERSON,	Sept.	29, 1787.
JAMES COYLE,	Sept.	5, 1788.
ISAAC THOMPSON,	May	9, 1790.

Prothonotaries.

LAZARUS M'LENE,	Sept.	25, 1787.
ANDREW HENDERSON,	Dec.	11, 1788.

Register of Wills.

ANDREW HENDERSON,	Sept.	29, 1787.
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Recorder of Deeds.

ANDREW HENDERSON,	Sept.	29, 1787.
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Clerk Court Quarter Sessions.

LAZARUS M'LENE,	Sept.	25, 1787.
ANDREW HENDERSON,	Dec.	11, 1788.

Clerk Orphans' Court.

LAZARUS M'NEAL,	Sept.	25, 1787.
AND'W HENDERSON,	Dec.	11, 1788.

Sheriffs.

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,	Oct.	22, 1787.
JOHN PATTON,	Oct.	28, 1788.

Coroners

SAMUEL THOMPSON,	Oct.	22, 1787.
LODWICK SELL,	Oct.	28, 1788.
WILLIAM ENGEART (OF ENYEAST,)	Dec.	3, 1790.

Justices of the Peace.

LAZARUS M'LENE,	Sept.	25, 1787.
THO'S DUNCAN SMITH,	Nov.	23, 1787.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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JOHN WILLIAMS,	Nov.	23, 1787.
THOMAS M'CUNE,	Nov.	23, 1787.
WILLIAM PHILIPS,	Nov.	23, 1787.
ANDREW HENDERSON,	Jan'y	15, 1788.
JAMES COYLE,	Sept.	5, 1788.
ISAAC THOMPSON,	May	5, 1790.

Dedimus Poestatem.

ROBERT GALBREATH,	Dec.	12, 1788.
ANDREW HENDERSON,	Dec.	12, 1788.

County Lieutenant.

BENJ'N ELLIOT	Nov.	23, 1787.
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ALLEGHENY.

Councilor.

JOHN WILKINS, Jun'r,	Nov.	20, 1789.
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Common Pleas.

President—GEORGE WALLACE, (Quarter Ses- sions, Orphans' Court, &c,)	Oct.	9, 1788.
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Justices,

JAMES BRYSON,	Sept.	26, 1788.
SAMUEL JONES,	Sept.	27, 1788.
JOHN JOHNSON,	Nov.	21, 1788.
ABRAHAM KIRKPATRICK,	Nov.	21, 1788.
RICHARD BUTLER,	Nov.	21, 1788.
WILLIAM TILTON,	Nov.	21, 1788.
JOHN WILKINS,	Nov.	25, 1788.
HENRY WESTBY,	May	21, 1789.
JOHN METZGAR,	June	7, 1790.
MICHAEL HILLMAN,	June	7, 1790.
ROBERT RITCHIE,	June	7, 1790.

Prothonotary.

JAMES BRYSON,	Sept.	26, 1788.
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Register of Wills.

SAMUEL JONES,	Sept.	27, 1788.
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Recorder of Deeds.

SAMUEL JONES,	Sept.	27, 1788.
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Clerk—Court Quarter Sessions.

JAMES BRYSON, Sept. 26, 1788.

Clerk—Orphans' Court.

JAMES BRYSON, Sept. 26, 1788.

Sheriff.

JAMES MORRISON, Oct. 30, 1789.

Coroner.

DAVID WATSON, Oct. 30, 1789.

[For Collectors of Excise, see Westmoreland county.]

Justices of the Peace.

JOHN JOHNSON, Nov. 21, 1788.

ABRAHAM KIRKPATRICK, Nov. 25, 1788.

JOHN JOHNSON & JOHN WILKINS, Nov. 25, 1788.

County Lieutenant.

General RICHARD BUTLER, Sept. 30, 1788.

MIFFLIN.

Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.

President—WILLIAM BROWN, Nov. 17, 1789.

Justices.

SAMUEL EDMISTON, (Prothonotary,) Sept. 22, 1789.

JOHN STEWART, Nov. 27, 1789.

WILLIAM SMITH, July 22, 1790.

Prothonotary.

SAMUEL EDMISTON, Sept. 22, 1789.

Register of Wills.

SAMUEL EDMISTON, Sept. 24, 1789.

Recorder of Deeds.

SAMUEL EDMISTON, Sept. 4, 1790.

Clerk—Court Quarter Sessions.

SAMUEL EDMISTON, Sept. 22, 1789.

Clerk—Orphans' Court.

SAMUEL EDMISTON, Sept. 22, 1789.

Sheriff.

GEORGE WILSON, Oct. 24, 1789.

Coroners.

JAMES TAYLOR,	Oct.	24, 1789.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,	Dec	17, 1790.

Collector of Excise.

WILLIAM PURDY,	M'ch	4, 1790.
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Justices of the Peace.

WM. BROWN,	Oct.	24, 1789.
WM. M'COY,	Oct.	24, 1789.
WM. BELL,	Oct.	24, 1789.
JAMES BURNS,	Oct.	24, 1789.
JOHN STEWART,	Nov.	27, 1789.
WILLIAM SMITH,	July	22, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

SAMUEL EDMISTON,	Sept.	24, 1789.
Gen. JAMES POTTER,	Sept.	24, 1789.
WILL'M BROWN,	Sept.	24, 1789.

County Lieutenant.

SAMUEL BRYSON,	Oct.	9, 1789.
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DELAWARE.

Judges of the Courts—Common Pleas.

President, HENRY HALE GRAHAM,	Nov.	7, 1789.
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Justices.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON ATLEE,	Sept.	28, 1789.
JOHN PEARSON,	Oct.	12, 1789.
THOMAS LEVIS,	Oct.	12, 1789.
RICH'D HILL MORRIS,	Oct.	12, 1789.
GEORGE PEARCE,	Oct.	12, 1789.
HENRY H. GRAHAM,	Nov.	10, 1789.
ELISHA PRICE,	M'ch	16, 1790.
JOEL WILLIS,	July	15, 1790.

Quarter Sessions.

President—HENRY HALE GRAHAM,	Nov.	7, 1789
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President Orphans' Court

HENRY HALE GRAHAM,	Nov.	7, 1789
--------------------	------	---------

Prothonotary.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON ATLEE, Sept. 28, 1789.

Register of Wills.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON ATLEE, Sept. 4, 1790.

Recorder of Deeds.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON ATLEE, Sept. 4, 1790.

Clerk Court Quarter Sessions.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON ATLEE, Sept. 28, 1789.

Clerk Orphans' Court.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON ATLEE, Sept. 28, 1789.

Sheriff.

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Oct. 16, 1789.

Coroners.

JONATHAN VERNON, Oct. 16, 1789.

CALEB BENNETT, Oct. 21, 1790.

Collector of Excise.

PHILIP SHEAF, Oct. 9, 1789.

Justices of the Peace.

HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Nov. 10, 1789.

ADAM GRUBB, Nov. 28, 1789.

ELISHA PRICE, M'ch 16, 1790.

JOEL WILLIS, July 15, 1790.

Dedimus Potestatem.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON ATLEE, Sept. 30, 1789.

JOHN PEARSON, Sept. 30, 1789.

RICHARD HILL MORRIS, Sept. 30, 1789.

County Lieutenant.

LUKE MORRIS, Jun'r.

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[ABBREVIATIONS.—Commrs., Commissioners; C. of S., Council of Safety; mem., memorial; remon., remonstrance; S. Ex. C., Supreme Executive Council.]

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